

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2017



**STATISTICS
DENMARK**

Statistical Yearbook 2017

Statistical Yearbook 2017

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Preface

The *Statistical Yearbook 2017* is a description of the Danes' lives and living conditions. The figures show the developments in Danish society year by year. It has been this way every year since 1896 when *Statistical Yearbook* was first published.

The *Statistical Yearbook* is the most comprehensive publication published by Statistics Denmark, and it reflects the majority of the statistics compiled by the institution.

It is therefore with a heavy heart that we put an end to it. Nevertheless, *Statistical Yearbook 2017* will be the last edition of the yearbook. The circulation for the physical publication has been declining for many years, and last year, we sold 918 of the 2,000 printed copies. Instead, Statistics Denmark wants to make the most of digital formats in our future communication. Digital formats provide the users with enhanced in depth search options across our collected data.

The books are available in pdf-format at www.dst.dk/aarbog from the first edition in 1896 and up to the present day. It is also possible to retrieve tables by searching electronically via headwords. On this page, you will also find any revised versions of tables.

Under tables and figures in the yearbook, you will find references and links to further figures in the StatBank or with external sources.

The English translation of the yearbook is called *Statistical Yearbook* and is available in pdf-format at www.dst.dk/yearbook.

Approximately 160 of the specialists working at Statistics Denmark have contributed to the yearbook. Furthermore, the yearbook also presents data compiled by other authorities and institutions.

The present yearbook was edited by Margrethe Pihl Bisgaard, Senior Head Clerk, and Pia Dyrby Poulin, Senior Head Clerk. We always welcome comments from our users. Please e-mail your comments to mpb@dst.dk.

Statistics Denmark, May 2017

Jørgen Elmeskov, Director General

Steen Dahl Pedersen, Head of Communication

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Symbols

-	Nil.
●	Not applicable.
0	Less than 0.5 the final digit shown.
0.0	Less than 0.05 the final digit shown.
..	Available information not conclusive or withheld owing to nondisclosure practice.
...	Data not available.
*	Provisional or estimated figures.
—	Break in a series, which means that data above the line are not fully comparable with data below the line.
	Refers from diagram in text section to table.
Red writing	Red writing refers to corrections made since the first published version of the Statistical Yearbook.

Due to rounding, the figures given for individual items do not necessarily add up the corresponding totals show.

Denmark



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Population and elections

Population and population forecasts

Immigrants and their descendants

Births

Deaths and life expectancy

Households, families and children

Marriages and divorces

Migrations

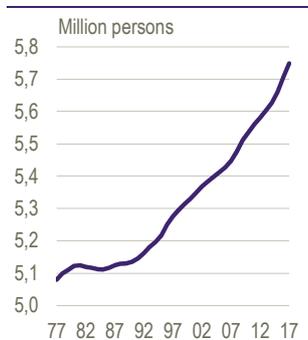
Names

Elections



Population and population forecasts

Figure 1
Population



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

Population size

Since the early 1970s, Denmark has had a population of more than 5 million inhabitants. The size of the population has seen a slow, but steady increase since 1970, and on 1 January 2017 it was 5.7 million people. However, during the early 1980s, the population fell due to reductions in the number of births.

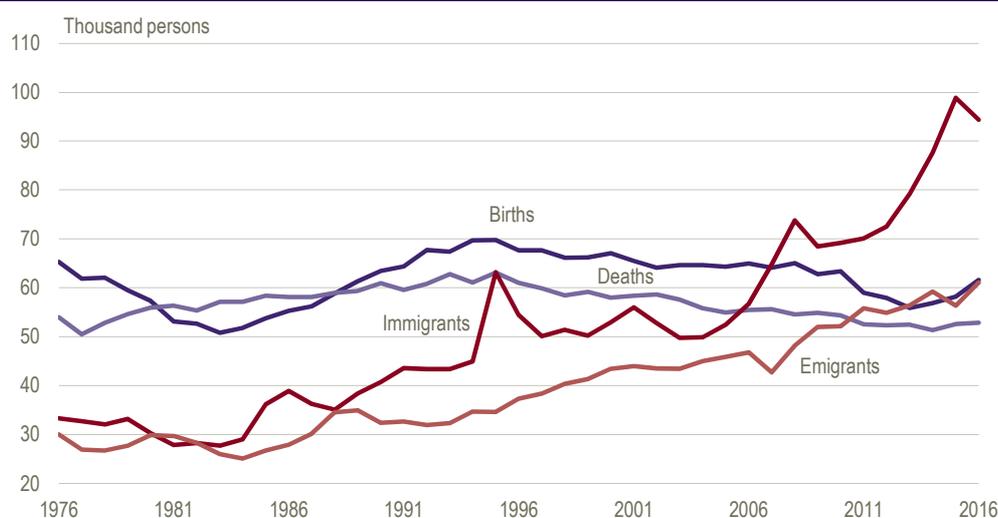
Women are in the majority

Though more boys than girls are born every year, women comprise slightly more than half of the Danish population (50.2 per cent). This is because of higher mortality rates among men. There are more men than women in all age groups up to the late 50s, except for the 41-year-olds, but women take over in all subsequent age groups. The age group 100 and older comprises more than six times as many women as men.

More births than deaths

Population developments depend on four components: live births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. The population increase during recent years is the result of two things: positive natural increase (births ÷ deaths) and positive net migration (immigration ÷ emigration). Positive net migration means that more people enter Denmark than leave it.

Figure 2 **Population trends**

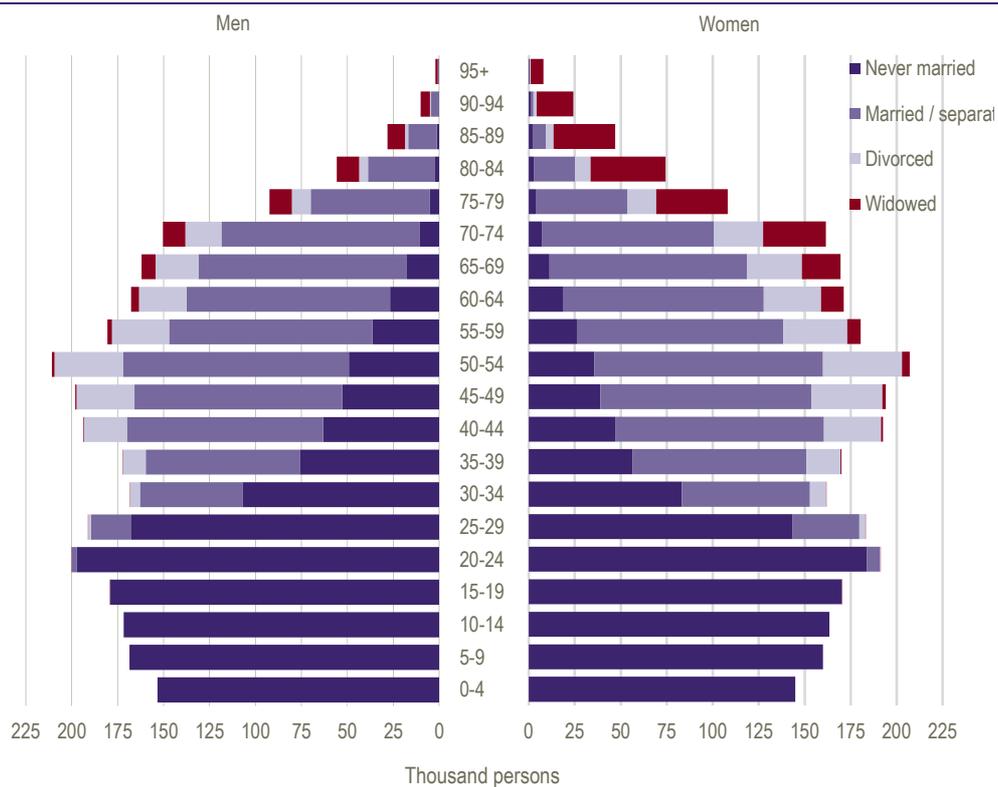


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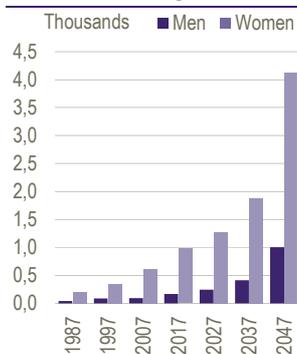
We are growing older

The Danish population is getting older. The average age in Denmark was 41.3 years as of 1 January 2017. For men, this figure was 40.4 years, and for women, it was 42.2 years. When examining 1980 figures, the average age was 4.2 years lower (an overall average age of 36.7 years; 35.5 years for men, 38.0 years for women).

This increase in the average age is caused by an increase of 76 per cent in the number of people over the age of 80. The increase is also occasioned by the fact that the large generations from the mid-1940s have now reached their sixties, as well as the fact that the large generations from the mid-1960s are now being classified to an older age group and are replaced by smaller generations.

Figure 3 The Danish population by age, 1 January 2017

www.statbank.dk/folk1a

Figure 4 Persons 100 years +

www.statbank.dk/bef5 and frdk111

More Danes are older than 100 years

The number of people who are 100 years of age or more is rising. On 1 January 2017 a total of 1.143 people (976 women and 167 men) were 100 years or more. In 1980, only 158 people (40 men and 118 women) were 100 years of age or older. That is a little more than seven times as much in a period of 30 years.

The demographic dependency ratio

The demographic dependency ratio is calculated on the basis of the population distribution by age. Dependency ratio shows the relationship between the number of persons outside the economically active population and the number of persons available to support them – i.e. the population of working age.

The demographic dependency ratio will increase in the years to come

If the economically active (working) population is calculated as those within the 20-59 age group, the dependency ratio in 2017 is 0.91. This implies that for every 100 economically active individuals, 91 persons need support.

On the basis of the projections on population development in 2016, the demographic dependency ratio will increase to 0.92 in 2020 and reach 1.05 in 2030. In the 1970s, the dependency ratio was higher, 0.94 on average. In the late 1990s, it was as low as 0.76. This implies that more and more people will need support in the years to come, a development which is linked to the fact that the number of elderly people will continue to increase in future.

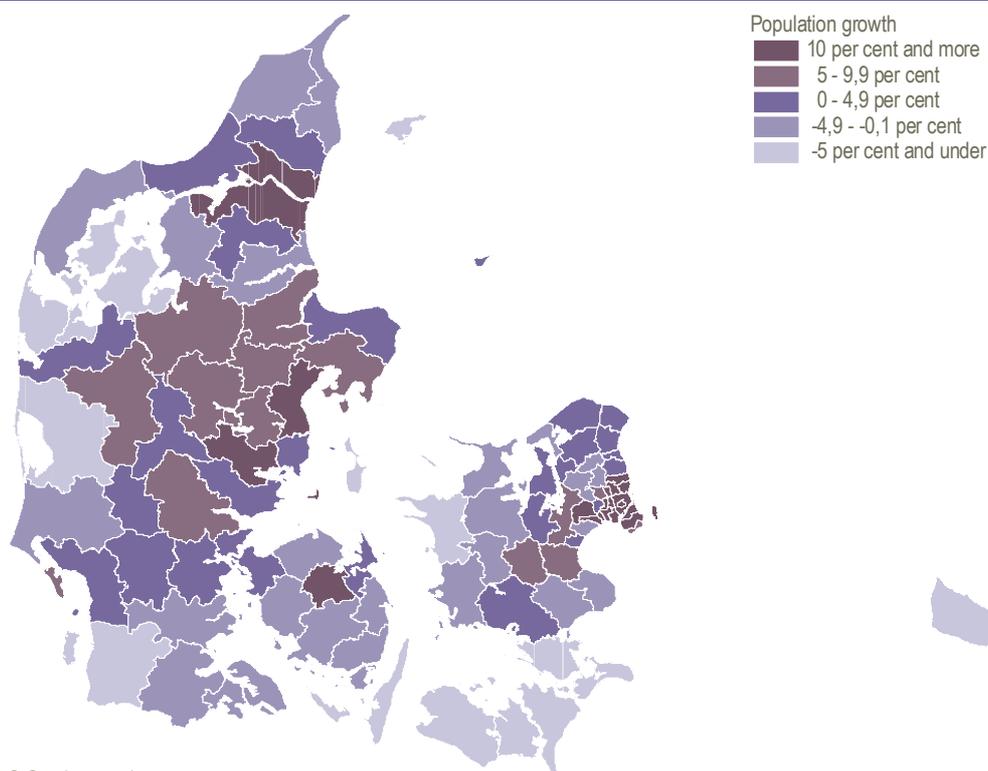
Major difference in the population growth among municipalities

In the coming years, the Danish municipalities will experience different trends in population growth. The municipalities of Eastern Jutland, Eastern Zealand, Odense and Aalborg Municipality will experience the largest increase in the number of in-

habitants, while the municipalities of Western and Southern Jutland and Western Zealand and Lolland-Falster will see a decrease in the number of inhabitants.

The population projections are based on a calculation of births, deaths, migrations among the municipalities and a number of assumptions for trends in the future. Consequently, the population projections should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 5 Population projections for municipalities. Development from 2016 to 2036



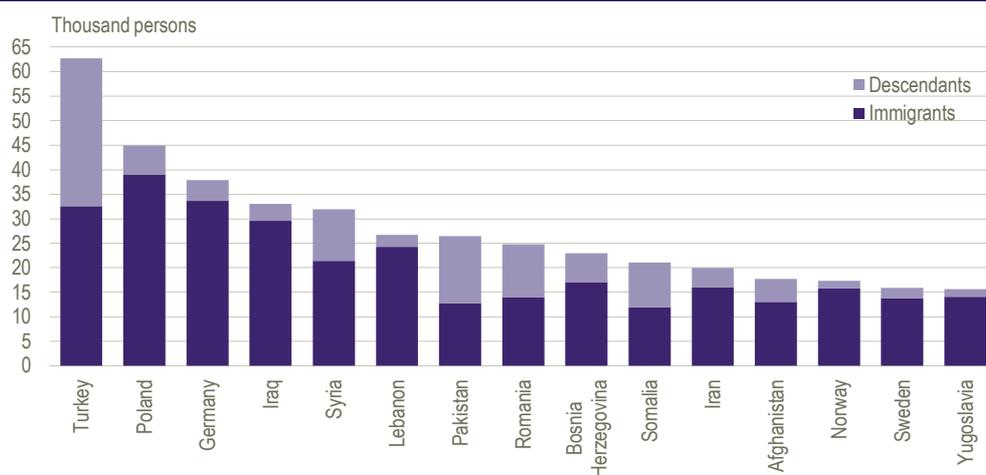
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www.statbank.dk/frkm116

Immigrants and their descendants

In January 2017, immigrants and descendants comprised 12.9 per cent of the total Danish population (741.572 persons) – about 9.9 per cent are immigrants and 3.0 per cent are descendants. 52 per cent of all immigrants and descendants originate from a European country.

In total, representing about 200 different countries. The largest group originates from Turkey, namely 62.707 persons or 8.5 per cent. of all immigrants and their descendants. Poland and Syria are number two and three on the list, with respectively 44,926 and 37,880 immigrants and descendants in Denmark.

Figure 6 Immigrants and descendants after country of origin. 1 January 2017

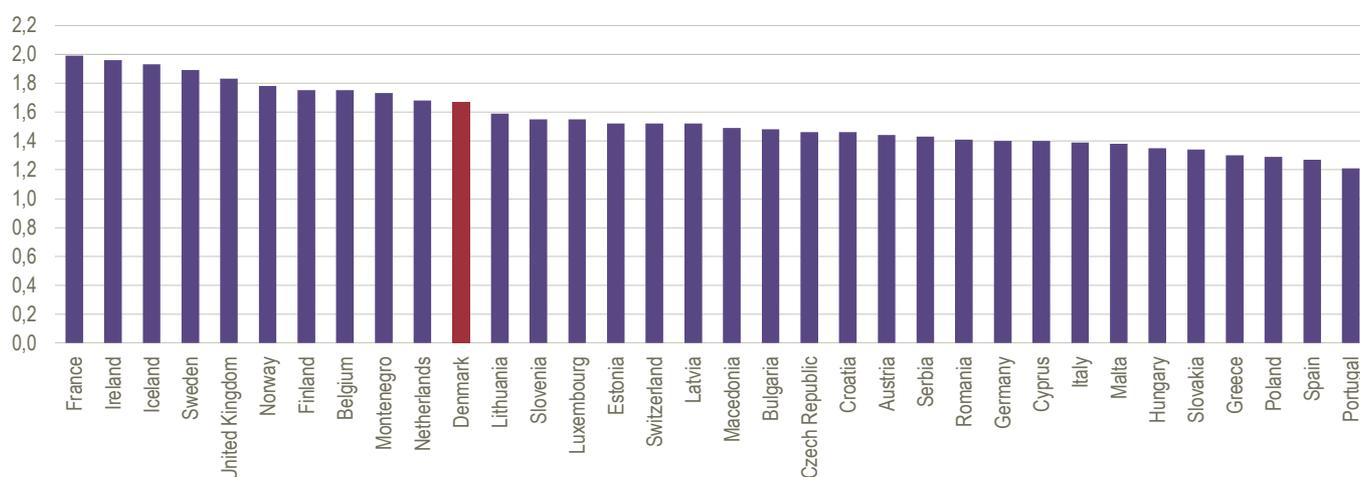
www.statbank.dk/folk1

Births

How many children are born each year?

During recent years, the number of live births has been about 60,483, a year, corresponding to an average of almost 166 a day. In 2016 the number increased to 61,614. The number of births during a given period depends on the number of women of childbearing age and on the number of children born to each woman. In 2016, the *total fertility rate*, i.e. the average number of live births per woman, was 1.79 in Denmark.

A fertility rate at 2.081 is needed for the population to reproduce itself given the actual level of mortality. Through the 1950s and most of the 1960s, the fertility rate was above this level. From the late 1960s, the fertility rate fell until it reached bottom in 1983 at 1.38. Since then the fertility rate has risen.

Figure 7 Fertility rates in European countries. 2014

Source: Eurostat

Older mothers

Over the years, women have become increasingly mature before becoming mothers. In 2016, the average age of women giving birth for the first time was 30.8 years. This development has been especially pronounced since 1970, when the total average age of women giving birth was 26.7 years. The average for first-time mothers was 29.1 years in 2016.

One of the highest fertility rates in EU

Denmark has one of the highest fertility rates in the EU. In 2014, France and Ireland had the highest fertility rate (2.0) while Portugal had the lowest (1.2). In Denmark it was 1.7.

Deaths and life expectancy**Excess mortality for men compared to women**

Men have a higher risk of dying in all age groups except a few ages in childhood where very few persons die. This is to say that there is an excess mortality for men in relation to women. The greatest difference is evident in the 18-39 age group, where the mortality rate for men in almost all ages is two to four times higher than that for women.

During the last decade the number of deaths in Denmark has been 53,347 deaths a year in average. In 2016, the figure was 52,824. About 90 per cent of all deaths occurred in the over-60 age group and 50 per cent in the over 80 age group.

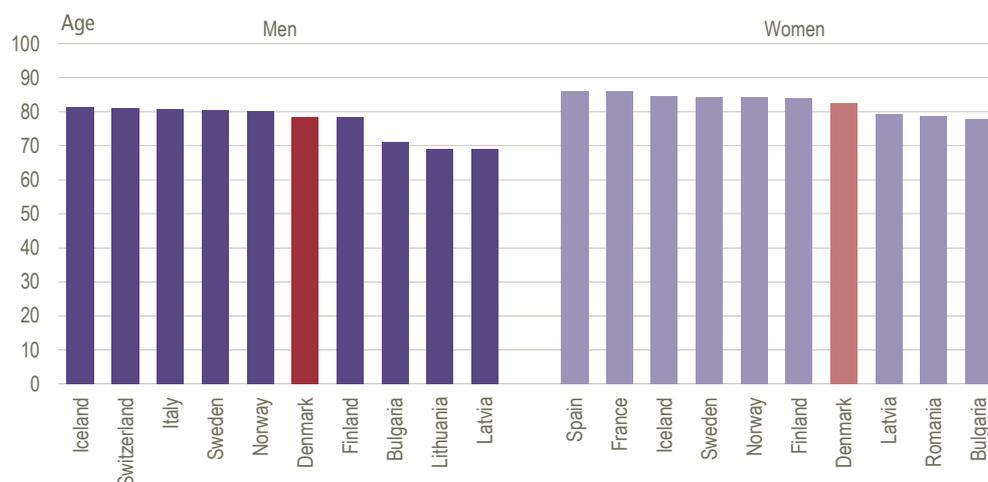
Life expectancy reflects the health of a population

Life expectancy is one of the most commonly used statistics for assessing the health of a population. Life expectancy is the average number of years that a person can expect to live, based on the latest figures for mortality. The latest life expectancy has been calculated at 78.8 years for men and 82.8 years for women.

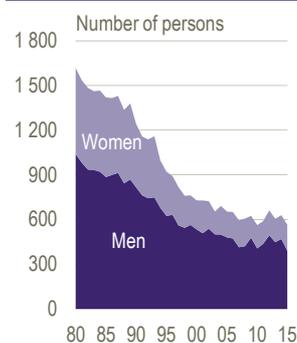
Danes live a shorter time than people in other European countries

The trend as regards life expectancy has not been as positive in Denmark as it has in many other countries. The trend towards stagnation in life expectancy was especially pronounced among Danish women.

In the 1960s, Denmark was among the countries with the highest life expectancy in the world, but later on Danish life expectancy was among the lowest in Western Europe. However, life expectancy has increased a little more during recent years. During the latest ten years life expectancy has increased by 2.9 years for men and 2.3 years for women.

Figure 8 Life expectancy rates in selected countries. 2014

Source: Eurostat

Figure 9 Suicides

www.statbank.dk/dod1

One quarter of all deaths are caused by cancer

Cancer, heart diseases and cardio-vascular diseases are the three main causes of death. 51 per cent of all deaths are caused by one of these conditions. The number of deaths from heart disease has fallen in recent years, whereas the number of deaths by cancer shows the opposite tendency.

Suicides

The number of suicides has been decreasing for some years up till the early 2000s. The last decade the number of suicides have been 609 a year in average. Latest figures show 564 suicides in 2015, corresponding to 1.2 per cent of all deaths. Suicide is more than twice as common among men as among women.

Households, families and children**We marry later ...**

The way in which Danes form families has changed during the last 30 years. The forms of partnership have changed; but marriage is still the dominant form of partnership. 75 per cent of all couples living together are married. However, this percentage is decreasing, especially among the younger generations. In 1980, 66 per cent of all 30 year-olds were married. In 2016, the corresponding figure is only 28 per cent for all 30 year-olds.

Simultaneously, the average age of women when they first get married has increased from 24.8 years to 32.2 years and from 27.5 years to 34.8 years for men during the period 1980-2016. In 2009 these average ages fell a little and it seems as if there is stagnation for the first time since the 1960s.

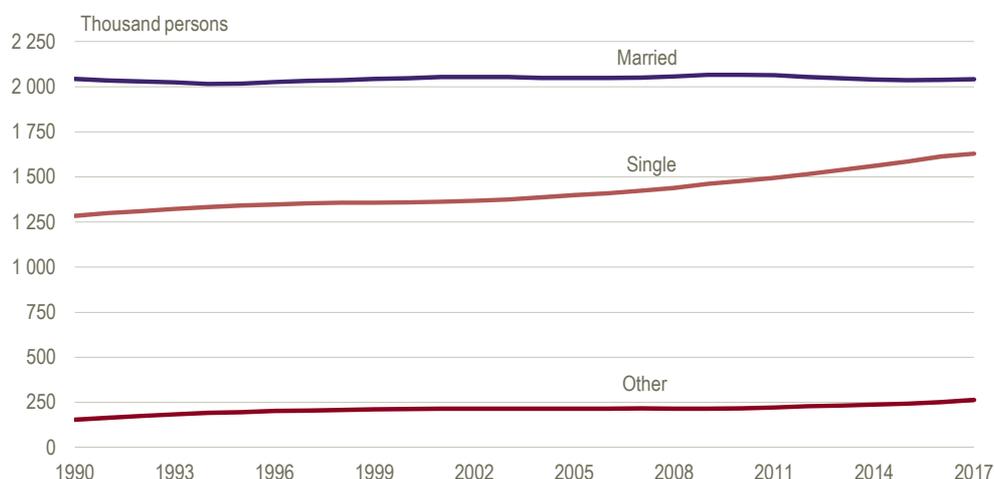
... but still live as couples

The fact that people get older before they get married does not mean that they do not live as couples. It does, however, mean that it becomes increasingly common for couples to live together without being married. This is especially true of the younger generations.

Many singles

More than one third (37.4 per cent) of all adults live without a partner. Women comprise the majority of 52.7 per cent of them.

Figure 10 Development in family types for adults



www.statbank.dk/fam100n

Marriages and divorces

Fewer weddings ...

During the last 100 years the marital relations of the Danes have seen considerable changes. In the latter half of the 20th century the number of divorces was particularly high, and in the same period fewer people got married.

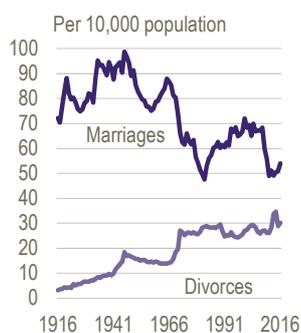
The low point of marriages was reached in 1982 with 24,330 marriages, and since then the level has increased and remained stable since 1997 on about 37,000 marriages per year. However, in 2009 the number decreased strikingly and in 2016 30,767 couples were married.

... and more divorces

The number of divorces increased during the 20th century and reached a yearly average of 13,000. In the 2000s the average was nearly 15,000. There are many reasons for the increasing number of divorces and the falling number of marriages. Since the beginning of the 20th century, a number of political initiatives have implied that it is easier to get a divorce. In connection with the legal amendments where the period of separation was reduced, the number of divorces increased temporarily. In 2013 a new law made it possible for married couples to divorce without previous separation. This had an influence on the number of divorces which in 2016 was 17,222.

Another reason is that many people are now more financially independent, and unlike previously it is no longer necessary to marry in order to achieve a reasonable living standard. The financial independence was also assisted by the circumstance that women entered to an increasing extent the labour market in the 1970s.

Figure 11 Marriages and divorces

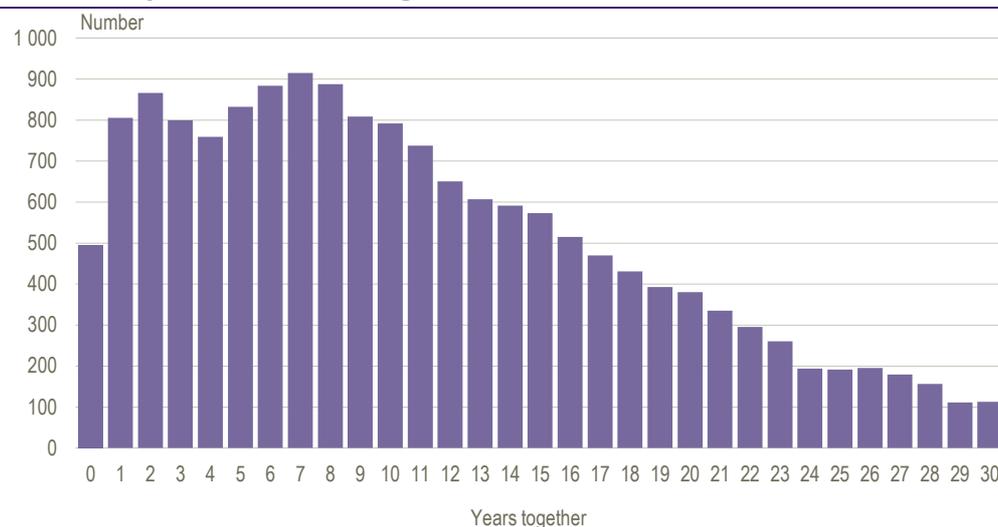


www.statbank.dk/hisb3

High number of divorces after 6 to 8 years of marriage

Half of all divorces take place within the first 10 years of marriage. Divorces are most common after 6-8 years of marriage. At the same time, more long-lasting marriages are dissolved by divorce than previously. While 18 per cent of all marriages in 1950 were dissolved by divorce after 25 years, 40 per cent of all marriages in 1990 were dissolved.

Figure 12 Divorces by duration of marriage. 2016



www.statbank.dk/ski107

Migrations

One in seven people move each year

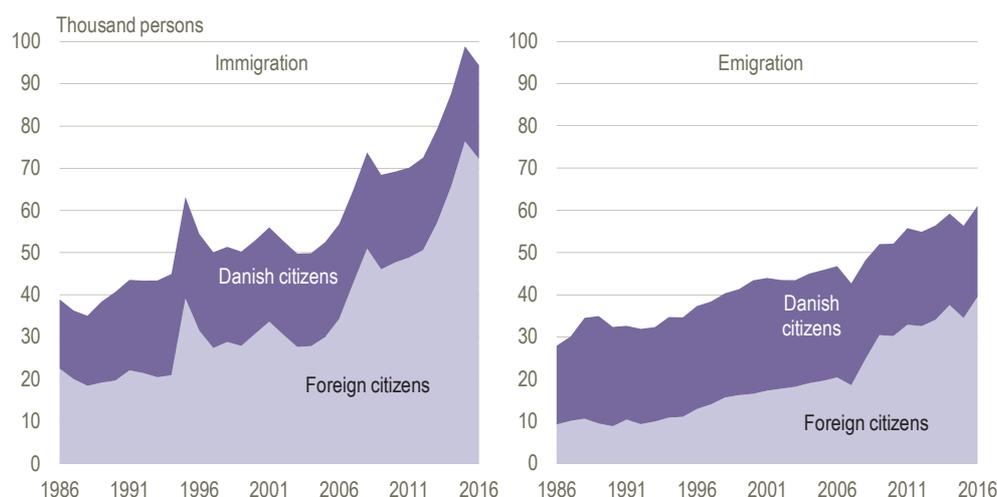
In 2016, almost 868,500 internal migrations are registered. This corresponds to one in seven people moving each year. 37 per cent of the registered internal migrations were migrations from one municipality to another.

Immigration and emigration (external migration)

Denmark has more immigrants than emigrants. The level of immigration is, however, relatively low when compared to immigration statistics for countries such as Sweden and Germany.

Danes emigrate – and then come back

Immigration is often thought of as immigration of foreign citizens, but Danes can also immigrate. In 2016, 24 per cent of all immigrants are Danish citizens returning after a shorter or longer period abroad or who are born by Danish parents abroad. When studying the Danish emigration statistics in 2016, it appears that 35 per cent are Danish citizens. These are usually individuals who go abroad for a period of time to study or work. Thus, most of these people will subsequently appear in the statistics as immigrants.

Figure 13 Immigration and emigration

www.statbank.dk/indvan, udvan

More immigrants from remote countries

Previously, foreign citizens who migrated to Denmark came mainly from the other Nordic countries, the EU countries or the United States, and to some extent from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia.

During the 1980s and 1990s, a large proportion of all immigrants continued to come from these countries; a new trend did, however, emerge: an increase in immigration from Asian countries such as Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan as well as African countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia.

These groups consist mainly of refugees (and their families) who have been granted Danish residence permits.

The immigration within the last decade has furthermore been characterized by immigration of citizens from Poland and an increasing number of refugees from Syria.

Names

Peter and Anne are the most common forenames

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens. On 1 January 2017, the number was 48,962 and 47,122 persons, respectively, which corresponds to 17 and 16 per 1,000 men. Anne and Kirsten with 46,101 and 42,047 persons were number one and two on the list for women, corresponding to 16 and 15 per 1,000 women.

Nielsen, Jensen and Hansen are the most common Danish surnames

252,041 and 251,318 Danes have the surnames Nielsen and Jensen, respectively. Slightly less common is Hansen, which is the surname of 210,747 Danes. Together, these three names cover an eighth of the population. In 2002 they covered a sixth.

This is followed by a number of names, such as Pedersen, Andersen, Christensen, Larsen and Sørensen. These names cover almost a total of ninth of the population.

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

In 2015, William was the most popular forename among new-born boys and was given to 19 out of 1,000 boys. Noah and Lucas are also popular boy's names. Among

new-born girls, 19 out of 1,000 new-born girls were given the name Sofia. Freja and Ella were number two and three with 16 and 15 accordingly per 1,000 new-born girls.

The popularity of names for new-born children is rapidly changing. Very few parents called their children William from 1985 to 1995, and since then the name has become very popular until today. William leads for the sixth time whereas Sofia is back after one years break.

Elections

Elections to the Folketing (general elections)

Statistics are published on a number of different election types; general elections (to the Folketing), elections to region councils (formerly county councils), elections to municipality councils, elections to the European Parliament, and elections to local church councils. Statistics on referendums are also available.

Elections to the Folketing (the Danish parliament) are held before four years after the latest election; elections may, however, be called after a shorter span of time. A total of 175 members of parliament are elected in Denmark, two members are elected on the Faroe Islands, and two members are elected in Greenland.

17 general elections have been held since 1970. Five general elections were held during the 1970s, one every other year. Four elections were held during the 1980s, and the 1990s saw three elections. In the 2000s three elections were held – in 2001, 2005 and 2007. The latest election was held in 2015.

Parties nominated and elected

At the latest election to the Folketing, ten parties were nominated, of which nine entered the Folketing. In 1987, 16 parties were nominated, of which only nine entered the Folketing.

Figure 14 Distribution of seats in the two most recent elections to the Folketing

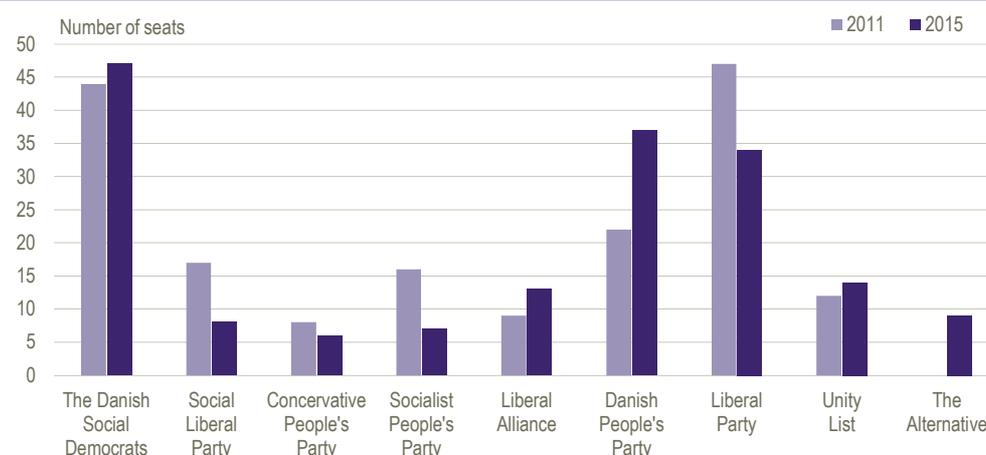


Table 45

Electoral turnout

In connection with the first four elections in the 1970s, more than 87 per cent of the electorate exercised their right to vote. Subsequent elections have attracted fluctuating electoral turnouts, with the minimum rate being 82.8 per cent in 1990.

The latest general election attracted 85.9 per cent of all voters. The electoral turnout in Denmark is among the highest in Europe.

Elections to the European Parliament

Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. The latest election was held in 2014. Denmark elects 13 MEPs. Elections to the European Parliament attract fewer voters than national elections. At the latest election, the electoral turnout was 56.3 per cent. Eight parties were nominated, seven of which entered the European Parliament. Five of the 13 elected persons were women.

Referendums

Since 1920, 16 referendums and two consultative referendums have been held. Three of these referendums have involved constitutional amendments (in 1920, 1939, and 1953), and six have concerned the voting age (in 1953, 1961, 1969, 1971, and 1978).

Four referendums and one consultative referendum have addressed Denmark's relationship with the EEC/EU (in 1972, 1992, 1993, 1998, 2000, 2014 and 2015). One referendum, in 1963, concerned acquisition of farms and conservation of nature, and one referendum in 2009 was about the royal succession.

Electoral turnout for referendums has varied to a great extent. The 1972 referendum on Danish accession to the EEC attracted the largest number of voters (90.1 per cent of the total voting population).

Table 1 Population in Denmark

1 January	Copenhagen Capital ¹	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	Total	Annual increase in per cent	Population per km ²
1769	82 086	364 835	350 663	797 584	...	20.5
1787	92 701	397 616	351 489	841 806	0.30	21.6
1801	104 109	439 768	385 124	929 001	0.74	23.8
1840	125 903	618 032	545 140	1 289 075	0.86	33.1
1850	135 641	678 131	600 876	1 414 648	0.97	36.3
1860	166 967	741 189	700 206	1 608 362	1.37	41.3
1870	202 327	794 295	788 119	1 784 741	1.10	45.8
1880	266 466	834 062	868 511	1 969 039	1.03	50.5
1890	367 262	862 998	942 120	2 172 380	1.03	55.8
1901	468 936	916 812	1 063 792	2 449 540	1.16	62.9
1911	584 089	974 530	1 198 457	2 757 076	1.26	70.8
1921 ²	700 610	1 068 742	1 334 857	3 104 209	1.26	79.7
1921	700 610	1 068 742	1 498 479	3 267 831	•	76.1
1930	771 168	1 156 126	1 623 362	3 550 656	0.96	82.7
1940	890 130	1 230 882	1 723 300	3 844 312	0.83	89.6
1950	974 901	1 404 281	1 902 093	4 281 275	1.14	99.7
1960	923 974	1 643 114	2 018 168	4 585 256	0.71	106.6
1970	802 391	1 941 598	2 193 590	4 937 579	0.77	114.6
1980	654 437	2 129 762	2 337 866	5 122 065	0.21	118.9
1990	617 637	2 139 424	2 378 348	5 135 409	0.11	119.2
2000	653 983	2 212 855	2 463 182	5 330 020	0.31	123.7
2005	663 239	2 250 930	2 497 236	5 411 405	0.26	125.6
2006	661 636	2 261 787	2 504 036	5 427 459	0.30	125.9
2007	664 605	2 268 878	2 513 601	5 447 084	0.36	126.4
2008	672 218	2 275 444	2 528 129	5 475 791	0.53	127.1
2009	683 397	2 284 486	2 543 568	5 511 451	0.65	127.9
2010	695 978	2 289 719	2 549 041	5 534 738	0.42	128.4
2011	710 038	2 294 081	2 556 509	5 560 628	0.47	129.6
2012	722 079	2 295 607	2 562 830	5 580 516	0.36	130.1
2013	734 829	2 299 270	2 568 529	5 602 628	0.40	130.5
2014	746 556	2 306 284	2 574 395	5 627 235	0.44	131.1
2015	758 308	2 318 875	2 582 532	5 659 715	0.58	131.9
2016	771 312	2 336 835	2 599 104	5 707 251	0.84	133.0
2017	783 323	2 350 683	2 614 763	5 748 769	0.73	133.9

Note: The 1921 census and later censuses comprise the area of Denmark in accordance with the borders drawn up in the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919. Censuses prior to this comprise the area of Denmark in accordance with the borders drawn up in the Peace Treaty of 30 October 1864.

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¹ Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities. Frederiksberg and Gentofte Municipalities were first included in the Copenhagen Capital in 1860 and 1921. ² Excl. Sønderjylland.

Table 2 Urban and rural population

1 January	1901	1921	1940	1960	1970	1981	1990	2000	2010	2017
All Denmark	2 449 540	3 269 554	3 844 312	4 585 256	4 937 579	5 123 989	5 135 409	5 330 020	5 534 738	5 748 769
The Greater Copenhagen ¹	491 276	700 610	1 021 499	1 289 406	1 380 204	1 381 882	1 337 114	1 075 851	1 181 239	1 295 686
Other urban areas with:										
Over 100 000 inhabitants	-	-	127 366	307 067	459 669	432 778	452 773	481 939	511 531	559 122
10 000-99 999 inhabitants	250 830	547 364	691 891	913 860	998 485	1 024 886	1 067 874	1 353 546	1 475 691	1 547 702
1 000-9 999 inhabitants	273 129	374 295	388 172	513 030	688 789	1 021 714	1 085 531	1 194 188	1 212 254	1 233 054
500-999 inhabitants	33 866	99 437	123 697	160 066	202 905	237 774	227 478	244 131	223 153	222 208
200-499 inhabitants	11 370	82 384	103 345	209 915	216 105	198 058	185 669	183 995	193 897	185 358
Rural districts	1 389 069	1 465 464	1 388 342	1 191 912	991 422	826 897	778 970	796 370	728 882	694 806
No fixed address	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8 091	10 833

¹ In 1999, 12 municipalities comprising 40 towns were no longer included in Greater Copenhagen region.

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Table 3 Population, births, deaths, external migration

	Population on 1 July ¹	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Live births	Deaths	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age as a percentage of live births
	thousands					— per thousand inhabitants —		per cent
1851/60 average	1 523	49 400	31 300	...	...	32.4	20.6	13.0
1861/70 average	1 714	52 700	34 100	...	...	30.7	19.9	13.1
1871/80 average	1 888	59 300	36 700	...	...	31.4	19.4	13.3
1881/90 average	2 087	66 600	38 700	...	...	31.9	18.5	13.4
1891/00 average	2 301	69 400	40 100	...	...	30.2	17.4	13.4
1901/10 average	2 594	74 156	36 927	...	...	28.6	14.2	11.4
1911/20 average	2 921	72 588	37 914	...	...	24.9	13.0	9.4
1921/30 average	3 426	71 215	38 317	...	...	20.8	11.2	8.2
1931/40 average	3 705	66 239	39 612	12 045	9 847	17.9	10.7	6.6
1941/50 average	4 070	85 311	39 378	14 041	15 755	21.0	9.7	4.3
1951/60 average	4 445	76 165	40 388	21 358	26 594	17.1	9.1	2.5
1961/70 average	4 774	79 220	46 976	30 146	27 420	16.6	9.8	1.8
1971/80 average	5 059	67 210	52 030	33 488	30 879	13.3	10.3	1.0
1981/90 average	5 123	55 728	57 991	33 845	29 574	10.9	11.3	0.8
1991	5 154	64 358	59 581	43 567	32 629	12.5	11.6	0.7
1992	5 171	67 726	60 821	43 377	31 915	13.1	11.8	0.7
1993	5 189	67 369	62 809	43 400	32 344	13.0	12.1	0.5
1994	5 205	69 666	61 099	44 961	34 710	13.4	11.7	0.5
1995	5 228	69 771	63 127	63 187	34 630	13.3	12.1	0.5
1996	5 262	67 638	61 043	54 445	37 312	12.9	11.6	0.6
1997	5 284	67 648	59 898	50 105	38 393	12.8	11.3	0.5
1998	5 301	66 174	58 453	51 372	40 340	12.5	11.0	0.5
1999	5 319	66 220	59 179	50 236	41 340	12.4	11.1	0.4
2000	5 337	67 084	57 998	52 915	43 417	12.6	10.9	0.5
1991/2000 average	5 245	67 365	60 401	49 757	36 703	12.9	11.5	0.5
2001	5 355	65 458	58 355	55 984	43 980	12.2	10.9	0.5
2002	5 374	64 075	58 610	52 778	43 481	11.9	10.9	0.4
2003	5 387	64 599	57 574	49 754	43 466	12.0	10.7	0.4
2004	5 401	64 609	55 806	49 860	45 017	12.0	10.3	0.4
2005	5 416	64 282	54 962	52 458	45 869	11.9	10.1	0.4
2006	5 435	64 984	55 477	56 750	46 786	12.0	10.2	0.4
2007	5 457	64 082	55 604	64 769	42 708	11.8	10.2	0.4
2008	5 489	65 038	54 591	73 762	48 171	11.8	9.9	0.4
2009	5 519	62 818	54 872	68 443	51 988	11.4	9.9	0.3
2010	5 544	63 411	54 368	69 200	52 097	11.5	9.8	0.3
2011	5 567	58 998	52 516	70 122	55 782	10.6	9.4	0.4
2012	5 587	57 916	52 325	72 512	54 907	10.4	9.4	0.3
2013	5 609	55 873	52 471	79 218	56 416	10.0	9.4	0.3
2014	5 640	56 870	51 340	87 563	59 226	10.1	9.1	0.4
2015	5 678	58 205	52 555	98 872	56 340	10.3	9.3	0.4
2016	5 724	61 614	52 824	94 365	61 078	10.8	9.2	0.3

¹ 1851-1992: Estimated population 1 July.

Table 4 Population by sex and age. 2017

1 January	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Total	2 860 178	2 888 591	5 748 769				
0 years	31 971	30 054	62 025	50 years	45 246	44 255	89 501
1 years	30 364	28 889	59 253	51 years	43 561	42 861	86 422
2 years	30 069	28 451	58 520	52 years	42 595	41 523	84 118
3 years	29 675	28 302	57 977	53 years	41 312	40 805	82 117
4 years	31 101	29 187	60 288	54 years	38 867	38 468	77 335
5 years	31 315	30 169	61 484	55 years	37 559	37 370	74 929
6 years	33 846	32 201	66 047	56 years	37 488	37 144	74 632
7 years	33 738	31 898	65 636	57 years	35 523	35 620	71 143
8 years	35 147	32 974	68 121	58 years	35 569	35 689	71 258
9 years	34 430	32 725	67 155	59 years	35 041	35 207	70 248
10 years	34 893	33 014	67 907	60 years	34 955	35 371	70 326
11 years	34 129	32 858	66 987	61 years	34 328	34 598	68 926
12 years	34 281	32 741	67 022	62 years	32 993	34 074	67 067
13 years	34 292	32 636	66 928	63 years	33 418	34 259	67 677
14 years	34 066	32 152	66 218	64 years	32 439	33 421	65 860
15 years	34 489	33 066	67 555	65 years	31 760	32 514	64 274
16 years	35 704	34 135	69 839	66 years	31 961	33 654	65 615
17 years	35 408	33 852	69 260	67 years	31 388	33 171	64 559
18 years	35 960	34 048	70 008	68 years	32 876	34 364	67 240
19 years	37 428	35 260	72 688	69 years	34 429	36 179	70 608
20 years	38 239	36 333	74 572	70 years	35 060	36 579	71 639
21 years	40 279	38 288	78 567	71 years	33 076	34 856	67 932
22 years	40 709	39 191	79 900	72 years	30 385	32 773	63 158
23 years	40 061	38 338	78 399	73 years	27 124	29 935	57 059
24 years	40 846	39 038	79 884	74 years	24 974	27 526	52 500
25 years	39 395	38 096	77 491	75 years	21 395	24 146	45 541
26 years	39 611	37 926	77 537	76 years	19 991	23 065	43 056
27 years	38 426	37 003	75 429	77 years	18 357	21 293	39 650
28 years	37 465	35 869	73 334	78 years	17 269	20 443	37 712
29 years	36 085	34 241	70 326	79 years	15 588	19 320	34 908
30 years	35 526	33 792	69 318	80 years	14 049	17 578	31 627
31 years	34 270	33 241	67 511	81 years	12 450	16 070	28 520
32 years	33 238	31 899	65 137	82 years	11 087	14 873	25 960
33 years	32 241	31 450	63 691	83 years	9 674	13 403	23 077
34 years	33 032	31 857	64 889	84 years	8 476	12 467	20 943
35 years	32 517	32 026	64 543	85 years	7 470	11 281	18 751
36 years	34 260	33 886	68 146	86 years	6 483	10 346	16 829
37 years	34 860	34 399	69 259	87 years	5 645	9 273	14 918
38 years	35 704	35 279	70 983	88 years	4 793	8 545	13 338
39 years	35 341	35 151	70 492	89 years	3 834	7 548	11 382
40 years	36 920	36 236	73 156	90 years	3 248	6 733	9 981
41 years	39 358	39 565	78 923	91 years	2 512	5 750	8 262
42 years	38 916	38 766	77 682	92 years	1 924	4 867	6 791
43 years	38 743	38 601	77 344	93 years	1 399	4 001	5 400
44 years	40 394	40 372	80 766	94 years	942	2 874	3 816
45 years	40 220	39 403	79 623	95 years	784	2 489	3 273
46 years	38 352	37 983	76 335	96 years	521	1 925	2 446
47 years	38 325	37 470	75 795	97 years	338	1 193	1 531
48 years	39 766	38 726	78 492	98 years	200	862	1 062
49 years	42 144	41 452	83 596	99 years	106	565	671
				100 years +	167	976	1 143

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Table 5 Population in urban areas with more than 5 000 inhabitants. 2017

Municipality code		Population 1 January	Municipality code		Population 1 January
	All Denmark	5 748 769			
	The Greater Copenhagen	1 295 686	766	Hedensted	11 789
	Other urban areas		320	Haslev	11 748
751	Aarhus	269 022	751	Lystrup	10 436
461	Odense	176 683	671	Struer	10 375
851	Aalborg	113 417	265	Jyllinge	10 207
561	Esbjerg	72 261	760	Ringkøbing	9 985
730	Randers	62 563	530	Grindsted	9 719
621	Kolding	60 300	575	Vejen	9 707
615	Horsens	58 480	210	Humblebæk	9 587
630	Vejle	55 876	773	Nykøbing M	9 135
265	Roskilde	50 393	813	Sæby	8 841
657	Herning	49 229	260	Hundested	8 588
223	Hørsholm ¹	47 294	210	Fredensborg	8 519
217	Helsingør ¹	47 123	751	Beder-Malling	8 387
740	Silkeborg	44 333	746	Galten	8 268
370	Næstved	43 234	561	Ribe	8 251
607	Fredericia	40 461	820	Aars	8 246
791	Viborg	40 371	270	Helsingø	8 199
259	Køge	36 864	710	Hadsten	8 093
661	Holstebro	35 867	813	Skagen	8 088
169	Taastrup	34 154	210	Nivå	8 024
330	Slagelse	33 433	340	Sorø	7 927
219	Hillerød ¹	32 278	751	Løgten	7 894
316	Holbæk	28 134	760	Skjern	7 876
540	Sønderborg	27 826	746	Hørning	7 750
479	Svendborg	27 281	550	Tønder	7 693
860	Hjørring	25 764	710	Hinnerup	7 681
813	Frederikshavn	23 501	510	Vojens	7 627
851	Nørresundby	22 600	791	Bjerringbro	7 551
329	Ringsted	22 490	840	Støvring	7 516
510	Haderslev	21 955	706	Ebeltoft	7 430
240	Ølstykke-Stenløse	21 635	851	Svenstrup	7 257
779	Skive	20 683	756	Brande	7 207
230	Birkerød ¹	20 578	561	Bramming	7 118
190	Farum	19 967	430	Faaborg	7 097
240	Smørumnedre ¹	19 780	710	Hammel	7 005
746	Skanderborg	18 849	665	Lemvig	6 936
450	Nyborg	17 192	250	Slangerup	6 864
376	Nykøbing F	16 904	270	Gilleleje	6 633
201	Lillerød	16 793	330	Skælskør	6 491
326	Kalundborg	16 490	530	Billund	6 313
250	Frederikssund	16 186	420	Assens	6 231
580	Aabenraa	16 153	580	Rødekro	6 088
269	Solrød Strand	15 941	746	Ry	6 082
756	Ikast	15 462	540	Nordborg	5 970
410	Middelfart	15 202	440	Kerteminde	5 903
707	Grenaa	14 856	860	Hirtshals	5 880
330	Korsør	14 702	849	Aabybro	5 859
573	Varde	13 951	430	Ringe	5 851
400	Rønne	13 723	360	Maribo	5 735
787	Thisted	13 363	706	Hornslet	5 604
190	Værløse	13 127	440	Munkebo	5 599
360	Nakskov	12 758	217	Hellebæk	5 530
810	Brønderslev	12 541	630	Børkop	5 435
260	Frederiksværk	12 368	217	Hornbæk-Dronningmølle ¹	5 257
155	Dragør	12 132	253	Tune	5 250
390	Vordingborg	12 014	851	Nibe	5 233
169	Hedehusene	11 943	306	Nykøbing S	5 229
846	Hobro	11 917	480	Otterup	5 132
727	Odder	11 872	740	Kjellerup	5 095

Note: the municipality codes can be used to find the municipality in which the towns are placed.

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¹ Is spread over several municipalities. The municipality code where most people are living is written.

Table 6 (page 1 of 2) Population in municipalities and regions. 2017

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	
All Denmark	5 748 769	5 043 130	133.9		Region Sjælland	832 553	675 170	115.2
Region Hovedstaden	1 807 404	1 761 109	706.3		Østsjælland	246 594	226 681	305.1
Byen København	764 816	763 929	4 261.8	253	Greve	49 921	49 026	827.1
101 København	602 481	602 481	6 974.0	259	Køge	60 109	53 740	233.9
147 Frederiksberg	105 037	105 037	12 059.4	350	Lejre	27 402	21 035	114.7
155 Dragør	14 288	13 868	782.5	265	Roskilde	87 015	81 728	410.8
185 Tårnby	43 010	42 543	650.7	269	Solrød	22 147	21 152	552.6
Københavns omegn	542 601	538 593	1 585.4		Vest- og Sydsjælland	585 959	448 489	91.3
165 Albertslund	27 896	27 709	1 202.9	320	Faxe	35 916	27 103	88.7
151 Ballerup	48 231	47 944	1 420.6	376	Guldborgsund	61 257	43 580	68.0
153 Brøndby	35 594	35 367	1 692.5	316	Holbæk	70 950	57 565	122.9
157 Gentofte	75 805	75 805	2 958.8	326	Kalundborg	48 736	35 391	84.7
159 Gladsaxe	68 775	68 767	2 758.7	360	Lolland	42 285	29 769	47.7
161 Glostrup	22 528	22 449	1 695.1	370	Næstved	82 581	67 040	122.0
163 Herlev	28 406	28 350	2 355.4	306	Odsherred	33 023	22 824	93.3
167 Hvidovre	52 964	52 818	2 309.8	329	Ringsted	34 259	27 816	116.3
169 Høje-Taastrup	50 246	48 557	641.4	330	Slagelse	78 828	66 336	138.8
183 Ishøj	22 719	22 107	858.6	340	Sorø	29 595	21 806	95.9
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	55 240	54 759	1 424.1	336	Stevns	22 492	15 935	89.9
175 Rødovre	38 492	38 358	3 162.9	390	Vordingborg	46 037	33 324	74.3
187 Vallensbæk	15 705	15 603	1 656.6		Region Syddanmark	1 217 224	1 020 571	99.3
Nordsjælland	460 214	428 085	317.6		Fyn	494 049	414 083	142.0
201 Allerød	24 942	23 445	369.8	420	Assens	41 390	29 314	80.9
240 Egedal	43 082	39 252	342.3	430	Faaborg-Midtfyn	51 376	37 129	81.1
210 Fredensborg	40 504	37 113	361.4	440	Kerteminde	23 774	19 104	115.5
250 Frederikssund	45 036	39 740	181.2	482	Langeland	12 578	7 709	43.5
190 Furesø	40 613	39 643	714.9	410	Middelfart	38 093	30 714	127.5
270 Gribskov	41 213	35 113	147.5	480	Nordfyns	29 446	17 818	65.1
260 Halsnæs	31 162	28 545	255.6	450	Nyborg	32 142	25 653	116.1
217 Helsingør	62 443	59 888	525.3	461	Odense	200 563	194 450	656.3
219 Hillerød	50 109	45 572	234.8	479	Svendborg	58 510	48 280	140.9
223 Hørsholm	24 977	24 457	798.2	492	Ærø	6 177	3 912	68.6
230 Rudersdal	56 133	55 317	765.3		Syddjylland	723 175	606 488	82.4
Bornholm	39 773	30 502	67.6	530	Billund	26 481	21 446	49.0
400 Bornholm	39 695	30 502	67.5	561	Esbjerg	115 905	105 489	145.8
411 Christiansø	78	•	•	563	Fanø	3 345	2 982	58.0
				607	Fredericia	50 868	48 914	380.7
				510	Haderslev	56 045	44 911	68.6
				621	Kolding	92 282	81 578	152.7
				540	Sønderborg	74 801	65 683	150.7
				550	Tønder	37 928	27 150	29.5
				573	Varde	50 452	36 626	40.7
				575	Vejen	42 822	30 735	52.6
				630	Vejle	113 243	93 738	107.0
				580	Aabenraa	59 003	47 236	62.7

¹ Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

Table 6 (page 2 of 2) **Population in municipalities and regions. 2017**

Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²	Municipal. code	Population 1 January	Urban areas ¹	Population density ²		
Region Midtjylland				Region Nordjylland					
	1 304 253	1 110 012	100.3		587 335	476 268	74.5		
	Østjylland	875 084	766 313	149.8	Nordjylland	587 335	476 268	74.5	
710	Favrskov	47 915	38 663	88.7	810	Brønderslev	36 128	26 271	57.1
766	Hedensted	46 524	33 509	84.4	813	Frederikshavn	60 356	52 795	92.7
615	Horsens	89 030	79 710	171.4	860	Hjørring	65 307	50 158	70.5
707	Norrdjurs	38 099	28 266	52.8	849	Jammerbugt	38 581	28 861	44.6
727	Odder	22 331	16 892	99.8	825	Læsø	1 793	1 076	15.0
730	Randers	98 118	86 171	131.2	846	Mariagerfjord	42 066	32 140	58.6
741	Samsø	3 724	1 258	32.8	773	Morsø	20 665	12 931	56.4
740	Silkeborg	91 237	76 998	107.3	840	Rebild	29 391	19 947	47.3
746	Skanderborg	60 401	51 082	144.9	787	Thisted	43 826	30 657	40.8
706	Syddjurs	42 021	29 677	60.9	820	Vesthimmerlands	37 285	26 141	48.4
751	Aarhus	335 684	324 087	717.5	851	Aalborg	211 937	195 291	186.3
	Vestjylland	429 169	343 699	59.9					
657	Herning	88 386	76 156	66.9					
661	Holstebro	58 125	49 190	73.3					
756	Ikast-Brande	40 981	33 947	55.9					
665	Lemvig	20 291	14 001	39.9					
760	Ringkøbing-Skjern	57 022	40 751	38.8					
779	Skive	46 540	35 888	68.1					
671	Struer	21 347	16 481	86.7					
791	Viborg	96 477	77 285	68.5					

¹ Urban areas refers to an area of unbroken buildings with at least 200 inhabitants. ² Population density refers to number of inhabitants per km².

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Table 7 **Population change by region. 2016**

	Population 1 Jan. 2016	Live births	Deaths	From rest of Denmark	From foreign countries	Increase ¹	Population 1 Jan. 2017
				— net migration into area —			
Total	5 707 251	61 614	52 824	•	33 287	40 959	5 748 769
Region Hovedstaden	1 789 174	22 312	15 320	-294	11 835	17 927	1 807 404
Region Sjælland	827 499	7 295	8 775	2 397	4 073	5 118	832 553
Region Syddanmark	1 211 770	11 824	11 715	-1 537	7 029	5 307	1 217 224
Region Midtjylland	1 293 309	14 346	11 021	83	7 545	10 935	1 304 253
Region Nordjylland	585 499	5 837	5 993	-649	2 805	1 672	587 335

¹ Incl. corrections which include missing and found persons and a balancing item.

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Table 8 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark by citizenship. 2017

	Men				Women				Total			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years +	Total
1 January												
Total	36 310	198 390	11 477	246 177	34 371	190 684	13 754	238 809	70 681	389 074	25 231	484 986
Western countries	13 198	108 346	6 998	128 542	12 668	93 785	7 759	114 212	25 866	202 131	14 757	242 754
Non-western countries	23 112	90 044	4 479	117 635	21 703	96 899	5 995	124 597	44 815	186 943	10 474	242 232
EU	11 502	93 454	5 166	110 122	11 074	76 076	5 114	92 264	22 576	169 530	10 280	202 386
Of which:												
Bulgaria	536	4 732	22	5 290	516	3 176	53	3 745	1 052	7 908	75	9 035
Finland	97	680	77	854	110	1 504	336	1 950	207	2 184	413	2 804
France	324	3 062	202	3 588	291	2 443	206	2 940	615	5 505	408	6 528
Greece	81	1 522	62	1 665	75	931	21	1 027	156	2 453	83	2 692
Italy	339	5 151	296	5 786	345	2 845	60	3 250	684	7 996	356	9 036
Latvia	395	2 029	5	2 429	390	2 318	27	2 735	785	4 347	32	5 164
Lithuania	940	5 487	8	6 435	989	4 903	36	5 928	1 929	10 390	44	12 363
Netherlands	534	3 635	281	4 450	491	2 659	211	3 361	1 025	6 294	492	7 811
Poland	3 005	17 674	144	20 823	2 809	13 535	472	16 816	5 814	31 209	616	37 639
Portugal	151	1 556	16	1 723	155	1 000	18	1 173	306	2 556	34	2 896
Romania	1 690	13 030	23	14 743	1 625	8 836	91	10 552	3 315	21 866	114	25 295
Slovakia	82	1 298	2	1 382	78	1 224	4	1 306	160	2 522	6	2 688
Spain	299	3 033	108	3 440	271	2 735	73	3 079	570	5 768	181	6 519
United Kingdom	616	9 282	1 391	11 289	621	4 779	867	6 267	1 237	14 061	2 258	17 556
Sweden	673	5 004	717	6 394	617	6 723	1 349	8 689	1 290	11 727	2 066	15 083
Germany	1 058	9 744	1 545	12 347	1 081	9 952	1 055	12 088	2 139	19 696	2 600	24 435
Hungary	242	2 141	9	2 392	219	2 101	18	2 338	461	4 242	27	4 730
Europe outside EU	6 100	35 021	3 692	44 813	5 798	38 813	5 208	49 819	11 898	73 834	8 900	94 632
Of which:												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	549	4 008	773	5 330	493	3 427	963	4 883	1 042	7 435	1 736	10 213
Iceland	769	3 188	167	4 124	759	3 494	266	4 519	1 528	6 682	433	8 643
Yugoslavia	212	1 689	349	2 250	183	1 624	464	2 271	395	3 313	813	4 521
Macedonia	304	1 378	97	1 779	287	1 233	73	1 593	591	2 611	170	3 372
Norway	449	5 241	887	6 577	419	8 025	1 643	10 087	868	13 266	2 530	16 664
Russian Federation	529	1 103	29	1 661	482	2 777	104	3 363	1 011	3 880	133	5 024
Turkey	1 657	11 540	1 148	14 345	1 596	10 800	1 358	13 754	3 253	22 340	2 506	28 099
Ukraine	882	3 605	6	4 493	836	3 801	33	4 670	1 718	7 406	39	9 163
Africa	3 351	12 938	357	16 646	3 283	10 521	361	14 165	6 634	23 459	718	30 811
Of which:												
Eritrea	331	2 771	6	3 108	294	1 073	5	1 372	625	3 844	11	4 480
Marocco	158	965	104	1 227	148	1 269	136	1 553	306	2 234	240	2 780
Somalia	1 357	3 321	104	4 782	1 279	2 746	129	4 154	2 636	6 067	233	8 936
North America	387	4 463	563	5 413	319	4 555	484	5 358	706	9 018	1 047	10 771
Of which: United States	333	3 548	471	4 352	259	3 596	382	4 237	592	7 144	853	8 589
South and Central Amerika	244	3 027	67	3 338	262	4 428	115	4 805	506	7 455	182	8 143
Asia	13 697	45 048	1 423	60 168	12 623	52 924	2 252	67 799	26 320	97 972	3 675	127 967
of which:												
Afghanistan	1 065	3 687	144	4 896	1 001	2 773	208	3 982	2 066	6 460	352	8 878
Philippines	274	831	37	1 142	303	6 970	92	7 365	577	7 801	129	8 507
India	869	4 300	45	5 214	799	2 662	50	3 511	1 668	6 962	95	8 725
Iraq	983	4 045	204	5 232	922	3 473	237	4 632	1 905	7 518	441	9 864
Iran	487	3 914	165	4 566	458	2 766	235	3 459	945	6 680	400	8 025
China	616	3 684	75	4 375	574	5 126	65	5 765	1 190	8 810	140	10 140
Nepal	287	1 901	4	2 192	261	1 530	2	1 793	548	3 431	6	3 985
Pakistan	1 151	3 575	258	4 984	1 083	3 410	418	4 911	2 234	6 985	676	9 895
Syria	6 055	11 627	91	17 773	5 457	7 698	116	13 271	11 512	19 325	207	31 044
Thailand	391	1 133	20	1 544	370	7 952	167	8 489	761	9 085	187	10 033
Vietnam	288	1 165	120	1 573	250	2 035	235	2 520	538	3 200	355	4 093
Oceania	60	1 352	71	1 483	77	1 049	57	1 183	137	2 401	128	2 666
Stateless and not known	969	3 087	138	4 194	935	2 318	163	3 416	1 904	5 405	301	7 610

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Table 9 Immigrant population by country of origin. 2017

1 January	Immigrants			Descendants			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	285 597	284 984	570 581	87 542	83 449	170 991	373 139	368 433	741 572
Western countries	121 672	116 035	237 707	13 925	13 213	27 138	135 597	129 248	264 845
Non-western countries	163 925	168 949	332 874	73 617	70 236	143 853	237 542	239 185	476 727
EU	104 575	94 234	198 809	11 759	11 184	22 943	116 334	105 418	221 752
Of which:									
Bulgaria	4 946	3 668	8 614	346	306	652	5 292	3 974	9 266
Finland	1 006	2 489	3 495	275	237	512	1 281	2 726	4 007
France	3 320	2 773	6 093	249	223	472	3 569	2 996	6 565
Italy	5 296	2 749	8 045	199	219	418	5 495	2 968	8 463
Latvia	2 213	2 634	4 847	299	299	598	2 512	2 933	5 445
Lithuania	5 850	5 480	11 330	696	688	1 384	6 546	6 168	12 714
Netherlands	3 739	2 808	6 547	623	551	1 174	4 362	3 359	7 721
Poland	20 628	18 442	39 070	3 046	2 810	5 856	23 674	21 252	44 926
Romania	14 014	10 298	24 312	1 242	1 168	2 410	15 256	11 466	26 722
Spain	2 997	2 798	5 795	160	144	304	3 157	2 942	6 099
United Kingdom	9 106	4 988	14 094	760	774	1 534	9 866	5 762	15 628
Sweden	5 311	8 510	13 821	1 063	1 034	2 097	6 374	9 544	15 918
Germany	14 207	15 371	29 578	1 744	1 750	3 494	15 951	17 121	33 072
Hungary	2 491	2 533	5 024	268	233	501	2 759	2 766	5 525
Europe outside EU	51 347	58 356	109 703	26 829	25 832	52 661	78 176	84 188	162 364
Of which:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 538	8 566	17 104	3 044	2 809	5 853	11 582	11 375	22 957
Iceland	3 558	4 127	7 685	670	628	1 298	4 228	4 755	8 983
Yugoslavia	4 514	4 639	9 153	2 997	2 940	5 937	7 511	7 579	15 090
Macedonia	1 667	1 473	3 140	1 030	946	1 976	2 697	2 419	5 116
Norway	5 664	10 112	15 776	782	790	1 572	6 446	10 902	17 348
Russian Federation	1 857	4 216	6 073	529	563	1 092	2 386	4 779	7 165
Turkey	16 985	15 621	32 606	15 326	14 775	30 101	32 311	30 396	62 707
Ukraine	4 126	4 550	8 676	804	752	1 556	4 930	5 302	10 232
Africa	23 653	20 008	43 661	11 039	10 659	21 698	34 692	30 667	65 359
Of which:									
Eritrea	3 025	1 351	4 376	201	177	378	3 226	1 528	4 754
Morocco	2 887	2 773	5 660	2 830	2 660	5 490	5 717	5 433	11 150
Somalia	6 275	5 645	11 920	4 606	4 524	9 130	10 881	10 169	21 050
North America	5 391	5 473	10 864	535	466	1 001	5 926	5 939	11 865
Of which: United States	4 308	4 256	8 564	392	344	736	4 700	4 600	9 300
South and Central America	5 328	7 842	13 170	628	609	1 237	5 956	8 451	14 407
Of which: Brazil	1 038	2 274	3 312	122	117	239	1 160	2 391	3 551
Asia	92 985	97 331	190 316	36 479	34 475	70 954	129 464	131 806	261 270
Of which:									
Afghanistan	7 221	5 799	13 020	2 381	2 314	4 695	9 602	8 113	17 715
Philippines	1 451	9 255	10 706	648	622	1 270	2 099	9 877	11 976
India	5 817	3 987	9 804	990	833	1 823	6 807	4 820	11 627
Iraq	11 695	9 688	21 383	5 440	5 079	10 519	17 135	14 767	31 902
Iran	9 240	6 730	15 970	2 088	1 927	4 015	11 328	8 657	19 985
China	4 692	6 649	11 341	1 062	1 072	2 134	5 754	7 721	13 475
Lebanon	6 876	5 846	12 722	7 091	6 645	13 736	13 967	12 491	26 458
Nepal	2 115	1 673	3 788	198	197	395	2 313	1 870	4 183
Pakistan	7 501	6 513	14 014	5 474	5 301	10 775	12 975	11 814	24 789
Sri Lanka	3 451	3 467	6 918	2 401	2 381	4 782	5 852	5 848	11 700
Syria	19 232	14 384	33 616	2 197	2 067	4 264	21 429	16 451	37 880
Thailand	1 635	9 589	11 224	436	477	913	2 071	10 066	12 137
Vietnam	4 216	5 119	9 335	3 068	2 800	5 868	7 284	7 919	15 203
Oceania	1 722	1 323	3 045	89	66	155	1 811	1 389	3 200
Stateless and not known	596	417	1 013	184	158	342	780	575	1 355

Note: Most of the foreign nationals resident in Denmark are included in the total number of immigrants or descendants.

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Table 10 Foreign nationals resident in Denmark. 2016

	Number 1.1.2016	Live births	Deaths	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Naturali- zations	Net change	Correc- tions	Number 1.1.2017
Total	463 147	9 892	1 264	72 179	39 534	15 028	26 245	-4 406	484 986
Western countries	229 098	4 152	691	42 270	28 760	1 670	15 301	-1 646	242 753
Non-western countries	234 049	5 740	573	29 909	10 774	13 358	10 944	-2 760	242 233
EU	189 375	3 444	482	33 738	21 338	1 192	14 170	-1 159	202 386
Of which:									
Bulgaria	8 207	162	10	1 641	889	30	874	-46	9 035
Finland	2 798	38	20	618	521	93	22	-16	2 804
France	6 126	79	12	1 379	1 003	23	420	-18	6 528
Greece	2 360	27	2	571	256	3	337	-5	2 692
Italy	8 131	101	13	2 091	1 256	18	905	-	9 036
Latvia	4 961	107	4	619	462	44	216	-13	5 164
Lithuania	11 480	246	9	2 383	1 604	52	964	-81	12 363
Netherlands	7 532	97	16	998	725	46	308	-29	7 811
Poland	35 323	683	50	4 586	2 570	174	2 475	-159	37 639
Portugal	2 780	37	2	642	547	8	122	-6	2 896
Romania	22 409	596	16	5 273	2 809	101	2 943	-57	25 295
Slovakia	2 401	37	3	690	424	12	288	-1	2 688
Spain	5 984	91	4	1 597	1 096	22	566	-31	6 519
United Kingdom	16 738	162	76	2 041	1 155	85	887	-69	17 556
Sweden	14 852	394	105	1 843	1 304	277	551	-320	15 083
Germany	23 709	357	112	3 328	2 543	110	920	-194	24 435
Hungary	4 343	84	5	978	612	16	429	-42	4 730
Europe outside EU	95 508	1 805	437	6 245	4 417	3 085	111	-987	94 632
Of which:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10 712	115	89	84	65	493	-448	-51	10 213
Iceland	8 577	218	18	1 077	858	238	181	-115	8 643
Yugoslavia	4 916	46	44	18	45	117	-142	-253	4 521
Macedonia	3 344	67	7	119	12	169	-2	30	3 372
Norway	16 350	300	121	1 997	1 557	49	570	-256	16 664
Russian Federation	5 074	155	9	337	223	232	28	-78	5 024
Turkey	28 832	418	123	525	361	977	-518	-215	28 099
Ukraine	8 584	312	9	1 495	903	228	667	-88	9 163
Africa	30 705	869	69	2 594	782	2 137	475	-369	30 811
Of which:									
Eritrea	3 433	113	9	1 016	15	38	1 067	-20	4 480
Morocco	2 969	81	9	109	29	277	-125	-64	2 780
Somalia	9 593	253	16	268	69	995	-559	-98	8 936
North America	10 741	148	61	4 436	4 261	146	116	-86	10 771
Of which: United States	8 640	121	46	3 859	3 802	110	22	-73	8 589
South and Central Amerika	7 596	201	3	1 801	1 031	241	727	-180	8 143
Asia	120 155	3 234	188	20 900	7 078	7 768	9 100	-1 288	127 967
Of which:									
Afghanistan	10 058	208	19	367	46	1 621	-1 111	-69	8 878
Philippines	8 473	257	11	1 201	1 020	170	257	-223	8 507
India	7 534	195	5	2 774	1 515	211	1 238	-47	8 725
Iraq	12 586	157	19	230	88	2 917	-2 637	-85	9 864
Iran	7 894	135	16	935	421	453	180	-49	8 025
China	9 619	249	9	2 093	1 368	348	617	-96	10 140
Nepal	3 173	85	1	1 180	442	27	795	17	3 985
Pakistan	10 132	293	24	563	338	641	-147	-90	9 895
Syria	21 553	1 037	20	9 029	297	88	9 661	-170	31 044
Thailand	9 818	176	7	508	199	142	336	-121	10 033
Vietnam	4 254	86	23	176	84	261	-106	-55	4 093
Oceania	2 487	31	5	741	523	42	202	-23	2666
Stateless and not known	6 580	160	19	1 724	104	417	1 344	-314	7 610

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Table 11 Change to Danish citizenship. 2016

	Men				Women				Total			
	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total	0-17 years	18-39 years	40 years +	Total
Total	2 143	2 465	2 136	6 744	2 061	3 299	2 924	8 284	4 204	5 764	5 060	15 028
Western countries	168	188	298	654	189	340	487	1 016	357	528	785	1 670
Non-western countries	1 975	2 277	1 838	6 090	1 872	2 959	2 437	7 268	3 847	5 236	4 275	13 358
EU	127	147	158	432	137	273	350	760	264	420	508	1 192
Of which: Finland	4	8	7	19	3	22	49	74	7	30	56	93
Poland	13	24	10	47	25	58	44	127	38	82	54	174
Sweden	19	29	70	118	26	38	95	159	45	67	165	277
Germany	12	16	19	47	10	23	30	63	22	39	49	110
Romania	9	7	9	25	10	35	31	76	19	42	40	101
Europe outside EU	380	711	264	1 355	393	936	401	1 730	773	1 647	665	3 085
Of which: Bosnia-Herzegovina	70	119	36	225	76	142	50	268	146	261	86	493
Iceland	22	18	57	97	32	45	64	141	54	63	121	238
Yugoslavia	8	23	9	40	13	43	21	77	21	66	30	117
Kosovo	52	55	26	133	66	89	22	177	118	144	48	310
Macedonia	25	44	9	78	25	59	7	91	50	103	16	169
Russian Federation	21	28	18	67	21	63	81	165	42	91	99	232
Serbia and Montenegro	6	19	14	39	4	21	27	52	10	40	41	91
Turkey	111	323	62	496	104	342	35	481	215	665	97	977
Ukraine	35	35	9	79	30	70	49	149	65	105	58	228
Africa	367	277	287	931	356	432	418	1 206	723	709	705	2 137
Of which: Morocco	48	43	38	129	40	57	51	148	88	100	89	277
Somalia	184	125	103	412	174	202	207	583	358	327	310	995
North America	7	13	57	77	10	9	50	69	17	22	107	146
Of which: United States	5	10	46	61	7	4	38	49	12	14	84	110
South and Central America	14	22	30	66	7	60	108	175	21	82	138	241
Asia	1 199	1 257	1 236	3 692	1 107	1 523	1 446	4 076	2 306	2 780	2 682	7 768
Of which: Afghanistan	233	324	234	791	217	367	246	830	450	691	480	1 621
Philippines	16	14	7	37	16	48	69	133	32	62	76	170
India	47	52	27	126	38	20	27	85	85	72	54	211
Iraq	469	353	579	1 401	446	476	594	1 516	915	829	1 173	2 917
Iran	43	81	108	232	36	92	93	221	79	173	201	453
China	58	63	28	149	46	89	64	199	104	152	92	348
Lebanon	5	24	26	55	10	17	55	82	15	41	81	137
Myanmar	39	18	21	78	29	21	4	54	68	39	25	132
Pakistan	128	140	85	353	108	126	54	288	236	266	139	641
Sri Lanka	30	38	32	100	35	45	54	134	65	83	86	234
Syria	14	8	8	30	12	21	25	58	26	29	33	88
Thailand	20	23	0	43	16	39	44	99	36	62	44	142
Vietnam	31	53	13	97	26	97	41	164	57	150	54	261
Oceania	3	3	15	21	2	5	14	21	5	8	29	42
Stateless and not known	46	35	89	170	49	61	137	247	95	96	226	417

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Table 12 Population projections for Denmark, changes

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Live births	59 827	66 301	72 516	71 269	69 269	66 904	65 930	68 790
Deaths	52 714	53 968	56 928	60 691	63 982	65 762	66 478	67 353
Immigration	90 858	71 588	64 796	64 462	64 412	64 630	65 248	65 903
Emigration	50 243	56 252	55 809	55 471	55 378	55 463	56 043	56 748
Population growth	47 728	27 666	24 577	19 571	14 318	10 307	8 660	10 592
Percentage population growth	0.84	0.47	0.41	0.32	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.17

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Table 13 Population projections in five-year age groups

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 707 251	5 865 810	5 996 640	6 110 215	6 197 238	6 260 127	6 307 013	6 352 995
0-4 years	294 748	313 475	353 125	364 913	356 343	345 777	335 205	338 054
5-9 years	332 625	309 944	317 972	356 836	368 742	360 302	349 741	339 087
10-14 years	332 901	340 520	313 675	321 330	360 505	372 498	364 078	353 503
15-19 years	350 964	345 625	347 599	319 650	327 711	367 242	379 293	370 842
20-24 years	386 749	386 236	368 979	369 034	340 934	349 458	389 222	401 282
25-29 years	361 983	408 242	398 263	381 634	381 257	353 246	362 576	402 381
30-34 years	323 168	365 355	407 106	398 929	384 192	383 759	355 969	365 631
35-39 years	350 425	333 029	363 295	404 173	398 176	384 320	383 946	356 292
40-44 years	393 520	366 850	331 876	359 444	400 946	396 096	382 742	382 456
45-49 years	403 639	392 993	365 297	328 239	354 971	396 937	392 914	380 000
50-54 years	405 774	411 098	388 154	359 552	321 898	348 120	390 406	387 167
55-59 years	359 474	388 102	402 584	379 953	351 544	314 075	339 994	382 446
60-64 years	336 859	344 566	376 383	391 144	369 928	342 529	306 013	331 930
65-69 years	344 348	320 612	329 760	362 012	377 682	358 492	332 708	297 704
70-74 years	292 443	325 336	299 395	310 457	343 335	360 134	343 763	320 281
75-79 years	193 873	240 698	289 158	269 488	282 422	315 521	333 321	320 915
80-84 years	125 369	147 413	194 094	235 732	223 635	237 876	269 767	287 730
85-89 years	74 925	79 829	99 020	133 911	164 777	160 182	173 827	201 304
90-94 years	33 790	35 255	39 076	50 036	70 102	87 165	87 549	97 448
95-99 years	8 616	9 488	10 405	12 097	16 117	23 596	29 673	31 042
100 years +	1 058	1 144	1 424	1 651	2 021	2 802	4 306	5 500

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Table 14 Population projections, by country of origin

	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	5 707 251	5 865 810	5 996 640	6 110 215	6 197 238	6 260 127	6 307 013	6 352 995
Western countries:	251 325	285 999	316 420	342 759	366 077	387 338	407 669	427 426
Of which: Immigrants	226 019	254 017	273 784	289 104	301 667	312 024	321 037	329 131
Descendants	25 306	31 982	42 636	53 655	64 410	75 314	86 632	98 295
Non-western countries:	452 548	561 537	616 918	658 044	696 149	732 040	766 236	797 816
Of which: Immigrants	314 484	400 372	426 065	441 899	457 449	471 802	484 687	495 203
Descendants	138 064	161 165	190 853	216 145	238 700	260 238	281 549	302 613
Persons of Danish origin	5 003 378	5 018 274	5 063 302	5 109 412	5 135 012	5 140 749	5 133 108	5 127 753

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Table 15 Immigration and emigration by citizenship and country moved to/from. 2016

	Danish nationals			Foreign nationals			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	22 186	21 544	642	72 179	39 534	32 645	94 365	61 078	33 287
Faroe Islands	946	1 222	-276	14	18	-4	960	1 240	-280
Greenland	2 406	2 115	291	38	38	-	2 444	2 153	291
Western countries	13 974	14 196	-222	43 205	26 534	16 671	57 179	40 730	16 449
Non-western countries	8 212	7 348	864	28 974	13 000	15 974	37 186	20 348	16 838
EU	8 925	9 061	-136	33 761	18 589	15 172	42 686	27 650	15 036
Of which:									
Belgium	200	215	-15	461	301	160	661	516	145
Bulgaria	30	28	2	1 547	572	975	1 577	600	977
Finland	54	78	-24	608	494	114	662	572	90
France	525	409	116	1 343	801	542	1 868	1 210	658
Greece	69	62	7	539	160	379	608	222	386
Italy	199	165	34	1 935	908	1 027	2 134	1 073	1 061
Croatia	13	23	-10	514	184	330	527	207	320
Latvia	24	24	-	596	321	275	620	345	275
Lithuania	18	18	-	2 329	1 326	1 003	2 347	1 344	1 003
Netherlands	294	364	-70	1 117	785	332	1 411	1 149	262
Poland	92	121	-29	4 502	2 156	2 346	4 594	2 277	2 317
Portugal	83	98	-15	573	463	110	656	561	95
Romania	29	32	-3	5 052	2 131	2 921	5 081	2 163	2 918
Slovakia	15	8	7	669	314	355	684	322	362
Spain	954	1 114	-160	1 652	967	685	2 606	2 081	525
United Kingdom	2 211	2 135	76	2 242	1 263	979	4 453	3 398	1 055
Sweden	2 121	1 960	161	2 052	1 503	549	4 173	3 463	710
Czech Rep.	48	90	-42	566	311	255	614	401	213
Germany	1 483	1 614	-131	3 500	2 545	955	4 983	4 159	824
Hungary	39	28	11	937	426	511	976	454	522
Europe outside EU	2 237	2 207	30	7 113	4 451	2 662	9 350	6 658	2 692
Of which:									
Iceland	125	210	-85	998	802	196	1 123	1 012	111
Norway	1 312	1 231	81	2 317	1 798	519	3 629	3 029	600
Switzerland	362	346	16	394	312	82	756	658	98
Turkey	278	241	37	1 026	327	699	1 304	568	736
Ukraine	38	17	21	1 459	784	675	1 497	801	696
Africa	814	555	259	2 455	515	1 940	3 269	1 070	2 199
Of which: Eritrea	-	-	-	810	1	809	810	1	809
North America	2 383	2 486	-103	4 849	4 471	378	7 232	6 957	275
Of which:									
Canada	266	288	-22	650	460	190	916	748	168
United States	2 117	2 198	-81	4 199	4 011	188	6 316	6 209	107
South and Central America	488	380	108	1 856	799	1 057	2 344	1 179	1 165
Of which:									
Argentina	40	39	1	566	222	344	606	261	345
Brazil	135	85	50	514	229	285	649	314	335
Asia	2 925	2 245	680	20 883	4 832	16 051	23 808	7 077	16 731
Of which:									
Libanon	151	96	55	462	52	410	613	148	465
Philippines	159	124	35	908	352	556	1 067	476	591
India	83	85	-2	2 643	1 183	1 460	2 726	1 268	1 458
Iran	37	37	-	858	206	652	895	243	652
China	465	380	85	2 025	1 065	960	2 490	1 445	1 045
Nepal	11	15	-4	1 168	325	843	1 179	340	839
Pakistan	68	80	-12	508	177	331	576	257	319
Syria	12	2	10	9 008	47	8 961	9 020	49	8 971
Thailand	364	247	117	562	178	384	926	425	501
Oceania	861	858	3	887	560	327	1 748	1 418	330
Of which: Australia	678	688	-10	755	474	281	1 433	1 162	271
Stateless and not known	201	415	-214	323	5 261	-4 938	524	5 676	-5 152

Note: Incl. migration to and from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. For practical reasons, Greenland is placed by themselves and not North America.

www.statbank.dk/van1aar and van2aar

Table 16 Residence permits granted in Denmark

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Residence, total	55 609	52 979	55 982	64 562	72 342	84 693	80 042
Total excl. EU/EEA	29 629	25 113	25 452	32 154	36 434	46 857	42 399
Asylum	2 124	2 249	2 583	3 889	6 104	10 849	7 494
Refugee status	1 961	2 057	2 460	3 806	6 031	10 783	7 445
Other status	163	192	123	83	73	66	49
Family reunification	4 768	2 902	3 170	5 112	5 727	11 645	7 679
Spouses and cohabitants	3 583	2 089	2 390	3 730	3 410	5 233	3 826
Minors	899	739	780	1 381	2 317	6 411	3 851
Other family members	286	74	-	1	-	1	2
Study etc.	11 863	10 550	10 652	11 601	12 144	12 658	14 295
Education	5 751	5 756	6 173	6 982	7 425	7 434	8 366
Au pair	2 649	2 409	2 104	1 989	1 908	1 624	1 349
Interns	1 647	1 466	1 391	1 432	1 542	1 058	1 272
Other reasons	1 816	919	984	1 198	1 269	2 542	3 308
Work	10 851	9 389	9 024	11 529	12 436	11 682	12 908
EU/EEA	25 361	27 395	30 059	32 027	35 415	37 366	37 200
Wage-earners	10 560	11 673	13 164	14 741	16 944	18 066	18 038
Education	8 954	9 034	9 204	9 372	9 616	10 121	9 927
Family members	3 492	3 537	3 939	3 883	4 410	4 492	4 508
Other reasons	2 355	3 151	3 752	4 031	4 445	4 687	4 727
Other residence cases	642	494	494	404	516	493	466
Adoption	313	170	132	64	73	48	52
Other reasons	329	324	362	340	443	445	414

Source: The Danish Immigration Service
www.statbank.dk/van66

Table 17 Internal migration. 2016

	Migration from one municipality to another			Migration within a municipality			Total internal migration		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	163 775	157 201	320 976	276 081	271 457	547 538	439 856	428 658	868 514
0-4 years	9 253	8 673	17 926	18 393	17 102	35 495	27 646	25 775	53 421
5-9 years	5 101	4 745	9 846	15 330	14 898	30 228	20 431	19 643	40 074
10-14 years	3 807	3 850	7 657	12 509	12 189	24 698	16 316	16 039	32 355
15-19 years	12 553	15 597	28 150	21 529	23 529	45 058	34 082	39 126	73 208
20-24 years	42 523	45 570	88 093	52 325	53 339	105 664	94 848	98 909	193 757
25-29 years	28 612	25 958	54 570	42 040	37 705	79 745	70 652	63 663	134 315
30-34 years	16 755	13 277	30 032	25 894	21 890	47 784	42 649	35 167	77 816
35-39 years	10 756	7 966	18 722	19 106	16 800	35 906	29 862	24 766	54 628
40-44 years	8 260	6 087	14 347	15 475	14 738	30 213	23 735	20 825	44 560
45-49 years	6 931	5 737	12 668	12 674	12 275	24 949	19 605	18 012	37 617
50-54 years	6 053	5 890	11 943	10 379	10 476	20 855	16 432	16 366	32 798
55-59 years	4 221	4 258	8 479	7 317	7 049	14 366	11 538	11 307	22 845
60-64 years	3 171	3 264	6 435	5 483	5 772	11 255	8 654	9 036	17 690
65-69 years	2 583	2 539	5 122	4 775	5 124	9 899	7 358	7 663	15 021
70-74 years	1 650	1 588	3 238	4 063	4 894	8 957	5 713	6 482	12 195
75-79 years	795	880	1 675	3 162	4 269	7 431	3 957	5 149	9 106
80-84 years	422	565	987	2 593	3 635	6 228	3 015	4 200	7 215
85-89 years	212	410	622	1 936	3 027	4 963	2 148	3 437	5 585
90-94 years	95	259	354	886	2 047	2 933	981	2 306	3 287
95 years +	22	88	110	212	699	911	234	787	1 021

www.statbank.dk/fly33 and fly66

Table 18 Average age of the population

1 January	2007			2017		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	38.8	40.9	39.9	40.4	42.2	41.3
Unmarried, 18 years +	34.3	33.2	33.8	34.9	33.7	34.4
Married/separated	53.9	51.3	52.6	56.5	54.1	55.3
Widows/widowers	74.8	76.3	75.9	76.4	77.7	77.4
Divorced	54.2	54.7	54.5	56.5	56.9	56.7
Registered partnerships	47.9	44.1	46.1	54.3	50.7	52.5
Survivor of two partners	59.1	63.0	60.0	65.4	67.5	66.0
Dissolved partnerships	44.3	42.9	43.7	50.6	47.4	48.6
Persons with Danish origin	39.4	41.6	40.5	41.4	43.3	42.3
Immigrants	39.4	40.3	39.9	39.4	40.2	39.8
Descendants	13.6	13.7	13.7	16.5	16.5	16.5

www.statbank.dk/folk1a og folk1e

Table 19 Fertility and reproduction

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016
Number of live births	57 293	63 433	69 771	67 084	64 282	63 411	61 614
	per thousand women						
Crude birth rate	11.2	12.3	13.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	10.8
General fertility rate	46.8	48.5	53.8	53.5	52.0	50.5	48.7
Total fertility rate	1 546	1 670	1 810	1 774	1 802	1 871	1 785
Gross reproduction rate	754	811	879	864	882	913	865
Net reproduction rate	742	798	868	854	873	906	858

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fodie and fod33

Table 20 Age-related fertility rates

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016
	per thousand women						
15-19 years	12.0	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.2	3.6	2.5
20-24 years	93.5	62.9	54.3	45.9	37.8	37.4	29.8
25-29 years	121.8	133.2	135.1	122.0	117.4	114.4	107.4
30-34 years	60.6	94.7	115.5	123.5	133.3	139.6	133.2
35-39 years	17.9	31.5	44.1	49.0	57.1	65.8	68.8
40-44 years	3.2	5.0	6.8	8.4	10.2	12.8	14.5
45-49 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9

Note: Fertility deals with live births.

www.statbank.dk/fod33

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2016
Average age of first time mothers	23.1	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	28.8	29.0	29.1
Average age of all women given birth	27.0	26.7	26.8	28.3	30.0	30.7	30.9	30.8
Average age of first-time fathers	...	...	...	28.8	30.6	31.2	31.3	31.2
Average age of all fathers	...	...	...	31.2	32.7	33.3	33.5	33.4

www.statbank.dk/fod11

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Number of legal abortions									
Total	27 884	23 334	19 919	20 589	17 386	15 665	15 295	16 709	15 097
15-19 years	4 505	4 272	3 118	3 100	2 305	1 953	2 398	2 627	2 051
20-24 years	5 945	5 337	5 578	5 822	4 088	3 255	3 042	4 226	4 023
25-29 years	6 452	4 550	4 033	4 949	4 120	3 430	2 932	3 063	3 324
30-34 years	5 630	4 475	3 168	3 320	3 664	3 546	3 167	3 045	2 609
35-39 years	3 618	3 237	2 664	2 207	2 247	2 517	2 638	2 568	2 045
40-44 years	1 597	1 320	1 218	1 055	856	880	1 035	1 089	967
45-49 years	137	143	140	136	106	84	83	91	78
	per 1,000 women								
Age-specific abortion rates									
Total	23.7	19.0	15.6	15.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	13.3	12.0
15-19 years	25.0	22.1	16.3	17.3	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.3	11.9
20-24 years	32.5	29.4	28.8	30.2	22.2	19.8	21.3	26.1	22.2
25-29 years	32.0	25.0	22.3	25.4	21.0	18.1	17.4	19.9	19.9
30-34 years	30.8	22.2	17.4	18.3	18.6	17.8	16.6	17.5	16.4
35-39 years	24.3	17.8	13.3	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.3	11.3
40-44 years	11.5	8.9	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.0
45-49 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total abortion rate	786	632	529	547	470	439	450	490	435

Source: Sundhedsdatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/abort

Table 23 Life tables. 2015-2016

	Men			Women			Men			Women			
	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	Survivors	Death rate for age group ¹	Average life expectancy ²	
0 years	100 000	408	78.8	100 000	304	82.8	50 years	96 260	375	30.6	97 876	191	33.9
1 years	99 592	27	78.1	99 696	11	82.1	51 years	95 899	365	29.7	97 689	219	33.0
2 years	99 565	3	77.2	99 685	11	81.1	52 years	95 549	345	28.8	97 475	252	32.1
3 years	99 561	7	76.2	99 675	7	80.1	53 years	95 219	440	27.9	97 230	257	31.1
4 years	99 555	19	75.2	99 668	3	79.1	54 years	94 800	532	27.0	96 980	323	30.2
5 years	99 536	6	74.2	99 664	19	78.1	55 years	94 296	567	26.1	96 667	386	29.3
6 years	99 530	12	73.2	99 646	3	77.1	56 years	93 761	650	25.3	96 294	355	28.4
7 years	99 518	0	72.2	99 643	3	76.1	57 years	93 152	625	24.4	95 952	429	27.5
8 years	99 518	9	71.2	99 639	9	75.1	58 years	92 570	799	23.6	95 541	474	26.6
9 years	99 509	3	70.2	99 630	9	74.1	59 years	91 830	817	22.8	95 088	519	25.8
10 years	99 506	15	69.2	99 621	0	73.1	60 years	91 080	934	22.0	94 594	602	24.9
11 years	99 491	6	68.2	99 621	6	72.1	61 years	90 229	1 037	21.2	94 025	622	24.0
12 years	99 486	0	67.2	99 615	3	71.2	62 years	89 294	1 072	20.4	93 440	713	23.2
13 years	99 486	9	66.2	99 612	0	70.2	63 years	88 336	1 187	19.6	92 773	848	22.4
14 years	99 477	6	65.2	99 612	9	69.2	64 years	87 287	1 358	18.8	91 986	811	21.5
15 years	99 471	6	64.2	99 603	15	68.2	65 years	86 101	1 354	18.1	91 240	906	20.7
16 years	99 465	17	63.2	99 588	18	67.2	66 years	84 935	1 534	17.3	90 413	919	19.9
17 years	99 448	8	62.3	99 570	6	66.2	67 years	83 633	1 600	16.6	89 582	1 060	19.1
18 years	99 440	25	61.3	99 564	9	65.2	68 years	82 295	1 709	15.8	88 633	1 039	18.3
19 years	99 415	22	60.3	99 556	23	64.2	69 years	80 888	1 845	15.1	87 712	1 219	17.5
20 years	99 394	33	59.3	99 533	16	63.2	70 years	79 396	2 153	14.4	86 643	1 416	16.7
21 years	99 361	58	58.3	99 517	21	62.2	71 years	77 686	2 429	13.7	85 416	1 526	15.9
22 years	99 304	26	57.3	99 496	13	61.2	72 years	75 799	2 375	13.0	84 113	1 654	15.1
23 years	99 278	55	56.4	99 483	18	60.2	73 years	73 999	2 896	12.3	82 721	1 903	14.4
24 years	99 223	62	55.4	99 464	22	59.3	74 years	71 856	2 925	11.7	81 147	1 993	13.7
25 years	99 161	57	54.4	99 443	13	58.3	75 years	69 754	3 302	11.0	79 530	2 205	12.9
26 years	99 105	48	53.4	99 430	19	57.3	76 years	67 450	3 577	10.4	77 777	2 495	12.2
27 years	99 058	57	52.5	99 411	20	56.3	77 years	65 038	4 019	9.7	75 836	2 841	11.5
28 years	99 001	57	51.5	99 391	18	55.3	78 years	62 424	4 521	9.1	73 682	3 163	10.8
29 years	98 945	63	50.5	99 373	24	54.3	79 years	59 601	5 396	8.5	71 351	3 659	10.2
30 years	98 883	59	49.6	99 349	15	53.3	80 years	56 385	5 693	8.0	68 740	4 209	9.5
31 years	98 824	46	48.6	99 334	29	52.3	81 years	53 175	6 798	7.4	65 847	4 669	8.9
32 years	98 779	50	47.6	99 306	45	51.3	82 years	49 560	7 555	6.9	62 773	5 525	8.3
33 years	98 729	58	46.6	99 261	32	50.4	83 years	45 816	8 271	6.5	59 304	6 231	7.8
34 years	98 672	59	45.7	99 230	32	49.4	84 years	42 026	9 389	6.0	55 609	6 988	7.3
35 years	98 613	80	44.7	99 198	33	48.4	85 years	38 080	10 321	5.6	51 724	7 473	6.8
36 years	98 535	84	43.7	99 166	56	47.4	86 years	34 150	11 684	5.2	47 859	8 771	6.3
37 years	98 452	102	42.8	99 111	63	46.4	87 years	30 160	12 615	4.8	43 661	9 710	5.8
38 years	98 352	83	41.8	99 048	54	45.5	88 years	26 355	14 965	4.4	39 421	10 560	5.4
39 years	98 271	68	40.8	98 995	61	44.5	89 years	22 411	16 384	4.1	35 258	11 614	5.0
40 years	98 204	153	39.9	98 934	56	43.5	90 years	18 740	17 087	3.8	31 163	13 323	4.6
41 years	98 054	132	38.9	98 879	57	42.5	91 years	15 537	20 001	3.5	27 011	15 068	4.2
42 years	97 925	106	38.0	98 823	78	41.6	92 years	12 430	22 594	3.2	22 941	16 639	3.9
43 years	97 821	124	37.0	98 746	89	40.6	93 years	9 621	25 509	3.0	19 124	19 740	3.6
44 years	97 699	197	36.1	98 657	109	39.6	94 years	7 167	24 348	2.8	15 349	21 107	3.3
45 years	97 507	201	35.1	98 549	100	38.7	95 years	5 422	28 147	2.6	12 109	22 577	3.1
46 years	97 311	219	34.2	98 451	123	37.7	96 years	3 896	30 147	2.4	9 375	25 564	2.8
47 years	97 097	287	33.3	98 330	121	36.8	97 years	2 721	34 068	2.3	6 979	28 153	2.6
48 years	96 819	287	32.4	98 210	176	35.8	98 years	1 794	32 006	2.2	5 014	30 311	2.4
49 years	96 541	291	31.5	98 038	165	34.9	99 years	1 220	36 436	2.0	3 494	30 870	2.3

¹ The figures indicate (per 100,000) the frequency of deaths within a year, from one birthday to the next.² The average life time that is achieved by a number of contemporaries who die according to the mortality table.

Table 24 Mens causes of death. 2015

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	116	10	26	295	913	2 073	4 700	18 150	26 283
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	1	1	-	3	8	23	50	312	398
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	10
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	1	21	84	182	252	540
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	8	31	69	137	246
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	1	16	52	161	472	702
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	-	9	28	57	199	293
Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	-	28	163	538	1 238	1 967
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	1	6	16	15	51	122	211
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	-	-	-	1	15	140	1 014	1 170
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	3	3	22	76	251	633	1 386	2 374
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	1	2	5	13	37	115	450	623
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	-	2	9	20	126	157
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	-	-	1	3	18	19	27	78	146
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	4	15	73	134	515	741
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	-	2	2	3	8	19	74	109
Mental disorders	-	-	1	8	76	188	241	1 001	1 515
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	10
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	-	1	2	19	39	53	128	769	1 011
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31	32
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	1	9	28	69	319	426
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	2	49	146	375	1 602	2 174
Other forms of heart disease	1	-	1	10	29	73	199	1 250	1 563
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	3	22	81	200	1 194	1 500
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	-	-	11	22	71	370	474
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	4	8	14	31	63	120
Acute respiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	15
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	5	15	71	737	830
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	-	1	16	74	255	1 324	1 670
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	-	-	1	3	16	37	237	294
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	1	-	4	11	18	104	138
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	4	45	128	194	182	553
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	2	15	36	75	279	407
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	9
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	35	41
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	2	8	32	304	346
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	1	-	-	2	3	12	15	116	149
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	11	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	20
Other congenital anomalies	14	-	1	4	3	14	8	3	47
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	183
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	22	-	2	16	46	128	249	1 140	1 603
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	2	55	26	21	10	33	148
All other accidents	1	2	1	43	80	68	72	305	572
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	48	120	81	60	81	390
All other effects of external causes	-	1	1	10	24	8	4	1	49
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	-	5	11	39	37	68	84	244

¹ Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

Table 25 Womens causes of death. 2015

	Under 1 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-34 years	35-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
Total	100	10	23	130	535	1 313	3 102	21 059	26 272
Infective and parasitic diseases (except tuberculosis)	-	-	-	2	9	9	26	476	522
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
Malignant neoplasm of bucca cavity and pharynx	-	-	-	-	5	22	52	117	196
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-	1	9	13	28	80	131
Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	-	-	-	4	19	40	119	520	702
Malignant neoplasm of rectum and rectosigmoid junction	-	-	-	1	8	21	41	135	206
Malignant neoplasm or larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	-	-	-	-	36	195	510	1 061	1 802
Malignant neoplasm of bone and skin	-	-	-	1	12	18	20	93	144
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	-	-	2	51	120	220	676	1 069
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	-	-	-	3	17	16	10	51	97
Other malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-	1	-	9	41	111	162
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	-	-	3	14	93	191	487	1 514	2 302
Leukaemia and other neoplasm of lymph and haematoid tissue	-	-	2	4	10	25	62	369	472
Benign neoplasm and neoplasm of unspecified nature	-	-	-	1	2	4	11	128	146
Endocrine and metabolic diseases, except diabetes mellitus	1	1	1	4	8	8	29	178	230
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	3	4	27	74	503	611
Anaemia and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	127	143
Mental disorders	-	-	-	2	19	43	112	1 744	1 920
Meningitis	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	8
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3	2	3	7	19	33	112	1 053	1 232
Active rheum. fever and chronic rheum. heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	41	42
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	9	10	37	480	536
Ischamic heart disease	-	-	-	-	18	54	112	1 421	1 605
Other forms of heart disease	2	-	-	5	17	35	72	1 455	1 586
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	1	3	15	54	118	1 699	1 890
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	-	-	1	1	1	10	41	359	413
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	1	6	9	17	110	143
Acute respiratory infections	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	12
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	7	13	32	862	915
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	-	2	-	6	58	220	1 565	1 851
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	2	-	-	3	7	25	215	252
Diseases of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	129	152
Cirrhosis of liver, cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	-	-	-	-	14	55	77	156	302
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	2	1	8	23	51	437	522
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	17
Infections of kidney and calculus of urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	31	35
Other diseases of genito-urinary system and diseases of breast	-	-	-	-	3	4	12	328	347
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	1	2	7	28	232	270
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	4	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	13
Other congenital anomalies	15	1	1	2	3	12	5	11	50
Certain causes of perinatal mortality	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	55
Senility without mention of psychosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	650	652
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	22	1	1	9	22	59	167	1 370	1 651
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	2	12	6	7	7	21	55
All other accidents	1	1	-	11	16	36	34	412	511
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	3	21	37	35	35	43	174
All other effects of external causes	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	3	21
Cause of death unknown ¹	-	-	1	5	8	10	19	56	99

¹ Includes persons who reside in Denmark, but die in a foreign country.

	Men		Women		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	Total	26 283	26 416	26 272	26 408	52 555	52 824
0-4 years	126	135	110	93	236	228
5-9 years	13	13	11	16	24	29
10-14 years	13	11	12	8	25	19
15-19 years	38	28	21	30	59	58
20-24 years	90	88	28	49	118	137
25-29 years	85	97	30	46	115	143
30-34 years	82	99	51	50	133	149
35-39 years	145	154	77	84	222	238
40-44 years	265	266	165	146	430	412
45-49 years	503	471	293	280	796	751
50-54 years	859	777	514	529	1 373	1 306
55-59 years	1 214	1 290	799	783	2 013	2 073
60-64 years	1 900	1 863	1 228	1 241	3 128	3 104
65-69 years	2 800	2 745	1 874	1 829	4 674	4 574
70-74 years	3 559	3 665	2 514	2 609	6 073	6 274
75-79 years	3 713	3 745	2 965	3 112	6 678	6 857
80-84 years	4 020	4 095	4 039	3 999	8 059	8 094
85-89 years	3 841	3 772	4 688	4 694	8 529	8 466
90-94 years	2 282	2 333	4 471	4 295	6 753	6 628
95 years +	735	769	2 382	2 515	3 117	3 284

www.statbank.dk/fod207

Cause of death	2014			2015		
	Men	Women	Total	Total	Total	Total
Total	1 258	780	2 038	1 159	761	1 920
Motor vehicle accidents, total	154	47	201	148	55	203
Of which: Person in passenger car	63	25	88	66	18	84
Pedestrian	15	14	29	21	20	41
Cyclist	32	1	33	43	2	45
Motorcyclist	32	4	36	12	11	23
Three-wheel motor vehicle	2	1	3	2	-	2
Other accidents, total	594	543	1 137	572	511	1 083
Of which: Accidents due to a fall	227	268	495	207	256	463
Poisoning involving medicines and biological drugs	134	59	193	122	51	173
Fire	39	18	57	43	15	58
Strangulation	20	16	36	32	15	47
Accidents during surgical/medical treatment	17	13	30	18	15	33
Suicide, total	469	160	629	390	174	564
Of which: Hanging, strangulation and suffocation	196	51	247	171	55	226
Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials	114	68	182	85	73	158
Shots from firearms	72	3	75	41	-	41
Jump from high places	16	14	30	17	20	37
Jump in front a moving subject	21	3	24	20	6	26
Other external causes, total	41	30	71	49	21	70
Of which: Poisoning involving chemicals and toxic materials ¹	6	7	13	19	8	27
Act of violence	19	19	38	21	12	33
Drowning ¹	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fall ¹	3	2	5	5	1	6
Hanging, strangulation and suffocation ¹	3	1	4	1	-	1

¹ Whether accident or premeditated action, not stated.

www.statistikbanken.dk/fod507

Table 28 Average life expectancy

	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2015-2016	1911-1915	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995	2001-2005	2015-2016
	men						women					
0 years	56.2	70.9	71.5	72.6	75.1	78.8	59.2	76.5	77.5	77.9	79.7	82.8
5 years	60.0	67.1	67.3	68.2	70.6	74.2	61.6	72.4	73.2	73.4	75.1	78.1
10 years	55.6	62.3	62.4	63.3	65.6	69.2	57.2	67.5	68.2	68.5	70.2	73.1
20 years	46.7	52.7	52.6	53.5	55.8	59.3	48.4	57.7	58.4	58.6	60.3	63.2
30 years	38.4	43.2	43.2	44.0	46.2	49.6	40.2	48.0	48.6	48.8	50.4	53.3
40 years	30.2	33.8	33.9	34.7	36.7	39.9	32.0	38.4	39.1	39.2	40.7	43.5
50 years	22.4	24.9	25.0	25.7	27.7	30.6	24.0	29.4	29.9	30.0	31.4	33.9
60 years	15.3	17.1	17.2	17.7	19.4	22.0	16.4	20.9	21.6	21.5	22.6	24.9
70 years	9.4	10.8	10.9	11.1	12.2	14.4	9.9	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.8	16.7
80 years	5.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	8.0	5.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.5
90 years	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6

Note: The table illustrates the number of years which a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that mortality rates remain constant.

www.statbank.dk/hisb8 and hisb9

Table 29 Liable for military service and conscripts by BMI and height

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	number of people										
Liable for military service											
Total	28 954	31 933	33 120	39 901	36 014	37 897	38 104	38 025	43 051	39 253	36 636
Judged to be fit	15 060	16 404	17 933	20 289	19 603	20 169	19 530	18 632	21 575	19 674	18 083
Judged to be limitedly fit	2 428	2 531	2 700	3 402	2 993	2 968	2 621	2 295	2 571	2 200	2 165
Judged to be unfit	11 466	12 998	12 487	16 210	13 418	14 760	15 953	17 098	18 905	17 379	16 388
	percentage										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Judged to be fit	52.0	51.4	54.1	50.8	54.4	53.2	51.3	49.0	50.1	50.1	49.4
Judged to be limitedly fit	8.4	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.8	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.9
Judged to be unfit	39.6	40.7	37.7	40.6	37.3	38.9	41.9	45.0	43.9	44.3	44.7
	number of people										
Conscripts											
Total	24 435	25 217	27 605	33 673	31 863	33 229	32 347	31 467	33 465	31 726	31 056
BMI below 25	17 635	18 428	19 959	23 950	22 112	23 271	22 107	22 348	24 132	22 659	22 053
BMI between 25 and 29.9	5 035	4 893	5 579	7 125	7 134	7 271	7 417	6 644	7 009	6 792	6 748
BMI of 30 +	1 765	1 896	2 067	2 598	2 617	2 687	2 823	2 475	2 324	2 275	2 255
	percentage										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BMI below 25	72.2	73.1	72.3	71.1	69.4	70.0	68.3	71.0	72.1	71.4	71.0
BMI between 25 and 29.9	20.6	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	22.9	21.1	20.9	21.4	21.7
BMI of 30 +	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.3
	cm										
Average height	180.3	180.1	179.9	180.2	180.3	180.2	179.8	180.4	180.3	180.6	180.7

Note: BMI is an abbreviation of "Body mass index". The calculation is an individual's body weight divided by height². A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that the person is underweight, a BMI between 18.5-24.9 indicates a standard weight, a BMI between 25-29.9 suggests that the person is overweight and a BMI of 30 or more indicates that the person is obese.

Source: Forsvarets Rekruttering

Table 30 Households. 2017

1 January	Single man with/without children	Single woman with/without children	Married couple ¹ with/without children	Unmarried couple with/without children	Child under 18 years not living with parents	Total	Other households total	Total number of households
————— households comprising only one family —————								
Total	508 596	672 594	932 782	329 967	1 023	2 444 962	225 097	2 670 059
1 person	477 992	537 304	•	•	1 023	1 016 319	•	1 016 319
2 persons	23 806	75 449	525 956	193 756	•	818 967	79 151	898 118
3 persons	5 671	46 185	128 681	66 887	•	247 424	68 722	316 146
4 persons	971	10 866	196 687	53 969	•	262 493	33 279	295 772
5 persons	122	2 061	68 217	12 541	•	82 941	22 439	105 380
6 persons +	34	729	13 241	2 814	•	16 818	21 506	38 324

¹ Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Table 31 Families. 2017

1 January	Single persons	Married couples ¹	Other couples	Total	Single persons	Married couples ¹	Other couples	Total	Children under 18 years not living with parents	Total number of families
————— families without children under 25 years ————— ————— families with children under 25 years —————										
Total	1 443 049	575 302	199 810	2 218 161	186 244	445 451	145 852	777 547	15 582	3 011 290
1 person	1 443 049	•	•	1 443 049	•	•	•	•	15 582	1 458 631
2 persons	•	575 302	199 810	775 112	113 924	•	•	113 924	•	889 036
3 persons	•	•	•	•	56 445	145 541	72 057	274 043	•	274 043
4 persons	•	•	•	•	12 742	211 365	57 364	281 471	•	281 471
5 persons	•	•	•	•	2 325	73 933	13 383	89 641	•	89 641
6 persons +	•	•	•	•	808	14 612	3 048	18 468	•	18 468

¹ Contains married persons in a husband/wife couple and same sex couple.

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Table 32 Children. 2017

1 January	Children living at:							Children under 18 years not living with their parents	Total
	Single father	Single mother	Married couple different sex	Married couple same sex	Registered partnership	Consensual union	Cohabiting couple		
All children	44 422	234 314	851 426	829	1 386	192 458	46 229	15 582	1 386 646
0- 2 years	1 006	17 564	94 319	369	178	64 323	1 346	693	179 798
3- 5 years	2 361	24 753	109 735	167	364	38 514	2 826	1 029	179 749
6- 8 years	4 443	32 491	127 138	86	342	28 303	5 362	1 639	199 804
9-11 years	6 028	36 289	129 683	69	177	20 615	7 192	1 996	202 049
12-14 years	7 252	38 682	126 875	56	142	15 508	8 666	2 987	200 168
15-17 years	8 993	42 087	124 965	43	90	12 997	9 903	7 238	206 316
18 years +	14 339	42 448	138 711	39	93	12 198	10 934	●	218 762

www.statbank.dk/fam111n

Table 33 Children and young people with parents who have died. 2017

1 January	Children who have both a father and a mother	Children who have a father, but whose mother is dead	Children who have a mother, but whose father is dead	Children whose mother and father have both died	One or both parents is unknown	Total
All children	1 127 581	3 843	8 938	152	27 708	1 168 222
Age of child:						
0 year	58 992	4	14	-	3 015	62 025
1 year	57 865	5	40	-	1 343	59 253
2 years	57 032	21	65	-	1 402	58 520
3 years	56 621	26	75	-	1 255	57 977
4 years	58 840	45	140	1	1 262	60 288
5 years	59 893	48	181	-	1 362	61 484
6 years	64 480	106	201	2	1 258	66 047
7 years	63 878	134	275	3	1 346	65 636
8 years	66 255	141	322	6	1 397	68 121
9 years	65 251	175	392	1	1 336	67 155
10 years	65 828	213	475	4	1 387	67 907
11 years	64 808	253	560	8	1 358	66 987
12 years	64 684	320	649	9	1 360	67 022
13 years	64 368	359	807	18	1 376	66 928
14 years	63 424	378	904	18	1 494	66 218
15 years	64 351	474	1 085	22	1 623	67 555
16 years	65 963	546	1 313	21	1 996	69 839
17 years	65 048	595	1 440	39	2 138	69 260

www.statbank.dk/bm10

Table 34 Marriages of different sex contracted, by age of both spouses. 2016

	Age of bridegroom								Total	Average age of bride
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of bride										
Total	34	7 855	11 149	5 167	3 492	1 504	472	716	30 389	35,9
Under 20 years	13	115	12	2	-	-	-	17	159	19,1
20-29 years	15	6 541	3 725	261	49	6	1	368	10 966	26,6
30-39 years	1	867	6 540	1 899	266	28	-	195	9 796	34,1
40-49 years	-	38	487	2 296	1 156	122	9	89	4 197	44,6
50-59 years	-	2	14	400	1 593	603	58	36	2 706	54,1
60-69 years	-	1	1	9	152	575	161	9	908	64,0
70 years +	-	-	1	2	14	80	219	2	318	74,8
Not stated	5	291	369	298	262	90	24	-	1 339	●
Average age of bridegroom	19,2	27,1	34,3	44,5	54,4	64,0	75,0	●	38,7	●

www.statbank.dk/vie207

Table 35 Marriages of same sex, by age of both spouses. 2016

	Age of oldest								Total	Average age of youngest
	Under 20 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated		
Age of youngest										
Total	1	72	108	98	68	22	9	-	378	36,8
Under 20 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18,5
20-29 years	-	70	45	9	7	1	-	-	132	26,3
30-39 years	-	-	63	43	6	1	-	-	113	34,8
40-49 years	-	-	-	46	34	4	-	-	84	44,5
50-59 years	-	-	-	-	21	9	-	-	30	53,6
60-69 years	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	11	64,1
70 years +	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	76,9
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●
Average age of oldest	19,5	27,0	35,2	44,9	54,2	64,8	78,7	●	42,3	●

www.statbank.dk/vie6

Table 36		Marriages and divorces						
		1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2010	2016
		number						
Total marriages		26 991	35 262	35 897	26 448	38 388	30 949	30 767
Of which: Church		25 331	21 910	23 728	14 473	18 172	10 956	10 423
Civil		1 660	13 352	12 169	11 669	20 172	17 562	18 237
Registered partnerships/marriages, men ¹		•	•	•	•	179	163	166
Registered partnerships/marriages, women ¹		•	•	•	•	131	247	211
Total divorces		1 223	3 472	6 682	13 593	14 381	14 460	17 222
Of which: Duration of marriage: 0-7 years		...	...	...	...	6 812	5 730	6 360
Duration of marriage: 20 years +		...	...	...	...	2 404	2 555	3 328
		average age						
First-time married men		27.6	27.4	26.0	27.5	32.5	34.2	34.8
First-time married women		25.2	24.5	22.9	24.8	30.1	31.7	32.2
All married men		29.2	29.1	28.3	30.8	35.8	37.8	38.8
All married women		25.8	25.3	24.7	27.9	33.1	35.0	36.0

¹ From 15 June 2012 it has been possible for two persons of same sex to get married, which means that figures from 2014 only covers marriages.

Table 37 Divorces of different sex by duration of marriage

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
Total	13 593	13 731	14 381	14 460	17 146
Under 1 year	279	299	293	150	495
1 year	594	699	686	641	806
2 years	921	1 163	856	851	867
3 years	1 017	1 152	1 148	911	800
4 years	955	900	1 149	891	760
5 years	909	765	1 001	849	833
6-7 years	1 321	1 216	1 679	1 437	1 799
8-9 years	1 102	920	1 351	1 532	1 697
10-14 years	2 534	1 918	2 460	2 747	3 379
15-19 years	1 691	1 550	1 354	1 896	2 382
20-24 years	1 037	1 495	1 031	1 168	1 464
25 years +	1 033	1 554	1 369	1 219	1 721
Not stated	200	100	4	168	143

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 38 Divorces of different sex by age of both spouses. 2016

	18-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Not stated	Total
Age of wife	age of husband								
Total	2	735	3 720	6 169	4 181	1 602	458	279	17 146
15-19 years	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
20-29 years	2	556	643	96	10	1	-	69	1 377
30-39 years	-	131	2 574	1 668	236	34	9	82	4 734
40-49 years	-	19	409	3 856	1 598	172	29	70	6 153
50-59 years	-	1	25	454	2 097	663	74	39	3 353
60-69 years	-	-	3	21	161	654	182	16	1 037
70 years +	-	-	1	-	5	55	156	3	220
Not stated	-	22	64	74	74	23	8	-	265

www.statbank.dk/ski107

Table 39 The most common names for children born in 2015

	Number	Per thousands boys born	Ranking in 2014		Number	Per thousands girls born	Ranking in 2014
	boys				girls		
1 William	591	19	(1)	1 Sofia	555	19	(2)
2 Noah	543	18	(2)	2 Freja	459	16	(4)
3 Lucas	534	17	(3)	3 Ella	449	15	(8)
4 Emil	489	16	(7)	4 Alma	445	15	(11)
5 Oliver	489	16	(9)	5 Anna	419	14	(7)
6 Oscar	480	16	(4)	6 Emma	415	14	(1)
7 Victor	478	16	(5)	7 Laura	412	14	(6)
8 Malthé	455	15	(6)	8 Clara	398	14	(5)
9 Alfred	425	14	(17)	9 Ida	390	13	(3)
10 Carl	418	14	(11)	10 Isabella	388	13	(9)
11 Frederik	405	13	(8)	11 Karla	353	12	(10)
12 Elias	399	13	(13)	12 Maja	333	11	(15)
13 Magnus	357	12	(10)	13 Victoria	333	11	(24)
14 Valdemar	333	11	(18)	14 Alberte	328	11	(14)
15 Villads	326	11	(12)	15 Josefine	328	11	(12)
16 Alexander	324	11	(14)	16 Sofie	320	11	(16)
17 Christian	324	11	(16)	17 Agnes	317	11	(18)
18 August	306	10	(21)	18 Liva	306	11	(21)
19 Johan	306	10	(27)	19 Olivia	301	10	(13)
20 Felix	305	10	(23)	20 Caroline	294	10	(20)

Note: The names can often be spelled differently. In the table, each way to spell a name has been added up, and the most used spelling has been applied.

www.dst.dk/havne

Table 40 The most common names in Denmark. 2017

1 January	Number in 2017	Per thousand	Number in 2016	Per thousand		Number in 2017	Per thousand	Number in 2016	Per thousand
	boys					girls			
1 Peter	48 962	17	49 227	17	1 Anne	46 101	16	46 417	16
2 Jens	47 122	16	47 770	17	2 Kirsten	42 047	15	42 774	15
3 Michael	45 174	16	45 265	16	3 Hanne	39 026	14	39 399	14
4 Lars	45 097	16	45 300	16	4 Mette	38 819	13	38 877	14
5 Henrik	42 437	15	42 614	15	5 Anna	34 414	12	34 723	12
6 Thomas	42 116	15	42 127	15	6 Helle	34 129	12	34 231	12
7 Søren	41 076	14	41 333	15	7 Susanne	31 317	11	31 474	11
8 Jan	38 507	13	38 782	14	8 Lene	30 988	11	31 134	11
9 Christian	37 665	13	37 593	13	9 Maria	29 090	10	28 853	10
10 Martin	37 203	13	37 182	13	10 Marianne	27 135	9	27 252	9
11 Niels	36 788	13	37 428	13	11 Lone	25 437	9	25 573	9
12 Anders	34 369	12	34 473	12	12 Inge	24 917	9	25 581	9
13 Morten	34 084	12	34 169	12	13 Karen	24 678	9	25 320	9
14 Jesper	33 934	12	34 006	12	14 Camilla	24 663	9	24 685	9
15 Jørgen	33 763	12	34 715	12	15 Pia	24 296	8	24 363	8
16 Hans	33 750	12	34 593	12	16 Bente	24 229	8	24 559	9
17 Per	31 848	11	32 178	11	17 Louise	23 821	8	23 829	8
18 Ole	31 750	11	32 269	11	18 Charlotte	23 736	8	23 757	8
19 Mads	31 433	11	31 258	11	19 Jette	23 449	8	23 636	8
20 Rasmus	30 325	11	30 314	11	20 Tina	23 262	8	23 297	8

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Table 41 The most common used surnames in Denmark, 2017

1 January	Number in 2017	Per thousands	Number in 2016	Per thousands		Number in 2017	Per thousands	Number in 2016	Per thousands
1 Nielsen	252 041	44	255 138	45	26 Frederiksen	19 999	3	20 082	4
2 Jensen	251 318	44	254 675	45	27 Laursen	18 183	3	18 240	3
3 Hansen	210 747	37	213 339	37	28 Lund	17 273	3	17 290	3
4 Pedersen	159 281	28	161 074	28	29 Henriksen	17 220	3	17 307	3
5 Andersen	156 510	27	157 753	28	30 Holm	15 926	3	15 917	3
6 Christensen	117 001	20	118 117	21	31 Schmidt	15 831	3	15 844	3
7 Larsen	113 622	20	114 711	20	32 Eriksen	14 765	3	14 863	3
8 Sørensen	108 670	19	109 746	19	33 Kristiansen	13 774	2	13 879	2
9 Rasmussen	92 860	16	93 723	16	34 Simonsen	13 163	2	13 159	2
10 Jørgensen	86 610	15	87 466	15	35 Clausen	12 797	2	12 876	2
11 Petersen	77 376	13	78 329	14	36 Svendsen	11 508	2	11 590	2
12 Madsen	63 182	11	63 723	11	37 Andreasen	11 504	2	11 572	2
13 Kristensen	59 788	10	60 116	11	38 Østergaard	10 595	2	10 485	2
14 Olsen	47 097	8	47 579	8	39 Iversen	10 484	2	10 507	2
15 Thomsen	39 073	7	39 117	7	40 Jeppesen	9 782	2	9 831	2
16 Christiansen	36 384	6	36 656	6	41 Vestergaard	9 507	2	9 476	2
17 Poulsen	31 676	6	31 874	6	42 Kjær	9 258	2	9 162	2
18 Johansen	30 874	5	31 001	5	43 Nissen	9 214	2	9 222	2
19 Møller	30 024	5	30 059	5	44 Lauridsen	9 132	2	9 160	2
20 Mortensen	29 042	5	29 258	5	45 Nørgaard	8 989	2	8 930	2
21 Knudsen	28 849	5	29 064	5	46 Jespersen	8 896	2	8 914	2
22 Jakobsen	28 059	5	28 092	5	47 Mogensen	8 821	2	8 850	2
23 Jacobsen	24 110	4	24 285	4	48 Jepsen	8 551	1	8 570	2
24 Mikkelsen	22 579	4	22 634	4	49 Frandsen	8 492	1	8 486	1
25 Olesen	22 311	4	22 422	4	50 Søndergaard	8 157	1	8 064	1

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Table 42 Elections to the Folketing

	13 November 2007			15 September 2011			18 June 2015		
	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland	Denmark	The Faroe Islands	Greenland
The electorate	4 022 920	34 529	39 706	4 079 910	35 047	40 937	4 145 105	35 607	41 048
Votes cast	3 483 533	23 214	25 589	3 579 675	20 964	23 546	3 560 060	23 580	20 688
Invalid votes	24 113	149	484	34 307	290	1 048	41 073	216	482
Valid votes	3 459 420	23 065	25 105	3 545 368	20 674	22 498	3 518 987	23 364	20 206
Of which: personal	1 756 636	21 518	24 564	1 777 853	19 307	21 663	1 762 656	21 809	18 998
Votes cast as percentage of electors	86.6	67.2	64.4	87.7	59.8	57.5	85.9	66.2	50.4
Invalid votes	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.4	4.5	1.2	0.9	2.3
Personal votes	50.8	93.3	97.8	50.1	93.4	96.3	50.1	93.3	94.0
Candidates	808	94	16	804	74	16	799	62	17
Of whom: women	260	34	9	267	28	8	250	18	6
Elected	175	2	2	175	2	2	175	2	2
Of whom: women	66	-	1	68	-	2	65	-	2

Note: The Faroe Islands and Greenland each represent a constituency. The electoral turnout is the number of votes cast as a percentage of the total electorate. The percentage of invalid votes is the blank and other invalid votes as a percentage of the total votes cast. The percentage of personal votes is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs
www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

Table 43 Elected members of the Folketing. 18 June 2015

	A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Å	Inde- pendent	Total
All Denmark	47	8	6	7	13	-	37	34	14	9	-	175
Of whom: women	18	5	2	3	5	-	15	9	5	3	-	65
The Capital of Denmark	12	3	2	3	5	-	8	8	5	4	-	50
Of whom: women	7	2	1	2	2	-	3	2	2	2	-	23
København Constituency	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	17
Of whom: women	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	8
Københavns omegn Constituency	4	1	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	15
Of whom: women	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
Nordsjælland Constituency	3	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	1	1	-	16
Of whom: women	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	9
Bornholm Constituency	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Of whom: women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sjælland-Syddanmark	18	2	2	2	4	-	17	13	5	2	-	65
Of whom: women	6	2	1	-	2	-	8	5	2	-	-	26
Sjælland Constituency	5	-	1	1	1	-	4	3	2	1	-	18
Of whom: women	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	8
Fyn Constituency	8	1	1	1	1	-	7	5	2	1	-	27
Of whom: women	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	9
Syddjylland Constituency	5	1	-	-	2	-	6	5	1	-	-	20
Of whom: women	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	9
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	17	3	2	2	4	-	12	13	4	3	-	60
Of whom: women	5	1	-	1	1	-	4	2	1	1	-	16
Østjylland Constituency	7	1	1	1	2	-	5	4	2	1	-	24
Of whom: women	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	6
Vestjylland Constituency	4	1	1	-	1	-	3	5	1	1	-	17
Of whom: women	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Nordjylland Constituency	6	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	1	-	19
Of whom: women	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6

Note: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. F: Socialist People's Party. I: Liberal Alliance. K: Christian Democrats. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List. Å: The Alternative.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs
www.statbank.dk/fv15kand

Table 44 (page 1 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 18 June 2015

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Å	Independent
All Denmark	85.9	26.3	4.6	3.4	4.2	7.5	0.8	21.1	19.5	7.8	4.8	0.1
The Capital of Denmark	85.8	24.6	7.1	4.1	5.2	9.2	0.5	16.2	14.7	11.0	7.2	0.1
København Constituency	84.6	22.3	9.4	3.1	6.5	8.8	0.4	11.4	10.3	16.4	11.2	0.2
Østerbro	87.2	23.0	11.0	3.3	6.3	11.0	0.4	8.3	11.5	13.9	11.1	0.1
Sundbyvester	83.1	22.5	9.2	2.4	6.4	9.7	0.4	12.1	10.5	15.7	11.0	0.2
Indre By	84.4	19.3	11.9	3.7	6.1	12.2	0.2	5.7	11.3	16.2	13.3	0.2
Sundbyøster	83.0	22.6	8.3	2.3	6.6	8.3	0.4	13.6	10.1	16.6	11.0	0.3
Nørrebro	84.3	17.5	11.0	1.5	7.5	6.3	0.3	5.4	5.9	26.5	17.9	0.3
Bispebjerg	78.7	22.4	7.9	2.1	6.8	6.5	0.6	12.0	7.3	22.0	12.1	0.3
Brønshøj	83.6	25.5	7.5	2.7	7.8	6.9	0.5	14.4	9.8	15.9	8.7	0.2
Valby	82.9	25.3	8.0	2.6	6.9	7.9	0.5	13.9	9.8	15.8	8.9	0.3
Vesterbro	85.3	19.7	10.7	1.9	7.3	8.1	0.2	7.9	7.4	20.8	15.8	0.2
Falkoner	89.1	21.4	12.4	5.9	6.0	10.8	0.3	8.2	12.4	12.0	10.5	0.2
Slots	86.6	22.2	9.7	5.9	5.6	10.6	0.4	11.2	13.2	12.3	8.7	0.2
Tårnby	86.4	27.3	4.0	3.5	4.2	7.0	0.3	27.0	15.6	7.4	3.5	0.1
Københavns omegn												
Constituency	85.3	29.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	8.4	0.4	20.1	14.8	8.2	4.4	0.2
Gentofte	89.2	17.4	9.1	10.1	3.2	17.5	0.3	10.5	21.3	5.2	5.3	0.0
Lyngby	88.8	23.3	9.0	7.0	4.6	12.5	0.4	12.4	18.4	6.6	5.8	0.1
Gladsaxe	85.4	29.8	6.7	3.1	5.4	7.7	0.5	17.5	13.7	10.0	5.6	0.1
Rødovre	84.6	33.8	3.8	2.9	5.0	5.6	0.7	22.2	12.2	9.6	4.1	0.1
Hvidovre	84.0	31.8	3.6	2.4	5.1	5.7	0.4	25.4	12.3	9.2	3.7	0.4
Brøndby	81.4	33.0	3.3	2.9	4.9	5.6	0.3	25.8	13.1	7.7	2.8	0.3
Taastrup	83.5	30.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.3	0.4	23.9	12.9	9.8	4.1	0.2
Ballerup	85.7	34.3	3.5	2.4	4.2	6.0	0.5	24.1	13.9	7.6	3.5	0.1
Nordsjælland Constituency	88.3	22.6	6.1	5.3	3.9	11.4	0.6	18.8	20.6	6.3	4.5	0.0
Helsingør	85.0	25.3	5.3	6.2	4.0	9.6	0.4	21.0	14.5	8.2	5.4	0.0
Fredensborg	88.7	18.5	7.0	7.6	3.2	15.2	0.4	15.9	23.1	4.9	4.0	0.0
Hillerød	88.0	22.3	5.0	3.5	4.1	9.3	1.4	21.2	21.4	6.8	4.9	0.0
Frederikssund	85.8	26.5	3.1	2.7	4.7	6.5	0.4	25.0	19.6	7.3	4.0	0.0
Egedal	90.4	24.6	7.0	4.7	3.8	11.1	0.4	17.5	20.5	6.1	4.3	0.0
Rudersdal	91.2	18.1	9.0	7.6	3.4	16.9	0.3	12.1	23.1	4.9	4.5	0.0
Bornholm Constituency	83.5	33.5	1.6	1.7	2.8	4.0	2.9	19.9	20.3	8.4	5.0	0.0
Rønne	83.5	36.8	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.5	20.2	18.7	7.7	4.3	0.0
Aakirkeby	83.6	30.3	1.7	1.5	2.8	4.4	3.2	19.6	21.8	9.0	5.7	0.0
Sjælland-Syddanmark	85.7	26.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	6.7	0.6	25.6	20.6	6.6	3.4	0.0
Sjælland Constituency	85.7	27.9	3.2	2.9	3.9	6.2	0.4	25.6	19.6	6.7	3.5	0.0
Lolland	81.3	35.6	1.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	0.3	25.9	16.5	7.4	2.4	0.0
Guldborgsund	84.2	31.9	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.8	0.5	29.1	17.0	7.2	2.8	0.0
Vordingborg	86.1	29.8	2.4	2.4	3.7	4.8	0.3	25.0	18.7	7.8	4.9	0.0
Næstved	85.7	32.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	6.6	0.4	24.6	17.8	6.3	3.0	0.0
Faxe	86.3	25.0	2.5	3.3	4.0	6.3	0.4	28.6	20.5	6.2	3.2	0.1
Køge	88.1	25.0	3.8	2.9	6.4	7.2	0.3	23.7	21.4	5.9	3.4	0.1
Greve	88.1	23.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	9.1	0.3	26.0	24.5	4.7	2.3	0.0
Roskilde	88.0	26.0	6.0	3.3	5.4	8.2	0.4	18.7	19.1	7.7	5.2	0.0
Holbæk	85.5	28.0	4.4	3.1	3.3	6.1	0.4	23.4	19.9	7.8	3.6	0.0
Kalundborg	84.4	27.4	2.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	0.3	29.5	19.5	7.0	3.6	0.0
Ringsted	86.2	26.0	3.5	3.3	3.9	6.3	0.5	26.5	19.4	6.8	3.9	0.0
Slagelse	83.2	27.4	3.0	2.4	3.2	6.3	0.4	28.2	19.3	6.8	3.0	0.0
Fyn Constituency	86.0	28.9	3.4	3.5	4.4	6.5	0.4	21.8	18.2	8.5	4.5	0.0
Odense Øst	81.7	30.1	4.6	2.8	5.7	7.7	0.5	17.5	12.5	12.7	5.9	0.0
Odense Vest	86.0	30.6	3.7	3.7	5.1	7.3	0.4	20.7	15.1	8.8	4.6	0.0
Odense Syd	87.5	26.5	5.0	4.5	4.9	8.8	0.6	17.5	18.7	8.5	5.1	0.0
Assens	87.1	28.8	2.6	3.1	3.5	6.1	0.4	24.9	20.2	6.8	3.5	0.0

Note 1: Electoral turnout is a percentage of the total electorate.

Source: Ministry of Social and Internal Affairs

Note 2: A: The Danish Social Democrats. B: Social Liberal Party. C: Conservative People's Party. F: Socialist People's Party. I: Liberal Alliance. K: Christian Democrats. O: Danish People's Party. V: Liberal Party. Ø: Unity List. Å: The Alternative.

www.statbank.dk/fv15tot

Table 44 (page 2 of 2) The election to the Folketing. 18 June 2015

	Electoral turnout	Relative distribution of votes in per cent										
		A	B	C	F	I	K	O	V	Ø	Inde- pendent	
Fyn Constituency (continued)												
Middelfart	87.5	29.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	6.1	0.4	24.7	21.2	5.6	2.9	0.0
Nyborg	86.6	33.4	2.1	2.9	4.0	5.2	0.4	23.9	18.5	6.7	3.1	0.0
Svendborg	85.9	26.4	2.9	3.1	4.2	5.2	0.3	23.2	17.6	10.7	6.3	0.0
Faaborg	86.3	26.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	5.2	0.4	23.3	22.0	7.3	4.1	0.0
Syddjylland Constituency	85.6	23.5	3.1	2.2	3.0	7.5	1.1	28.4	23.5	5.1	2.6	0.0
Sønderborg	85.6	25.3	4.3	1.8	2.4	7.2	0.5	30.4	21.5	4.3	2.2	0.0
Aabenraa	85.1	21.9	3.3	1.8	2.3	7.0	1.0	31.8	24.5	4.5	2.0	0.0
Tønder	84.6	21.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	7.3	1.7	29.4	26.7	4.6	2.1	0.0
Esbjerg By	82.2	28.1	2.8	1.8	3.7	6.6	0.7	26.2	18.3	9.1	2.7	0.0
Esbjerg Omegn	86.7	23.3	2.6	2.3	3.3	7.3	0.9	26.3	26.1	5.4	2.5	0.0
Varde	86.9	18.7	2.4	1.6	2.3	6.7	1.5	28.5	32.7	3.7	1.9	0.0
Vejen	86.8	21.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	7.2	1.2	30.0	28.3	3.6	1.9	0.0
Vejle Nord	88.5	21.5	3.9	2.4	3.1	8.2	1.5	28.8	22.5	4.5	3.6	0.0
Vejle Syd	84.5	24.5	4.1	2.1	3.7	8.9	1.2	26.2	20.2	5.4	3.6	0.0
Fredericia	84.5	28.0	2.5	2.0	3.4	6.7	0.8	29.8	17.5	6.1	3.1	0.0
Kolding Nord	85.1	22.7	4.0	3.1	4.4	9.8	0.7	23.6	23.4	5.2	3.1	0.0
Kolding Syd	86.0	22.9	3.3	3.4	4.1	8.3	1.3	27.8	21.1	4.6	3.1	0.0
Haderslev	86.0	24.3	2.8	2.2	2.6	7.0	1.4	28.3	23.9	5.0	2.5	0.0
Midtjylland-Nordjylland	86.2	27.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	6.9	1.3	20.5	22.5	6.2	4.1	0.1
Østjylland Constituency	86.7	27.3	4.9	2.8	4.4	8.3	1.0	18.9	18.7	7.4	6.1	0.2
Aarhus Syd	89.1	27.2	6.7	3.3	5.0	9.8	0.7	13.0	17.8	8.1	8.1	0.3
Aarhus Vest	83.4	30.3	5.3	2.8	4.9	7.0	1.2	16.4	14.8	9.8	7.1	0.4
Aarhus Nord	86.3	27.4	7.8	2.6	5.8	8.8	1.6	11.7	13.7	10.9	9.2	0.4
Aarhus Øst	88.3	23.3	8.5	3.4	5.1	11.6	0.8	10.0	16.8	9.5	10.6	0.3
Djurs	85.1	27.2	2.5	2.3	4.9	5.9	0.5	24.9	20.8	5.8	5.0	0.1
Randers Nord	84.3	33.2	2.3	2.3	3.1	5.7	0.8	23.8	19.2	6.8	2.6	0.2
Randers Syd	84.1	29.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	7.0	1.2	23.2	20.5	6.4	3.4	0.2
Favrskov	89.0	27.4	4.3	3.2	3.7	6.8	0.7	22.4	22.7	5.0	3.8	0.1
Skanderborg	89.6	28.1	4.5	3.1	4.1	7.8	0.6	18.5	21.4	5.8	6.0	0.1
Horsens	85.9	26.6	3.5	2.5	3.7	9.8	0.6	24.7	18.5	6.6	3.5	0.2
Hedensted	88.3	21.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	8.2	2.4	30.3	24.2	3.8	2.3	0.1
Vestjylland Constituency	86.9	24.5	2.8	4.9	3.6	5.9	2.3	21.3	27.4	4.5	2.6	0.0
Struer	87.2	26.1	2.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	1.7	21.6	28.7	4.0	2.3	0.0
Skive	85.5	30.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.9	0.8	20.8	26.9	5.1	2.1	0.0
Viborg Vest	85.2	26.3	3.1	8.6	4.9	5.8	0.8	19.2	22.7	5.3	3.2	0.0
Viborg Øst	87.3	23.2	2.8	11.8	3.8	5.6	1.3	19.6	25.3	4.0	2.6	0.0
Silkeborg Nord	88.5	24.2	3.2	4.6	3.8	6.8	1.9	21.3	25.1	5.2	3.9	0.0
Silkeborg Syd	87.3	26.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	8.3	0.9	17.9	20.8	6.8	5.2	0.0
Ikast	86.6	21.6	2.1	3.4	2.4	5.4	2.1	27.5	29.7	3.7	2.0	0.0
Herning Syd	85.8	21.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	7.7	2.9	22.4	28.9	4.4	2.3	0.0
Herning Nord	89.4	19.8	2.7	3.5	2.8	6.5	4.3	22.8	32.4	3.3	1.8	0.0
Holstebro	87.2	29.3	2.8	3.5	3.5	5.7	2.0	20.6	26.3	4.1	2.2	0.1
Ringkøbing	86.7	19.2	1.9	3.1	2.8	4.6	6.5	22.4	34.7	3.1	1.7	0.0
Nordjylland Constituency	84.8	30.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	5.9	0.9	21.9	23.2	6.1	2.8	0.0
Frederikshavn	84.0	31.9	2.0	2.0	2.7	4.4	0.9	26.8	22.1	5.3	1.8	0.0
Hjørring	84.7	27.7	2.6	5.3	3.7	4.6	0.9	23.7	23.5	5.6	2.3	0.0
Brønderslev	85.6	30.3	2.2	2.4	3.2	5.0	0.9	23.8	24.9	4.9	2.2	0.0
Thisted	85.9	31.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	4.2	1.2	21.7	27.6	4.9	2.2	0.0
Himmerland	85.4	26.1	2.9	3.5	2.9	5.8	0.7	25.2	26.2	4.4	2.2	0.0
Mariagerfjord	84.2	29.4	2.9	2.2	3.0	5.7	0.7	24.5	23.3	5.4	2.7	0.1
Aalborg Øst	84.1	32.1	4.6	2.0	4.3	7.4	1.2	17.9	17.9	8.7	4.0	0.0
Aalborg Vest	86.3	28.9	4.4	2.7	3.8	8.1	0.6	16.5	23.6	7.4	3.9	0.0
Aalborg Nord	83.0	31.0	4.0	2.1	3.6	7.4	0.8	18.9	20.8	7.7	3.5	0.0

Table 45 Elections to the Folketing, distribution of votes and candidates

	15 September 2011				18 June 2015			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Denmark	3 545 368	100.0	804	175	3 518 987	100.0	799	175
The Danish Social Democrats	879 615	24.8	93	44	924 940	26.3	91	47
Social Liberal Party	336 698	9.5	75	17	161 009	4.6	73	8
Conservative People's Party	175 047	4.9	86	8	118 003	3.4	55	6
Socialist People's Party	326 192	9.2	92	16	147 578	4.2	93	7
Liberal Alliance	176 585	5.0	74	9	265 129	7.5	80	13
Christian Democrats	28 070	0.8	87	-	29 077	0.8	58	-
Danish People's Party	436 726	12.3	92	22	741 746	21.1	92	37
Liberal Party	947 725	26.7	93	47	685 188	19.5	93	34
Unity List	236 860	6.7	92	12	274 463	7.8	89	14
The Alternative	•	•	•	•	168 788	4.8	59	9
Independent candidates	1 850	0.1	20	-	3 066	0.1	16	-
The Faroe Islands	20 674	100.0	74	2	23 364	100.0	62	2
Fólkaflokkurin	3 935	19.0	14	-	4 384	18.8	12	-
Sambandsflokkurin	6 362	30.8	13	1	5 496	23.5	14	-
Javnaðarflokkurin	4 332	21.0	12	1	5 670	24.3	12	1
Sjálvstýrisflokkurin	483	2.3	10	-	400	1.7	2	-
Tjóðveldi	3 995	19.3	19	-	5 718	24.5	12	1
Framsøkn	•	•	•	•	744	3.2	6	-
Miðflokkurin	875	4.2	5	-	605	2.6	3	-
Independent candidates	692	3.3	1	-	347	1.5	1	-
Greenland	22 498	100.0	16	2	20 206	100.0	17	2
Atassut	1 706	7.6	4	-	1 528	7.6	2	-
Demokraatit	2 831	12.6	4	-	1 852	9.2	4	-
Inuit Ataqatigiit	9 587	42.6	4	1	7 914	39.2	4	1
Siumut	8 374	37.2	4	1	7 854	38.9	5	1
Naleraq	•	•	•	•	1 058	5.2	2	-
Independent candidates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs
www.statbank.dk/fv11tot, [fv11kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv11kand), [fv15tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv15tot) and [fv15kand](http://www.statbank.dk/fv15kand)

Table 46 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 678	641 904	941 917	993 683	460 022	4 410 204
Votes cast	938 681	472 340	686 956	733 849	333 638	3 165 464
Invalid votes	46 989	28 024	43 539	34 740	18 248	171 540
Of which: Blank votes	42 621	25 637	40 267	32 102	17 129	157 756
Other votes	4 368	2 387	3 272	2 638	1 119	13 784
Valid votes	891 692	444 316	643 417	699 109	315 390	2 993 924
Of which: Personal votes	432 864	256 952	394 317	467 173	217 279	1 768 585
Candidates	289	215	256	221	182	1 163
Of which: Men	196	148	199	163	122	828
Women	93	67	57	58	60	335
Elected	41	41	41	41	41	205
Of which: Men	22	24	31	28	19	124
Women	19	17	10	13	22	81
	per cent					
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Invalid	5.0	5.9	6.3	4.7	5.5	5.4
Personal	48.5	57.8	61.3	66.8	68.9	59.1
Candidates - of whom women	32.2	31.2	22.3	26.2	33.0	28.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	46.3	41.5	24.4	31.7	53.7	39.5

Note: *Percentage turnout* is the votes cast as a percentage of the electorate. The *percentage of postal votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of invalid votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of personal votes* is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 47 Elections to county councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
Percentage turnout	68.4	73.6	72.9	73.9	72.5	71.8
Candidates elected, total	41	41	41	41	41	205
	per cent (each column = 100 per cent)					
A The Danish Social Democrats	27.8	27.7	26.7	34.4	37.5	30.1
B Social Liberal Party	8.1	4.0	3.8	5.1	3.7	5.4
C Conservative People's Party	10.6	6.0	6.4	4.3	7.0	7.2
F Socialist People's Party	6.2	5.7	4.5	5.4	4.1	5.3
I Liberal Alliance	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0
O Danish People's Party	10.3	15.3	11.3	8.7	10.4	10.9
V Liberal Party	17.1	28.8	35.4	30.5	28.2	27.0
Ø Unit List	11.1	7.8	6.3	5.8	5.6	7.8
Others	4.5	1.7	3.2	3.5	1.2	3.2
	women as percentage of total					
A The Danish Social Democrats	61.5	27.3	25.0	31.3	50.0	39.7
B Social Liberal Party	66.7	100.0	-	50.0	100.0	62.5
C Conservative People's Party	40.0	50.0	-	-	66.7	33.3
F Socialist People's Party	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	70.0
I Liberal Alliance	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	40.0
O Danish People's Party	25.0	42.9	20.0	66.7	50.0	39.1
V Liberal Party	25.0	38.5	20.0	15.4	33.3	26.2
Ø Unit List	60.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 48 Elections to county councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 670 776	100.0	1 103	205	2 993 924	100.0	1 163	205
A The Danish Social Democrats	807 678	30.2	151	68	902 278	30.1	135	68
B Social Liberal Party	104 533	3.9	103	7	161 396	5.4	96	8
C Conservative People's Party	270 131	10.1	136	20	214 099	7.2	120	15
F Socialist People's Party	408 148	15.3	103	32	160 174	5.3	82	10
I Liberal Alliance	5 030	0.2	14	-	91 125	3.0	61	5
O Danish People's Party	244 045	9.1	40	19	326 425	10.9	82	23
V Liberal Party	648 901	24.3	192	54	809 662	27.0	185	61
Ø Unit List	70 353	2.6	106	2	232 863	7.8	134	15
Others	111 957	4.2	258	3	95 902	3.2	268	-

www.statbank.dk/akva3

Table 49 Elections to municipality councils. 19 November 2013

	Copenhagen	Zealand	Southern Denmark	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 372 174	641 778	941 808	993 502	459 989	4 409 251
Votes cast	941 448	473 578	688 214	734 958	334 142	3 172 340
Invalid votes	16 917	7 973	14 197	11 383	5 787	56 257
Of which: Blank votes	13 483	6 395	11 683	9 424	4 959	45 944
Other votes	3 434	1 578	2 514	1 959	828	10 313
Valid votes	924 531	465 605	674 017	723 575	328 355	3 116 083
Of which: Personal votes	620 567	354 232	535 353	575 920	270 244	2 356 316
Candidates	2 641	1 610	1 969	1 873	990	9 083
Of which: Men	1 721	1 116	1 432	1 298	720	6 287
Women	920	494	537	575	270	2 796
Elected	655	447	562	495	285	2 444
Of which: Men	426	314	422	350	205	1 717
Women	229	133	140	145	80	727
	per cent					
Percentage turnout	68.6	73.8	73.1	74.0	72.6	71.9
Invalid	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Personal	67.1	76.1	79.4	79.6	82.3	75.6
Candidates - of whom women	34.8	30.7	27.3	30.7	27.3	30.8
Elected candidates - of whom women	35.0	29.8	24.9	29.3	28.1	29.7

Note: *Percentage turnout* is the votes cast as a percentage of the electorate. The *percentage of postal votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of invalid votes* is a percentage of the total votes cast. The *percentage of personal votes* is the personal votes as a percentage of the valid votes.

www.statbank.dk/vaigk3

Table 50 Elections to municipality councils, distribution of votes cast

	17 November 2009				19 November 2013			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 784 466	100.0	9 049	2 468	3 116 083	100.0	9 083	2 444
A The Danish Social Democrats	853 221	30.6	1 856	801	919 574	29.5	1 657	773
B Social Liberal Party	104 162	3.7	812	50	149 160	4.8	705	62
C Conservative People's Party	306 187	11.0	1 116	262	266 417	8.5	985	205
F Socialist People's Party	402 866	14.5	1 166	340	175 306	5.6	865	116
I Liberal Alliance	7 329	0.3	84	1	89 873	2.9	412	33
O Danish People's Party	226 410	8.1	597	186	315 250	10.1	708	255
S Schleswig Party	5 249	0.2	67	6	8 620	0.3	64	9
V Liberal Party	690 570	24.8	1 773	699	829 467	26.6	1 851	767
Ø Unit List	64 827	2.3	461	14	216 164	6.9	698	119
Others	123 645	4.4	1 117	109	146 252	4.7	1 138	105

www.statbank.dk/vaigk3

Table 51 Elections to the European Parliament, summary

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark	Hovedstaden	Sjælland-Syddanmark	Midtjylland-Nordjylland	All Denmark
The electorate	1 201 192	1 500 561	1 355 347	4 057 100	1 246 339	1 511 856	1 383 134	4 141 329
Votes cast	733 977	886 316	795 275	2 415 568	732 717	843 861	755 639	2 332 217
Postal votes ¹	46 747	36 255	30 771	113 773	59 107	40 844	35 911	135 862
Invalid votes	19 556	29 147	24 737	73 440	16 688	20 992	17 843	55 523
Of which: Blank votes	17 499	26 726	22 994	67 219	13 685	18 044	15 865	47 594
Other votes	2 057	2 421	1 743	6 221	3 003	2 948	1 978	7 929
Valid votes	714 421	857 169	770 538	2 342 128	716 029	822 869	737 796	2 276 694
Of which: Personal votes	537 426	662 452	601 461	1 801 339	518 268	634 699	563 684	1 716 651
Candidates	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	100
Of which: Men	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63
Women	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	37
Elected	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Of which: Men	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
Women	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
	per cent							
Percentage voting	61.1	59.1	58.7	59.5	58.8	55.8	54.6	56.3
Postal	6.4	4.1	3.9	4.7	8.1	4.8	4.8	5.8
Invalid	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Personal	75.2	77.3	78.1	76.9	72.4	77.1	76.4	75.4
Female percentage of candidates	...	...	...	38.2	...	...	...	37.0
Female percentage of elected	...	...	...	46.2	...	...	...	38.5

Note: For the EU elections, Denmark is one constituency where parties with nomination rights put up lists for the country.

Source: Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs

¹ Postal votes in consideration.

Table 52 Elections to the European Parliament, distribution of votes cast

	7 June 2009				25 May 2014			
	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected	Valid votes cast		Candi- dates	Elected
	Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent		
Total	2 342 128	100.0	102	13	2 276 694	100,0	100	13
A The Danish Social Democrats	503 439	21.5	10	4	435 245	19,1	8	3
B Social Liberal Party	100 094	4.3	13	-	148 949	6,5	7	1
C Conservative People's Party	297 199	12.7	12	1	208 262	9,1	10	1
F Socialist People's Party	371 603	15.9	13	2	249 305	11,0	20	1
I Liberal Alliance	13 796	0.6	3	-	65 480	2,9	9	-
J June Movement	55 459	2.4	7	-	-	-	-	-
N People's Movement against the EU	168 555	7.2	20	1	183 724	8,1	20	1
O Danish People's Party	357 942	15.3	10	2	605 889	26,6	10	4
V Liberal Party	474 041	20.2	14	3	379 840	16,7	16	2

Note: The distribution of mandates is on the basis of total electorate in the country lists. Electoral pact for the 2014 election: ABF and CIV; for the 2009 election: ABF, CIV and JN.

Table 53		Referendums								
		Total electorate	Votes cast		Percentage voting	Per cent of valid votes		Per cent of electorate		
Total	Invalid		For	Against		For	Against			
Constitutional amendments										
6/9 1920	1 291 745	640 759	6 940	49.6	96.9	3.1	47.5	1.5		
23/5 1939	2 173 420	1 063 764	11 770	48.9	91.9	8.1	44.5	3.9		
28/5 1953	2 585 800	1 527 658	25 231	59.1	78.8	21.2	45.8	12.3		
Voting age										
28/5 1953: 25 to 23 or 21 years	2 815 100	1 608 625	67 688	57.1	54.6 ¹	45.4 ¹	29.9 ¹	24.9 ¹		
30/5 1961: 23 to 21 years	2 880 337	1 074 558	9 299	37.3	55.0	45.0	20.3	16.6		
24/6 1969: 21 to 18 years	3 309 551	2 103 854	8 443	63.6	21.4	78.6	13.5	49.8		
21/9 1971: 21 to 20 years	3 378 087	2 911 749	78 201	86.2	56.5	43.5	47.4	36.5		
19/9 1978: 20 to 18 years	3 615 158	2 283 276	8 984	63.2	53.8	46.2	33.8	29.1		
Other issues										
25/6 1963: Acquisition of farms	} 3 043 170 {	2 222 264	23 920	} 73.0 {	38.4	61.6	27.7	44.5		
Act on small farm-holdings		2 222 123	25 687		38.6	61.4	27.9	44.3		
Municipal right of pre-emption		2 222 238	22 160		39.6	60.4	28.6	43.7		
Nature conservation		2 222 195	23 391		42.6	57.4	30.8	41.5		
2/10 1972: Accession to the EEC	3 453 763	3 113 122	19 316	90.1	63.3	36.7	56.7	32.9		
2/6 1992: Accession to the European Union Treaty	3 962 005	3 290 610	30 879	83.1	49.3	50.7	40.5	41.7		
18/5 1993: Accession to the Edinburgh Agreement and the Maastricht Treaty	3 974 672	3 436 940	34 635	86.5	56.7	43.3	48.6	37.0		
28/5 1998: Accession to the Amsterdam Treaty	3 996 333	3 046 781	56 494	76.2	55.1	44.9	41.2	33.6		
28/9 2000: Single EU currency	3 999 325	3 503 525	40 358	87.6	46.8	53.2	40.5	46.1		
7/9 2009: The Act of Succession to the Throne	4 114 789	2 399 948	222 803	58.3	85.3	14.6	45.2	7.8		
25/5 2014: Joining the Unified Patent Court	4 124 696	2 303 783	83 879	55.9	62.5	37.5	33.6	20.2		
3/12 2015: Converting the opt-out on EU matters on Justice and Home Affairs to an opt-in	4 153 041	2 990 261	55 962	72.0	46.9	53.1	33.1	37.5		
Consultative referendums 1916-86										
14/12 1916: Sale of West Indian Islands	1 200 000	449 094	7 267	37.4	64.2	35.8	23.6	13.2		
27/2 1986: Danish accession to the EEC reform package	3 883 429	2 927 652	29 383	75.4	56.2	43.8	41.9	32.7		

¹ Columns 6 and 7 in this line should read »for 23 years« and »for 21 years« respectively.

Table 54		Elections to local church councils. 8 November 2016									
	Copenhagen Diocese ¹	Hel-singør Diocese	Ros-kilde Diocese	Lolland Falster Diocese	Fyn Diocese	Haderslev Diocese	Ribe Diocese	Aarhus Diocese	Viborg Diocese	Aalborg Diocese	All Denmark
Number of deaneries, total	9	13	13	4	11	7	8	14	11	14	104
Number of voting deaneries	4	6	8	2	2	3	3	2	3	8	41
Number of voting parishes	6	7	9	2	2	3	4	2	6	10	51
Electorate	23 446	41 746	15 255	11 484	10 571	15 207	20 024	6 829	19 222	33 506	197 290
Votes cast	2 014	4 603	3 431	1 431	1 378	2 858	4 231	882	4 309	4 713	29 850
Percentage turnout	8.6	11.0	22.5	12.5	13.0	18.8	21.1	12.9	22.4	14.1	15.1
Highest percentage turnout	26.5	26.5	84.2	35.0	16.6	24.2	41.5	14.6	37.0	26.3	84.2
Lowest percentage turnout	5.1	6.2	9.8	11.1	12.6	16.7	11.2	11.2	14.9	6.3	5.1

¹ Information is missing for Sions parish in Copenhagen Diocese.

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Living conditions

Housing

Health

Persons receiving public benefits

Social benefits

Justice



Housing

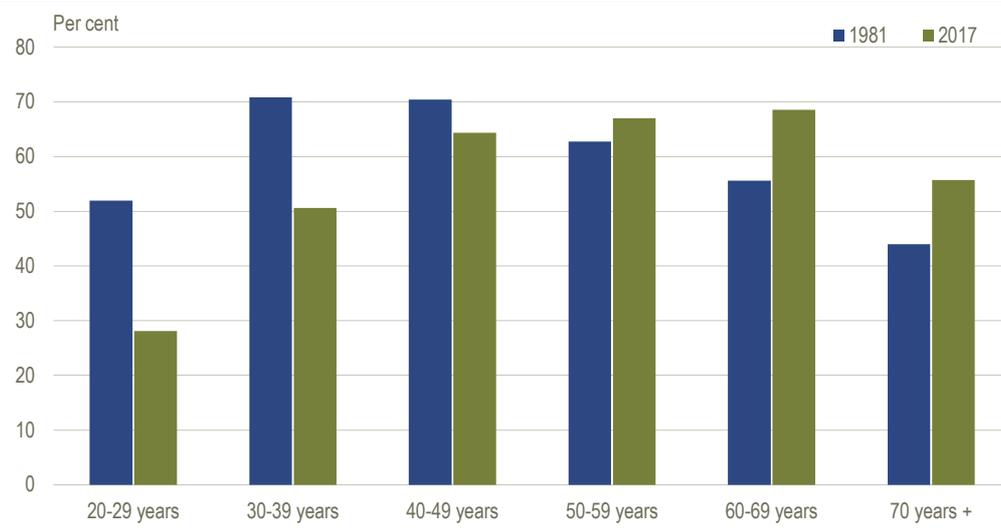
The majority of dwellings are one-family houses

On 1 January 2017, there were 2,815,045 dwellings in Denmark, of which 2,662,595 are occupied. 43 per cent of all the dwellings are detached houses/farmhouses, 15 per cent are terraced, linked or semi-detached houses and 39 per cent are dwellings in multi-family buildings, while the remaining dwellings are other types of dwellings. Dwellings occupied by the owners make up 50 per cent of the dwellings, and rented dwellings make up 50 per cent of the occupied dwellings.

Fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling

When looking at the way in which the Danish population live, it can be seen that 57 per cent of all persons live in a privately owned dwelling. Since 1981, this proportion has been relatively stable. The proportion of 20-39-year-olds living in a privately owned dwelling declined from 62 to 39 per cent during the same period. However, the proportion of persons aged 65 or older living in a privately owned dwelling has increased from 47 per cent to 60 per cent.

Figure 1 Persons aged 20 and over living in a privately owned dwelling



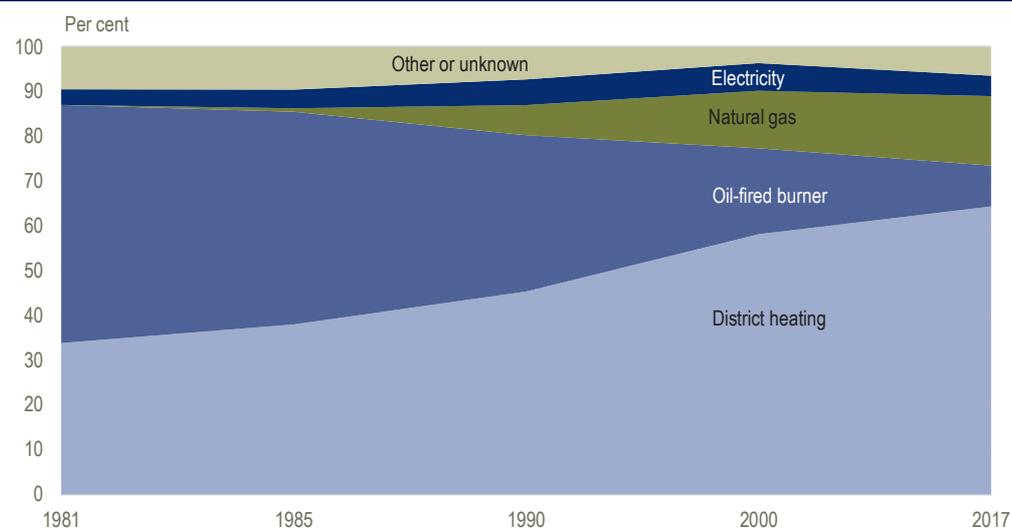
More space for each occupant

The average number of square metres per occupant was 52.2 m² in 2017. However, there are differences as to the number of square metres available to an occupant of an owner-occupied dwelling and a rented dwelling where the figures made up 57.0 and 45.6 m², respectively.

The reason why there is more space for each occupant is that the size of households has decreased, while at the same time the size of dwellings has increased. The average household size has decreased from 2.5 persons in 1981 to 2.1 persons, and the average dwelling size has increased from 106.4 m² to 112.1 m² during the same period.

District heating is most frequently used

Since 1981, the proportion of dwellings with district heating has increased from 34 to 64 per cent, while the proportion of oil-heated dwellings has decreased from 53 to 9 per cent. District heating is the most frequent type of heating in one-family houses and in multi-family buildings, where it is used in 48 and 90 per cent, respectively, of the dwellings. Natural gas, which was introduced in the beginning of the 1980s, is used in about 16 per cent of the dwellings.

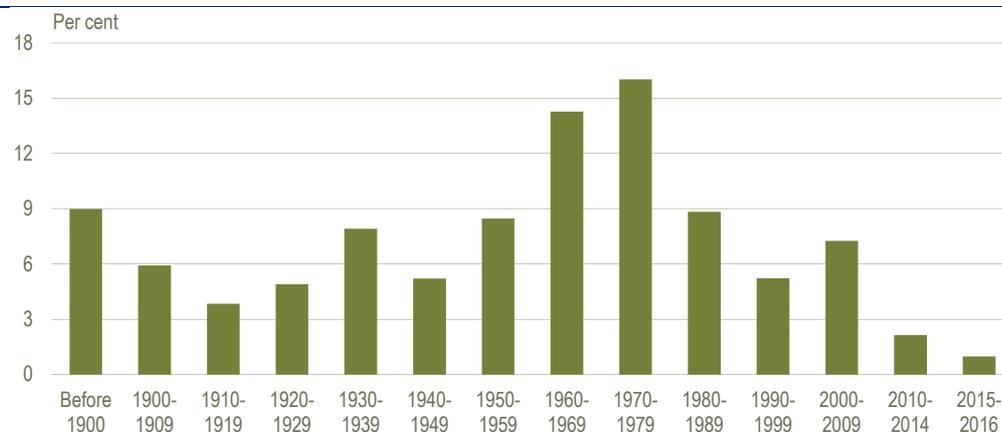
Figure 2 Dwellings by type of heating

Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/bol1, bol11, bol102

9 out of 10 dwellings are built after 1900

Of the total 2.8 million dwellings in Denmark, 9 out of 10 are built after 1900. 8 per cent of detached one-family houses, 19 per cent of the semi-detached or terraced houses and 9 per cent of the multi-family buildings are built after 2000.

Figure 3 Dwelling stock by year of construction. 1 January 2017

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Health

Increase in Danes' life expectancies

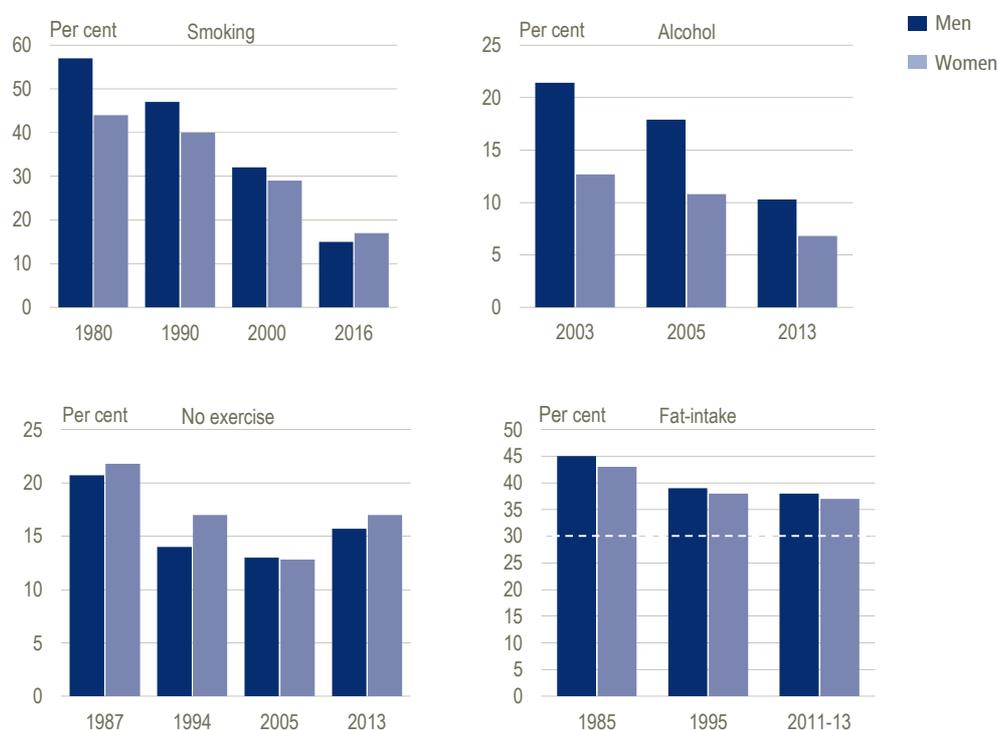
Life expectancy is often used to measure the state of a population's health. In Denmark, life expectancy had stagnated until the middle of the 1990's, where the trend again became positive. Since 2005/2006 the life expectancy has increased 2.9 years for men and 2.4 years for women. However, life expectancy in Denmark is not among the highest in Western Europe. In 2015/2016, life expectancy was 78.8 years for men and 82.8 years for women, an increase of 0.2 years for men and 0.3 for women compared to 2014/2015.

There is no simple explanation for the relatively lower life expectancy for the Danes. Researchers point to both the Danes' lifestyle with regard to smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity, as well as general conditions of life such as level of unemployment and initiatives made by the health-care authorities.

Danes' lifestyle

The proportion of the population above 15 years who are daily smokers has fallen from about half of the Danes in 1980 to about a sixth in 2016. During the period until 2011, the share of male smokers has been higher than the share of female smokers. However, this difference has fallen considerably and also in 2016 the proportion of daily smokers was highest for women. In 2016 the share of male smokers was 15 per cent and the share of female smokers was 17 per cent.

Figure 4 Danes' lifestyle



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

Source: National Board of Health (Kantar Gallup), Danish Heart Foundation, National Institute of Public Health, and Danish Institute for Food and Veterinary Research, National Health Profiles 2013 (Alcohol and No exercise)

In 2010 the National Board of Health announced new recommendations for consumption of alcohol, not more than 14 alcohol units for men and 7 for women is the low risk limit. The previous recommendation of not more than 21 units per week for men and 14 units for women is now the high risk limit. In 2013, 10.3 per cent of all men and 6.8 per cent of all women stated that they had exceeded this high risk limit.

In 1987, about a fifth of the population were not physically active in their leisure time. In 2005, this proportion had fallen to 13 per cent, while in 2013 it is 16-17 per cent. Experts recommend that maximum 30 per cent of total intake of energy stems from fat. In 1985, fat represented 45 per cent of the men's and 43 per cent of the women's energy intake. In 2011-2013, these shares were reduced to 38 and 37 per cent. In the National Health Profiles 2013 the proportion of male and female indications of eating an unhealthy diet are respectively 18.6 and 9.5 per cent.

Use of health services

In addition to life expectancy and life style, health services are often used as an indirect method of measuring the health of the population. Information about the population's use of hospitals and National Health Service is stored in administrative registers in Denmark, which gives good basis to conduct statistical analyses.

Capacity in hospitals

The capacity in hospitals can be illustrated among others by the number of hospital beds. In the June 2016, there were a total of 13,171 hospital beds. In addition to this come the outpatient treatments and the treatments in emergency departments.

In 2015 there were about 1.13 million admissions to the public general hospitals and 46,280 psychiatric admissions. In 2015 there were 14.5 million outpatient treatments (incl. emergency and acute) of these 13.3 million in general hospitals according to key figures for the regional health care 2009-2015.

One out of nine is hospitalized during a year

In 2015 677.000 persons or 11.9 per cent of the population was hospitalized according to the national register of patients. The proportion of the population who has been hospitalized is lowest among 5-14-year-olds, 4.6 per cent, and increases with age. Thus, more than one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted at least once in the course of a year.

The average number of days in hospital beds also increases with age, approximately 2.9 days for 5-14-year-olds in average and almost 10 days for 85-year-olds and above in 2015. Men tend to have more bed days in average than women.

Patients in general hospitals were hospitalized 3.8 million days in 2015, exclusive the persons born or immigrated during the year. The average number of bed days for these persons were 6.0 days. The same person may have had more than one hospitalization.

The pattern of diagnosis

The most common cause of hospitalization for women is in connection with pregnancy, births, and abortions; for men it is diseases of the circulatory system. The following common causes of hospitalization for both men and women are bodily injury and poisoning, respirational diseases and diseases in the digestive system.

83,300 persons are hospitalized annually due to diseases of the circulatory system, 47,900 men and 35,400 women. 84,200 are hospitalized due to bodily injury, and here there are no differences among sex; this is also the case for respirational diseases with 74,800 and diseases in the digestive system with 72,200 hospitalization in total. Between the different age groups there are marked differences in the pattern of diagnosis.

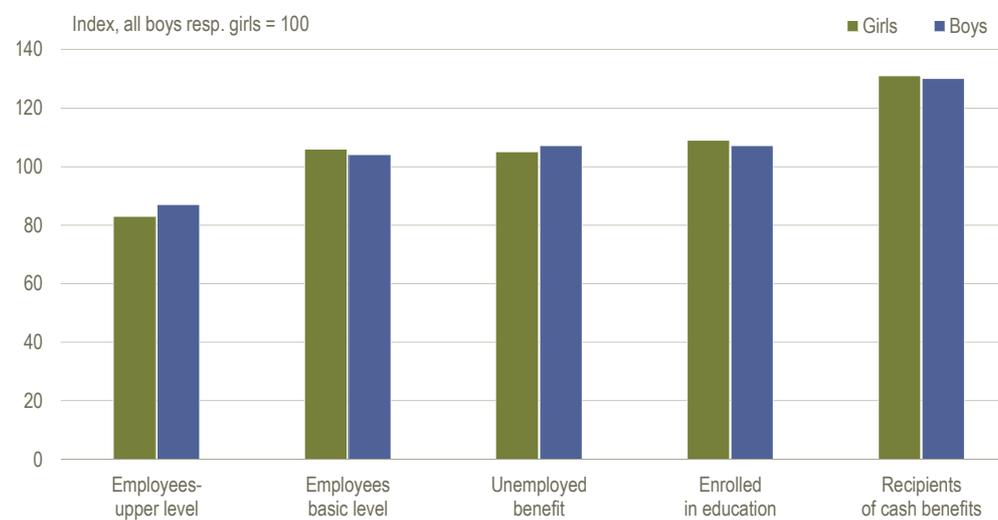
Social differences determine use of hospitals

It is a fact that the use of hospitals to a large extent is determined by social conditions. For example, adults who have completed education at third level (long-cycle higher education) use hospitals 35-36 per cent less than the average person, while adults without qualification from education use hospitals one third more than the average person.

Social conditions also affect children's use of hospitals. For example, children who live with families with the socioeconomic status of recipients of cash benefits use hospitals almost one third more than the average child. As opposed to this, boys and

girls who live with families with the socioeconomic status of employees upper level use hospitals 13 and 17 per cent less than the average child.

Figure 5 Frequency of hospitalization by socioeconomic status of the family. 2015



Note: Children aged 0-17.
www.statbank.dk/indp10

92 per cent used the National Health Service in 2015

All persons who live in Denmark are covered by the National Health Service and can therefore receive full or partial compensation for all expenses related to visits to a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist, chiropractor, chiropodist, physiotherapist, etc. Approximately 5.2 million people or 92 per cent of the population made use of this in 2015, and every person had contact with a GP, a specialist doctor, dentist etc. 11.3 times on average.

More women than men received national health benefits, respectively 2.7 million and 2.5 million. 4.9 million contacted a GP and 2.4 million persons older than 17 years contacted a dentist one or more times. Eye and ear specialists were each contacted by 0.7 respectively 0.5 million people, and chiropractors by a little less than 0.4 million people.

Expenditure on medication almost unchanged

The expenditure on medicine in the primary health sector has increased steadily until 2008, while there from 2011 to 2013 have been a decrease. The expenditure in 2015 increased 1.8 per cent compared to 2014. The volume used measured in DDD (daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day increased 1.3 per cent from 2014 to 2015. From 2005 to 2015 the expenditure on medicine in current prices increased 0.8 per cent from DKK 11.9 billion to DKK 12.0 billion. In 2015, consumption of tranquillizers accounted for DKK 3.3 billion and drugs for the respiratory organs DKK 1.9 billion and drugs for cardiovascular for DKK 1.1 billion.

48 per cent of the adult population used prescription medicine regularly and 68 per cent have used prescription and non-prescription medication within a 14-day period in 2010. The share using medicine has increased since 2000, where 35 per cent used prescription medicine and 54 per cent used either prescription or non-prescription medicine during the past 14-day period. More women than men use medication and the use of medication increases with age. The most commonly used types of prescription medicine are analgesic medication (pain killers), medicine for lowering blood pressure and medication for the heart.

Figure 6 Expenditure on medication

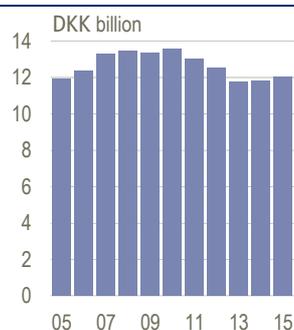
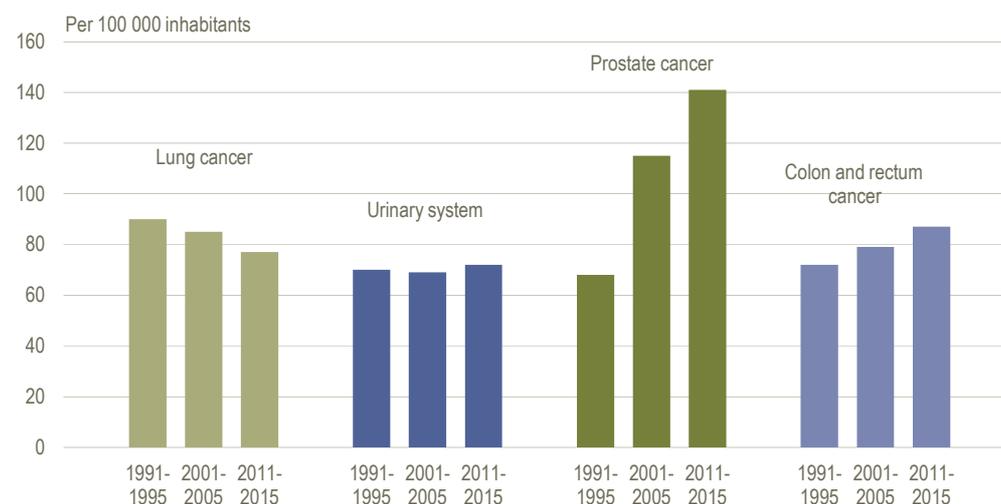


Table 78
Source: National Serum Institute.

Breast cancer and prostate cancer the most common types

In 2015 41,059 new cases of cancer were registered, and by the end of 2015 there were 294,749 persons who lived with a cancer disease, which is an increase of 5.1 per cent from 2014. Among the new registrations, breast cancer was the most common form of cancer among women, and prostate cancer was the most common among men.

Figure 7 New cases of selected types of cancer among men

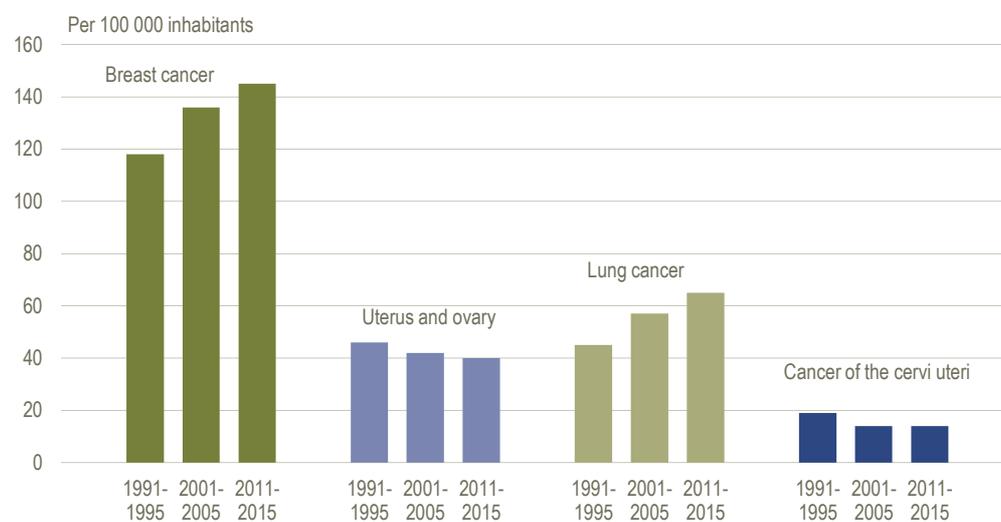


Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000. Source: National Serum Institute

Sharp increase in the number of cancer cases since the 1980s

In the course of the last 25 years, the average number of new incidents of cancer annually, has increased by 70 per cent for men and 48 per cent for women. However measured in relation to the size and age of the population the increase is 27 per cent for men and 25 per cent for women. Breast cancer was also the most common type of cancer among women 25 years ago. However, for men, lung cancer was the most common type of cancer at that time.

Figure 8 New cases of selected types of cancer among women



Note: The figures are calculated over a five-year period and have been standardised to comply with the Danish composition of population in 2000. Source: National Serum Institute

Increase in the number of chlamydia

In 2016, the number of cases of chlamydia is about 34,100, an increase by 4.3 per cent compared to the previous year. It should be noted that data in 2016 are from The Danish Microbiology Database which wasn't the case in 2015. Women account for 60 per cent of the cases.

In the period 1980-2016, a total of 3,103 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Of these, 2,107 had died by 31 December 2013. The number of diagnosed peaked in 1993 with 239 and hereafter it has generally decreased. In 2016, 32 persons were diagnosed.

Registration of HIV-positive patients did not begin until August 1990. Until the end of 2016, a total of 7,027 HIV-positive people were reported. In 2016 183 persons were reported HIV-positive, which is 8.0 per cent higher than in 2015.

Figure 9 Trends in the number of cases of chlamydia and AIDS/HIV

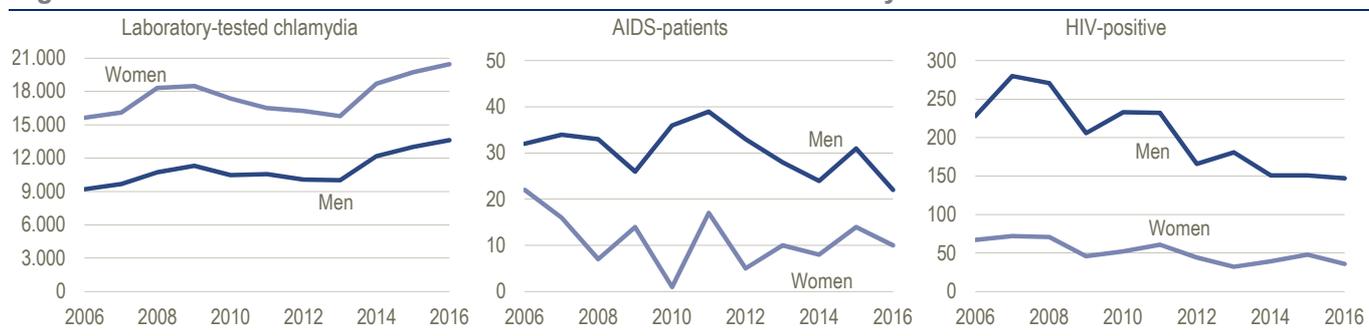
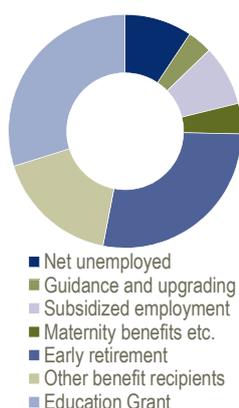


Table 71-73
Source: National Serum Institute.

Persons receiving public benefits

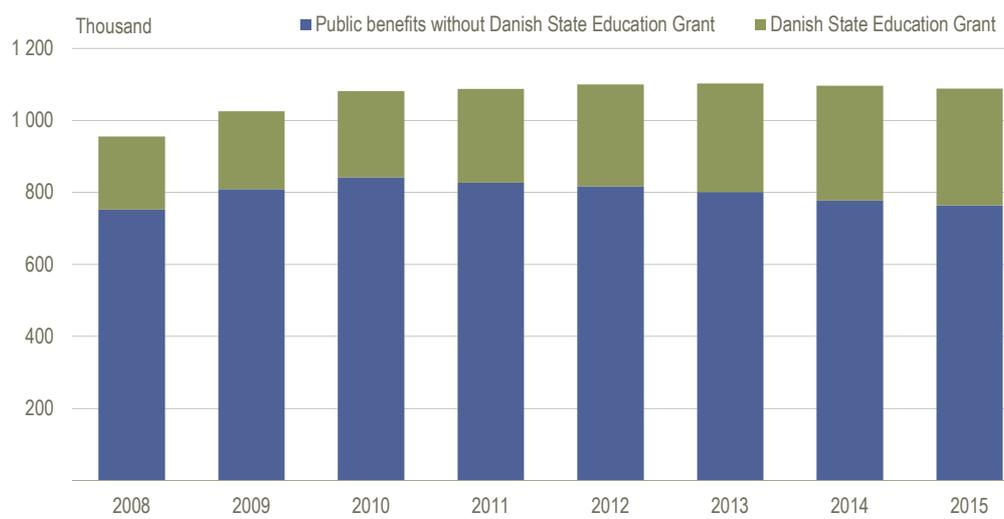
Figure 10
Full-time participants
by type of benefit. 2015



People receiving public benefits, 16-64-years

The statistics on people receiving public benefits aged 16-64 provide an overall view of the number of persons receiving education grant, net unemployed, participants in guidance and upgrading and in subsidized employment, recipients of maternity benefits, persons claiming early retirement pension and early retirement pay recipients as well as other benefit recipients (including persons receiving sickness and cash benefits). The statistic on people receiving public benefits in 2016 was not ready when this year book was published. Therefore the statistic of 2015 is used in this publication.

In 2015 converted into full-time participants there were 1,088,300 persons receiving public benefits, corresponding to a minor decrease of 7,900 persons since 2014. The largest group in 2015 was people receiving education grant corresponding to 30 per cent of all the people receiving public benefits, followed by people in early retirement (early retirement pension, early retirement pay recipients and flex allowance) by 28 per cent. 9 per cent were net unemployed, 8 per cent were in subsidized employment, 4 per cent claimed maternity benefits and 3 per cent participated in measures concerning guidance activities or special activities upgrading skills. Finally the last 18 per cent were other benefit recipients (including persons receiving sickness and cash benefits).

Figure 11 People aged 16-64-years receiving public benefits by type of benefit

Increasing number of people receiving education grant

From 2008 to 2015 the number of people receiving Danish State Education Grant (DSEG) is increased with 121,300 full-time persons, corresponding to 60 per cent. In 2015 the number of people receiving education grant is 324,600. On the other side the number of persons receiving public benefits without DSEG is decreased from 2010 to 2015 with 78,400 to 763,700 full-time persons in 2015. That's why the overall figure on people receiving public benefits, 16-64-years, is more or less unchanged from 2010 to 2015.

Decreasing number of persons receiving early retirement pay

The number of persons receiving early retirement pay has increased steadily during the period from 1996 to the end of 2003. The highest level was reached in the 4th quarter 2003, when the number was 178,700 full-time persons. From 2004 to 2006 the number of persons receiving early retirement pay decreased by 40,000. The sharp fall is particularly reflected in the reduction of the retirement age from 67 to 65 years for persons born after 1 July 1939. From 2006 to 2008, the number of persons receiving early retirement was slightly below 140,000. From 2008 to 2015 the number has fallen steadily to approximately 80,000 in 2015.

One third of the non-western persons are receiving 'other public benefits'

In 2015 one out of three of the persons with origin from a non-western country were (full-time) recipients of other public benefits than the DSEG. At the same time one out of five of the persons with Danish origin were (full-time) recipients of 'other public benefits' and one out of eight of the persons with origin from another western country were (full-time) recipients of 'other public benefits'. Another difference when you look at the persons from different countries of origin is due to the fact that the gender differences are much smaller for the persons from non-western countries. Here the women with Danish origin have a share which is 6.4 percentage points higher than the Danish men, whereas the women with non-western origin have a share which is only 1.0 percentage points higher than the men from non-western countries.

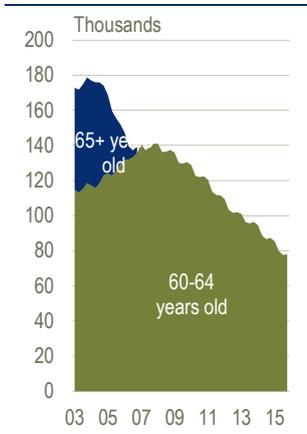
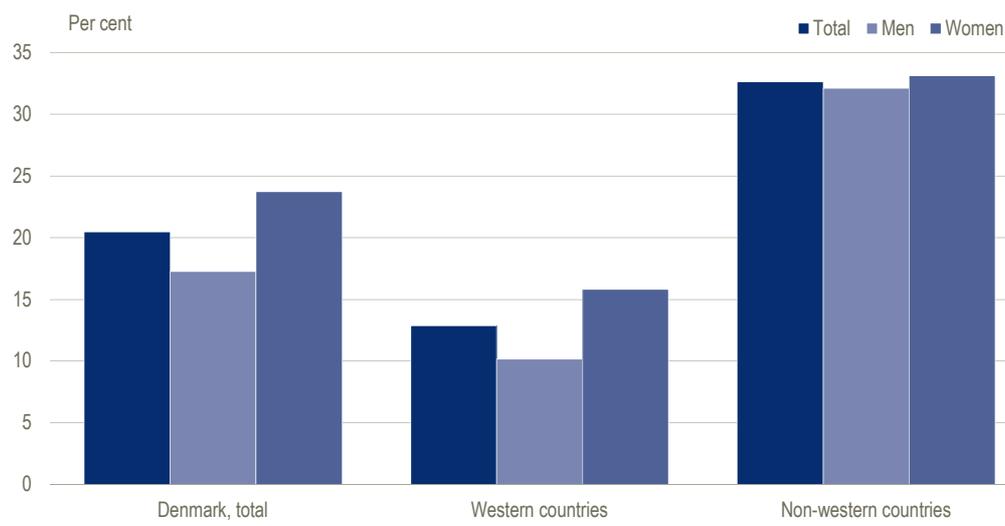
Figure 12 Number of persons receiving early retirement pay

Figure 13 Share of the population receiving public benefits without DSEG by origin. 2015**Parents had on average 256 days of parental leave in 2015**

Parents to children born in 2015 were on average on parental leave for 256 days. The mother had 231 days of maternity leave and the father 25 days of paternity or parental leave. These numbers are inclusive approximately 8,000 pairs of parents who were not allowed to get parental benefits, because only economically active persons are entitled to maternity or paternity benefits. Those cases where both parents were on leave the mothers accounted for the greater part of the maternity leave, in average 295 days, while the fathers in average had 38 days. When only one of the parents went on parental leave, the mothers went for 317 days while the fathers went for 55 days in average.

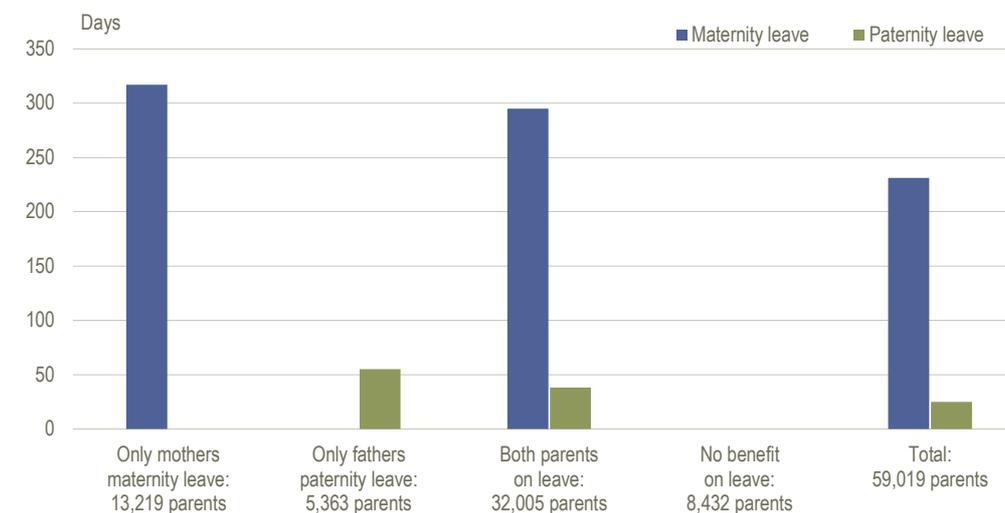
Figure 14 Duration of maternity and paternity leave for parents to children born in 2015

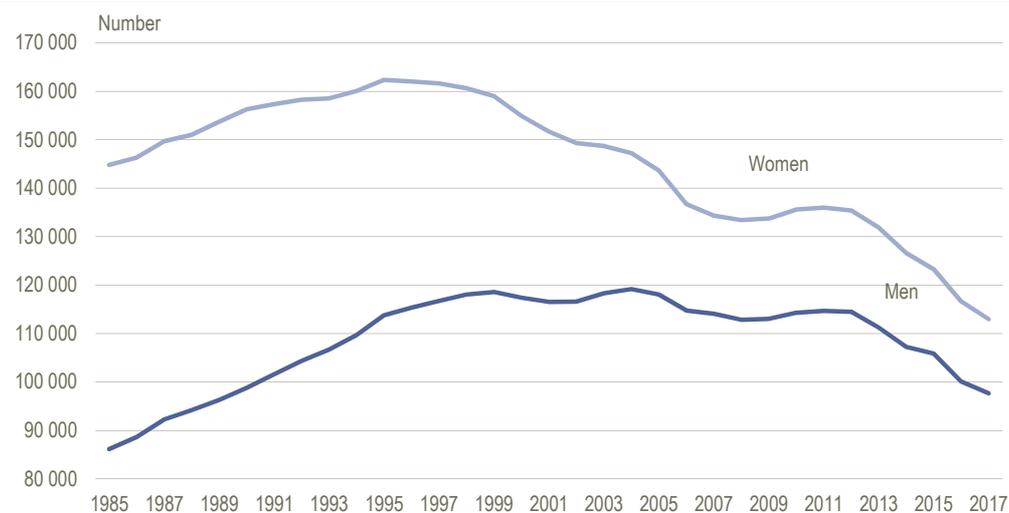
Table 96

The number of persons on disability pension continue to fall

The number of persons on disability pension has fallen from 278,700 in 1998 to 210,700 in 2017. In January 2017, 28,500 were aged 18-39, 44,400 were aged 40-49, 83,700 were aged 50-59 and 54,100 were aged 60-64. 113,000 were women and 97,700 men.

Out of a total of 1,19,100 old-age pensioners January 2017 610,100 were female and 509,000 male.

Figur 15 Disability pension. January

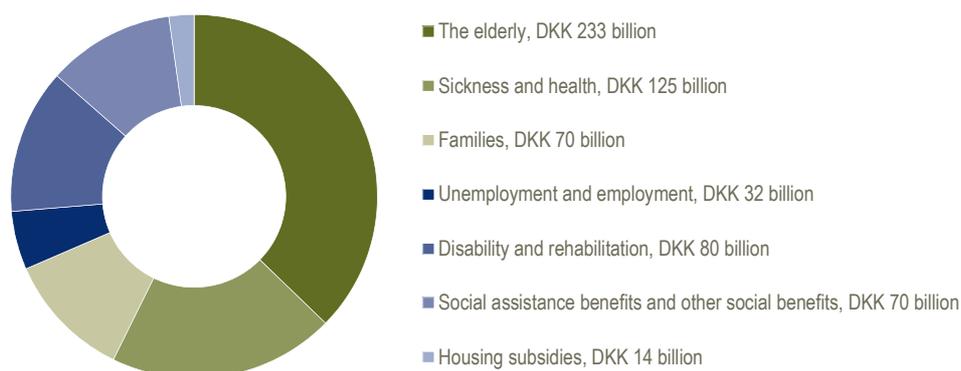


www.statbank.dk/pen1 and pen11

Social benefits

Social expenditure amounts to DKK 630 billion in 2015

Total expenditure for social purposes amounted to DKK 630 billion in 2015 or DKK 110.933 per capita. Expenditure on social services measured in relation to GDP accounted for 31 per cent in 2015. Expenditure on old age is the largest social item and comprises, for example, pensions, nursing homes and home help for the elderly, and from 2014 to 2015 it has gone up by 0.5 per cent. Health care accounts for 20 per cent of total expenditures to social benefit. Expenditures are here up with 1.8 per cent due to higher costs to hospitals. Expenditures to unemployment has decreased by 5.4 per cent due to lower costs to unemployment benefits and to employment measures. Income support to people with insufficient resources and other social benefits have risen by 1.2 per cent due to increased costs to unemployed people without insurance and not ready for labour market training and also due to costs for asylum seekers. Expenditures to families has gone up by 0.4 per cent from 2014 to 2015. Social expenditure is defined broadly in this context and also includes health services and labour market schemes expenditure, but without administration costs.

Figure 16 Expenditure on social services analysed by purpose. 2015

www.statbank.dk/udg11

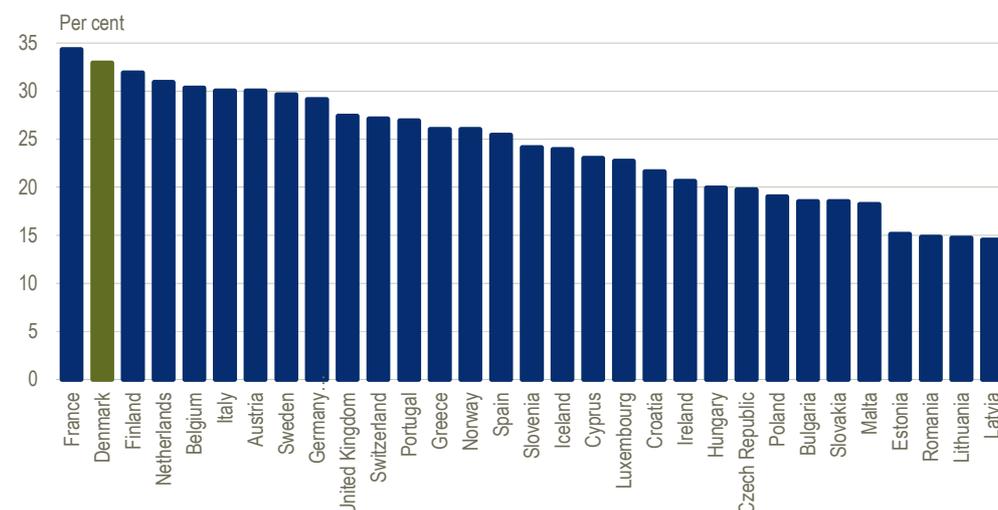
Financing of social expenditure

The public sector's proportion of total grants and contributions to social benefits was 76 per cent in 2015, of which the central government (including hospitals etc.) accounted for 47 per cent and the local government authorities for 28 per cent. Employer contributions reached 10 per cent, while persons insured accounted for 7 per cent, and 7 per cent was financed by investment income.

Denmark in front in the EU

According to Eurostat, Denmark with its 32.9 per cent in 2014 ranks second among all countries reporting to Eurostat with respect to social expenditure in relation to gross domestic product. France and the Netherlands ranked first and third. Romania, Lithuania and Latvia were ranked at the bottom with a proportion just below 15 per cent. In a per capita perspective, Denmark ranked fourth while Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland spent more resources on social protection.

The comparison of social expenditure is not corrected for differences in income taxes on social benefits and legislation concerning payments of VAT and indirect taxes, etc. in each country. In Denmark beneficiaries of some social benefits are liable to pay income taxes. International comparisons are always difficult. This also applies to comparisons of social expenditure. These years Eurostat works on improving the methods for comparing the social expenditure in the EU countries.

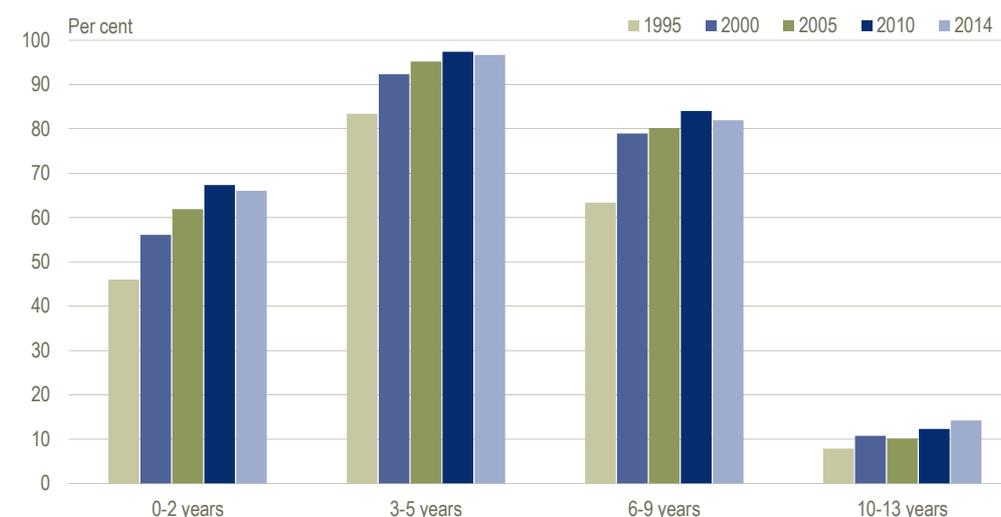
Figure 17 Social expenditure as a proportion of GDP in EU and EEA. 2014

Note 1: Calculations are based on Eurostat's joint classification (ESSPROS) in which expenditure includes administration costs.
Source: Eurostat/ESSPROS

More day measures for children and young people

Still more children are looked after by day carers, day – care institutions and school-based leisure-time activities. As a total 559,000 children - under the age of 13 – were looked after in October 2014. 241,000 children were enrolled in school-care schemes and 7,000 in recreation centres. In 1985 262,000 children were looked after. At that time there were no school-care schemes, because they were introduced in 1987. 46,000 children were enrolled in recreation centres in 1985. Concerning children in the school age the number of children, who were looked after, has grown from 46,000 in 1985 to 258,000 in 2014 and for children under school age from 215,000 to 301,000 in the same period.

Figure 18 Children in day care

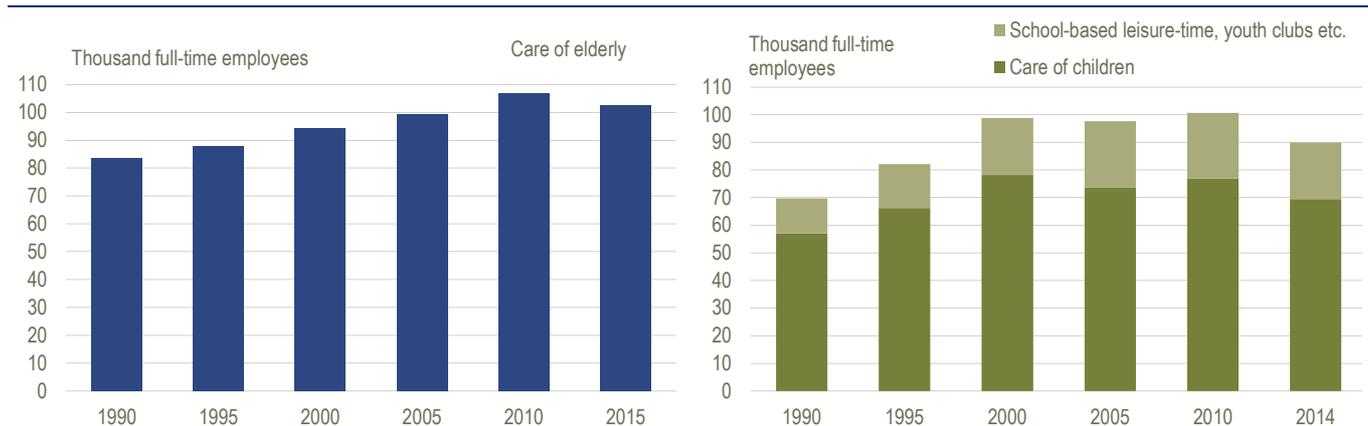


www.statistikbanken.dk/pas11

The proportion of children in public organized child-care institutions has grown from 30 per cent in 1985 to 62 per cent in 2014. Today the greatest frequency is realized for children in the so called kindergarten-age, that is children aged 3-5. In this age group, 97 per cent of all children were looked after by day carers and day-care institutions. The proportion of children who were looked after was 66 per cent for 0-2-year-old children. Among them the frequency is very low for children corresponding to 18 per cent in the first duration of life, while the parents are on leave. Among them 45 per cent were looked after by day carers.

For children in school age the frequency is 82 per cent. Since 1985 there has been a sizeable growth in schemes within outside school-hours care. For smaller children the age-integrated institutions (children aged 0-5) have become popular looking after 207,000 children. In nurseries 9,000 children are enrolled and in kindergartens 54,000 children are enrolled. The number of children at day carers is 41,000. With these sizeable frequencies the child care has become a central part of the Danish welfare system.

Staff requirements for looking after children reached 89,900 man-years in 2014. In 1985, 59,500 man-years were required and this has resulted in an increase of staff requirements by 51 per cent over the last 25 years.

Figur 19 Employees in the social sector

Note 1: There is a break in the data series from 2005 to 2012.

www.statbank.dk/pas33, res2, res2n, res10 and res10x

More home help

Out of a total of approximately 239,400 persons aged 80 and over, 78,800 received permanent home help in 2015, in their own home, including dwellings for the elderly. Out of these 78,800, 21,500 were men and 57,400 women. The share of persons receiving permanent help increases sharply concurrently with their age, 22 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 37 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 56 per cent among persons aged 90 and over. There is also a sharp increase concurrently with age in the share of people living in nursing homes/residential homes.

94,100 persons aged 75 and over received preventative home visits, which make up 22 per cent of the age group. With regard to care of the elderly etc., the increasing number of staff is extensively related to the development in the population. Moreover, the number of staff in the municipalities has risen because e.g. physical rehabilitation and care of the handicapped has been transferred from the counties to the municipalities in connection with the structural reform of Danish municipalities. Staff working with nursing and care reached 103,000 man-years in 2015.

In recent times new social and health schemes such as preventive "home-visits", shared accommodation for disabled adults, contact persons and companion schemes have been established.

More nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly

A restructuring in care of the elderly has been undertaken from the middle of the 1980s, which implied that substantial efforts were made to enable the elderly to live in their own homes and an expansion of dwellings for the elderly as a replacement of the reduction in the number of residential homes.

Today, the number of dwellings in nursing homes is 41,000, 4,400 residential homes and 900 protected homes and 33,000 general dwellings for the elderly. There is a total of 80,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly supplied by 9,000 nursing dwellings for handicapped persons. In contrast, there were 49,000 residential homes, 7,000 protected homes and 4,000 dwellings for the elderly, i.e. a total of 60,000 nursing homes and dwellings for the elderly in 1987 (when homes and dwellings for the elderly were introduced into Danish legislation).

The share of persons living in homes and dwellings for the elderly increases sharply concurrently with their age, 5 per cent among persons aged 75-79, 10 per cent among persons aged 80-84, 20 per cent among persons aged 85-89 and 37 per cent among persons aged 90 and over.

In the nursing homes and the residential homes the enrolled persons in general have 24-hour staff, common services and activities and linen service etc. This is also estimated to be the case in two out of three protected homes. The general homes are seen not as institutions, but as own homes, and the persons get the same amount of home help as people who live in apartments, one-family houses and row houses. The free-choice schemes established in 2003 also apply to these persons.

Supplementary subsidy schemes

With regard to the supplementary subsidy schemes, a total of 206,000 households the overall eligible received DKK 278 million through rent subsidies in December 2016, while 279,000 pensioner households the overall eligible received a total of DKK 819 million through rent allowances. Moreover 43,000 households receiving rent subsidies for persons receiving early retirement pay, the total amount was DKK 76 million. 572,000 families received child benefits, of which 133,000 families of a single provider also received an ordinary child allowance in the 4th quarter of 2016. 189,000 families received a benefit for juveniles introduced in the middle of 2011.

Children and young people receiving assistance

At the end of 2015 was 49.013 of the 0-22 year-old children and young one or more forms of support. Support includes placements outside the home and various forms of preventive Personal and family-oriented measures.

Among the exposed was 13,506 children and young people placed outside the home. 16,531 got person targeted support and 29,661 were family directed support. Overall, received 60 per cent. they thus exposed the family directed support.

Figure 20 Disadvantaged children and young people 0-22 years spread percentage type of measure. December 31, 2015

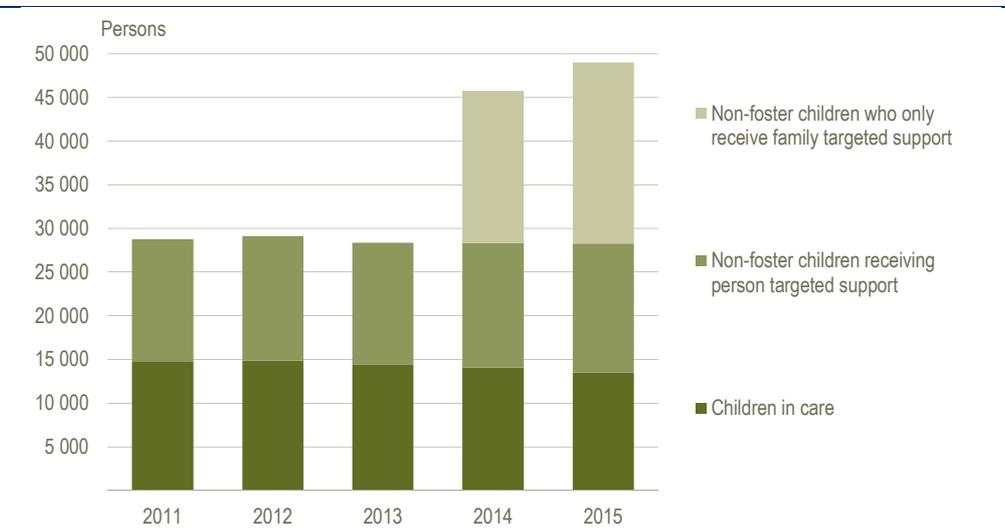
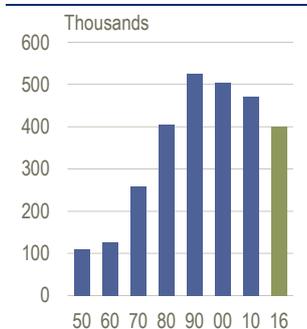


Figure 21
Reports under
the Penal Code



www.statbank.dk/straf22

Justice

Crime and the administration of justice

Justice includes statistics regarding crime and the administration of justice. The analyses of justice illustrate the rulings made by courts in criminal lawsuits and civil lawsuits.

Crime in Denmark is analysed as both reported crimes and criminal decisions in connection with violation of either the Penal Code, the Road Traffic Act or special acts, and the number of victims of offences causing harm.

Crime statistics cover only reported criminal offences, whereas the so-called "hidden" crimes or underreported figures (i.e. unreported criminal offences) are not compiled.

The number of reported crimes have decreased the last years

From 1950 to 1994, the number of reported criminal offences increased from about 110,000 to almost 550,000. Since then the number of reported criminal offences decreased until 2006 where 425,000 offences were reported. In the years hereafter the number of reported criminal offences increased again and in 2009 the police received almost 0.5 million reports of crimes. The number of reported criminal offences fell in the following years and amounted to 389,000 in 2015. In 2016, the number increased again and amounted to 401,000 offences.

In 1950, the number of reported crimes corresponded to 3,500 reports per 100,000 inhabitants (older than 15 years) compared to 12,700 reports in 1994 and 8,400 in 2016.

The large increase in reported offences from 1950 to 1994 is mainly due to an increase in reported offences against property and misappropriations. They comprise, for example, burglaries in shops and houses, as well as car thefts and bicycle thefts, which are typically subject to insurance contracts, where a police report is a prerequisite of claiming damages from the insurance company. The high number of burglaries and thefts should probably also be seen in the context of increasing wealth in society. There is a sharp increase in the possession of valuable objects, and many dwellings are left unoccupied in the daytime.

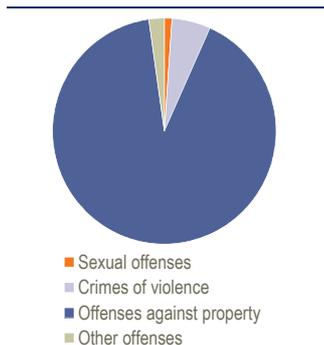
The decrease since 1994 has also occurred in the number of reported offences against property and misappropriations, where the decrease is primarily seen in the number of thefts and burglaries. The decrease in the number of stolen cars is probably due to improved theft prevention in modern cars.

The increase since 2006 is mainly an increase in the number of burglaries, both in banks, shops, private homes and second homes. But also bag-snatching, pick pocketing, thefts of number plates and of bicycles have increased in the years following 2006.

The fall from 2009 to 2015 especially concerns fewer burglaries, fewer thefts of bicycles and cars and fewer cases of malicious damage.

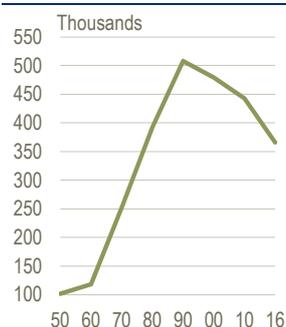
The increase from 2015 to 2016 is mainly due to an increase in the number of reported cases of data fraud.

Figure 22
Reports under
the Penal Code by type.
2016



www.statbank.dk/straf22

Figure 23
Reported offences
against property



www.statbank.dk/straf22

Offences against property

The number of reported offences against property each year makes up 90-95 per cent of the annual number of crimes reported. In 2016, 366,000 offences against property were reported, which is less compared to the first half of the 1990s, when more than 500,000 offences against property were reported every year.

In 2016, there were 60,000 burglaries and 150,000 thefts, including 32,000 burglaries in houses and flats, and furthermore 7,600 car thefts and 53,000 bicycle thefts.

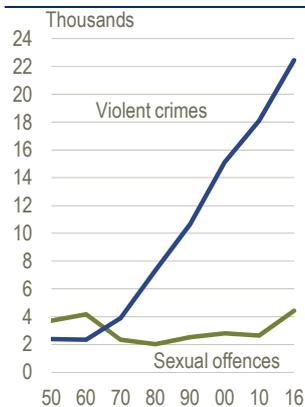
Violent crimes

The number of reported violent crimes (e.g. homicide, assault against the individual or public authority) has risen significantly since the Second World War, from approximately 2,400 reports in 1950 to 19,500 in 2006. The following couple of years and up to and including 2013 the number of violent crimes decreased, but increased hereafter again and in 2016 the number of reported offences counted to approximately 22,400.

50 per cent of all reported acts of violence are assault against the individual, while the remainder is mainly violence, etc. against public authorities (25 per cent) and threats (19 per cent). The dangerousness of violence against the individual is distributed to the following groups: *Simple violence*, *more serious violence* and *very serious violence*. In total, there were 11,300 reported offences of these kinds in 2016. Simple violence is the most common (85 per cent) and has increased by 40 per cent since 1990. However, the number has been decreasing from 2006 to 2014.

In 2016, there were 243 reported homicides or attempts at homicide. In comparison the number was 227 in 1990. In 2016, 49 homicides were accomplished. Since 1990, there has been between 160 and 280 homicides or attempts at homicide on the whole.

Figure 24
Reported violent crimes
and sexual offences



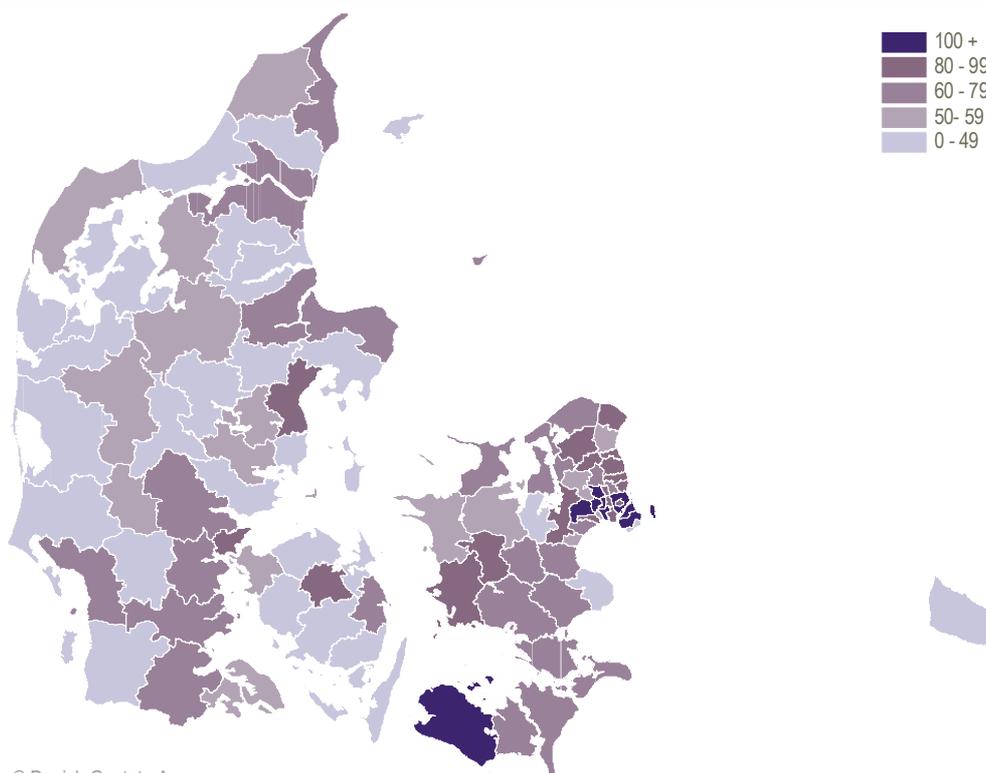
www.statbank.dk/straf22

Sexual offences

Sexual offences (e.g. rape or indecent exposure) fell in the last part of the 1960s (coinciding with the repeal of the Pornography Act), and has since then been steady at 2-3,000 reports a year with a slowly increasing tendency. The number peaked in 2004 and decreased until 2009. From 2009 to 2010 there was a substantial increase by 18 per cent, mainly due to more reported offences against decency. 4,400 sexual offences were reported in 2016, which is some above the level in the five preceding years where the number has accounted between 2,500 and 3,000 reported offences. A little less than half of today's reports are of indecent exposure (48 per cent), while rape accounts for 18 per cent.

Highest number of reported crimes in cities and urban areas

There is no steady regional distribution of reported criminal offences in Denmark. Reported crimes are concentrated in cities and large towns and urban areas, whereas the number in rural municipalities is low – except for some municipalities with large summer cottage areas.

Figure 25 Reported criminal offences per 1,000 inhabitants. 2016

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www.statbank.dk/straf22,folk1

There are many reported offences against property and reported violent crimes in cities and urban areas, while summer cottage areas mainly account for burglaries and thefts.

Charge rate depends on type of offence

Charges are pressed in about every fourth of the reports, either against one or several people.

In 2016, charges were pressed in 23 per cent of the reports concerning the Penal Code. The charge rate typically varies according to how serious the crime is or its type.

Thus charges are normally pressed in connection with 62 per cent of violent crimes and 60 per cent of sexual offences, charges are only pressed in 19 per cent of offences against property.

Criminal decisions

Based on reports where the police have pressed charges and investigations have been closed as well as violations of the Road Traffic Act, almost 211,000 criminal decisions were made in 2016.

The accused was either fined, given a prison sentence or acquitted. The number of criminal decisions is primarily due to the number of violations of the Road Traffic Act.

In 2016, 43,700 rulings concerned the Penal Code, 110,100 concerned the Road Traffic Act and the remaining 57,100 concerned other special acts (e.g. Euphoricants Act, Police Regulations, Firearms Act or Act on Animal Welfare).

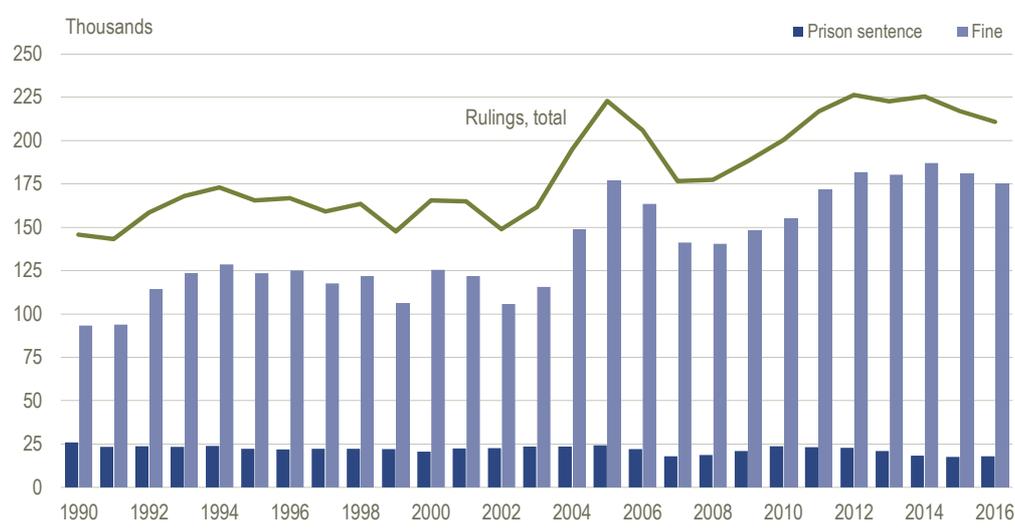
In 2016, 211,000 decisions comprised a total of 320,500 criminal offences for charges committed by 163,400 different individuals, i.e. a number of individuals have received more than one ruling in the course of the year, just as several decisions comprise more than one charge.

Most decisions are fines

Of the 211,000 decisions in 2016, most of them were, by far (175,000), fines, of which about 60 per cent originated from violation of the Road Traffic Act.

18,000 decisions were prison sentences (lenient imprisonment or imprisonment), and the remaining 18,000 decisions include no charges, charges waived or acquittal. 8,400 of the prison sentences were unconditional in 2016.

Figure 26 Criminal decisions, total, and convictions resulting in fine or prison sentence



www.statbank.dk/straf4 and straf44

Male offenders account for the greatest number of criminal decisions

Nearly 80 per cent of all criminal decisions in the last couple of years involve men, and around 20 per cent women. By this the proportion of violations by women has doubled since 1980 where it constituted 9 per cent.

The proportion of violations against the Penal Code by women has increased during the same period from 14 to 20 per cent, mainly due to an increase in the proportion convicted for violence and offence against property. Women's share of the decisions concerning the Road Traffic Act has increased from 6 to 24 per cent.

A minor proportion of the decisions (2-3 per cent) are against enterprises (such as violations of Road Traffic Act and environmental acts).

Most violent crimes are committed by men

In 2016, the average age of offenders was 37 years for men and 41 years for women – but there are variations among the different criminal offences.

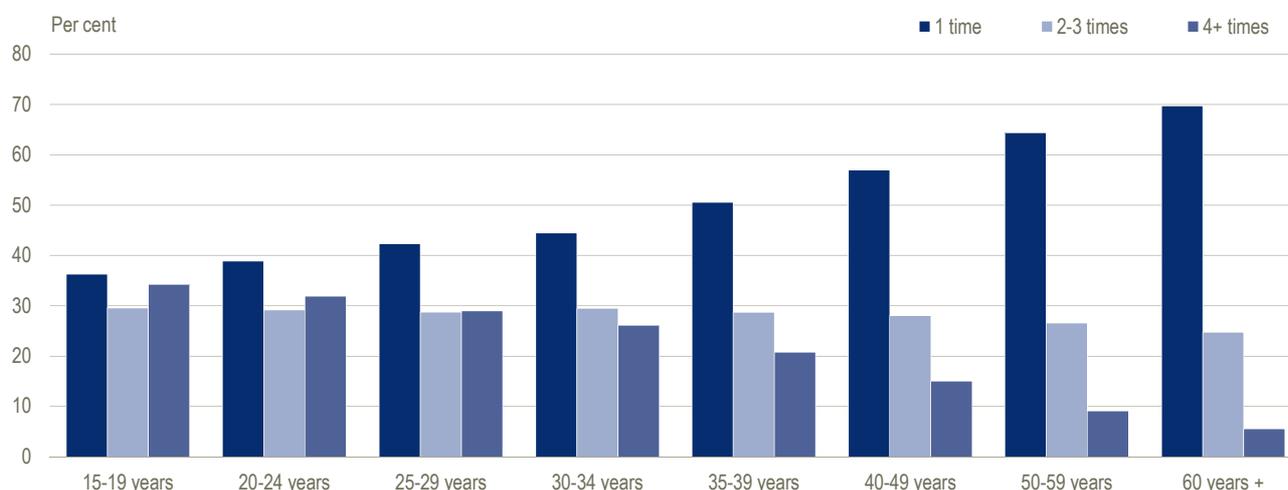
The average age of violent criminals were 32 years for men and 34 years for women. 14 per cent of all violent crimes are committed by young men below 20 years – all in all 87 per cent of crimes of violence is committed by men.

The average age of persons committing sexual offences is a little higher and was 35 years for both men and women in 2016. Similarly, the average age of persons committing financial crimes was higher. The average age of men and women having committed fraud against creditors or gross tax fraud, etc. was between 47 and 50 years in 2016.

Young men most often commit new crime

Slightly more than half of the men aged 15-19-years who in 2012 were released after serving in jail or had received a conviction committed a new crime within two years. The average for all men was 35 per cent. For women, the pattern was the same but with much less variation: 24 per cent for women aged 15-19 years and 17 per cent in average for all women. The young men also commit the crime earlier. Thus, among young men below the age of 30 years, 46 per cent committed a new crime within six months while the corresponding figure for men aged 50 years or more was 33 per cent.

Figure 27 New crime committed by men. 2012-2014



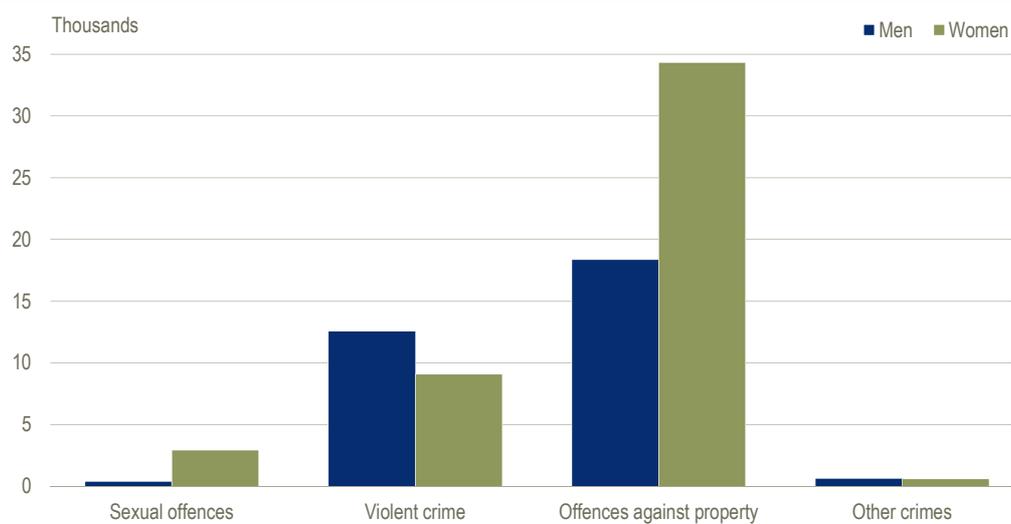
www.statistikbanken.dk/recidiv5

The proportion of people who committed a new crime was highest for those who were released after serving in jail. Here the proportion was 65 per cent while it was 30 per cent for people who were sentenced a fine.

Among men and women there was 47 per cent respectively 63 per cent who only commit one new crime within two years. Corresponding, there was 34 per cent among the men and 19 per cent among the women who committed three or more new crimes.

Victims of criminal offences against the Penal Code

In 2016, 88 per cent of all victims of sexual offences were women, while nearly all sexual offences were committed by men. In contrast, one third of all victims of violent crimes were women, but also here the overall part of the offences were committed by men. The average age of the female victims of sexual offences was 22 years, and 10 per cent were less than 10 years. The average age of victims of violence was older: 32 years for men and 34 years for women. 5 per cent of the victims of violence were less than 10 years, and 1 per cent more than 70 years.

Figure 28 Victims of violations against the Penal Code. 2016

www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 55 Persons by the welfare of the family. 2015

	0-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years +	Total
per cent								
How easy is it for the family to live within their income?								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Very easy	10	13	12	14	18	19	22	15
Easy	23	22	24	26	27	29	32	26
Fairly easy	31	29	30	31	29	31	30	30
Somewhat difficult	22	23	21	18	16	14	12	19
Difficult or very difficult	13	13	13	11	11	6	4	10
Do the family think that expenditure on housing is a burden?								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a problem	50	57	50	57	65	74	80	61
A burden to some extent	38	31	38	33	26	21	16	30
A heavy burden	11	12	12	10	8	5	4	9

www.statbank.dk/SILC1P and SILC1B

Table 56 Housing conditions

1 January	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2017 ¹
number						
Occupied dwellings	1 475 620	1 796 648	2 000 231	2 245 599	2 414 513	2 662 595
Occupants	4 437 550	4 832 842	4 947 728	5 095 731	5 287 379	5 720 556
Average number of occupants per household	3.01	2.69	2.47	2.27	2.19	2.15
per cent						
Occupants in the household²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 occupant	16.0	23.7	27.9	33.5	36.3	37.9
2 occupants	27.4	29.5	31.6	33.0	33.4	33.6
3 occupants	20.9	18.5	16.1	15.1	12.9	11.9
4 occupants	18.9	16.7	16.5	13.4	12.0	11.2
5 or more occupants	16.8	11.6	7.9	5.0	5.3	5.4
Type of building	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households in:						
Farm-, one-family, terraced houses, etc.	45.0	49.5	57.7	59.2	58.8	58.6
Multi-dwelling houses	55.0	49.0	41.6	39.4	39.3	40.0
Other dwellings	-	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.4
Tenure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied by owner	44.9	46.9	54.6	54.2	53.3	49.4
Occupied by tenant	55.1	53.1	44.1	44.2	46.4	50.1
Not stated	-	-	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.6
Installations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per cent with district- and central heating	47.0	84.0	91.3	89.1	92.1	94.5
Per cent with bath	45.0	71.3	84.0	89.5	93.9	97.2

¹ New method from 2010. ² Residential institutions and holiday dwellings are not included.

www.statbank.dk/bol101, bol102 and bol203

Table 57 Dwelling stock by type, size, etc. 2017

	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Dwellings in multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
1 January						
	number of dwellings					
Dwelling stock, total	1 163 656	396 618	1 032 016	33 277	37 028	2 662 595
By number of rooms¹						
1 room	1 119	17 293	94 354	27 512	3 547	143 825
2 rooms	19 194	82 347	384 429	5 005	4 655	495 630
3 rooms	122 070	117 112	351 307	564	7 991	599 044
4 rooms	333 625	129 895	157 171	50	8 752	629 493
5 rooms +	687 628	49 969	44 754	146	9 476	791 973
Not stated	20	2	1	-	2 607	2 630
By floor space						
0 -49 m ²	2 494	16 215	121 687	34 772	5 077	180 245
50 -99 m ²	135 600	252 153	796 157	4 012	19 362	1 207 284
100 -149 m ²	542 299	134 190	156 173	104	8 364	841 130
150 -174 m ²	242 351	8 550	13 316	44	1 320	265 581
175 m ² +	296 772	5 050	11 700	274	2 406	316 202
Not Stated	2	-	1	-	4 600	4 603
By construction period						
Before 1900	122 321	17 663	108 110	1 637	3 015	252 746
1900 -1919	120 741	12 755	137 201	899	2 862	274 458
1920 -1929	70 628	5 239	60 295	564	1 169	137 895
1930 -1939	84 882	4 939	130 331	857	1 519	222 528
1940 -1949	51 498	13 613	79 538	891	1 103	146 643
1950 -1959	100 248	23 827	109 298	2 228	2 446	238 047
1960 -1969	211 613	32 698	141 778	8 627	6 972	401 688
1970 -1979	244 442	66 843	120 668	10 526	8 387	450 866
1980 -1989	77 652	105 743	59 107	2 585	3 244	248 331
1990 -1999	37 345	51 516	51 866	4 083	2 164	146 974
2000 -2004	26 752	29 413	25 675	1 875	1 938	85 653
2005 -2009	41 160	31 880	40 196	2 661	2 385	118 282
2010 -2014	21 112	13 275	23 617	1 240	1 281	60 525
2015-2016	8 853	6 564	10 883	533	646	27 479
Not stated	271	190	471	-	1 998	2 930
By ownership						
Individuals, etc.	1 171 257	165 246	294 306	609	29 328	1 660 746
Non-profit-making building society	10 011	149 605	397 541	10 662	1 593	569 412
Housing society	8 776	47 359	151 915	274	174	208 498
Public authority	2 866	20 654	32 256	2 131	3 932	61 839
Not stated	26 608	33 294	223 016	25 530	6 102	314 550
By tenure¹						
Occupied by the owner	1 036 483	132 320	124 451	15	21 631	1 314 900
Occupied by the tenant	125 609	263 048	901 179	32 730	10 177	1 332 743
Not stated	1 564	1 250	6 386	532	5 220	14 952
By installations¹						
Toilet, central heating and bath	1 136 905	391 279	982 608	28 944	29 328	2 569 064
Toilet, central heating but without bath	11 410	2 257	33 354	65	1 491	48 577
Toilet, bath but without central heating	11 385	1 312	1 930	-	1 773	16 400
Toilet, but without central heating, and bath	1 043	115	289	-	240	1 687
Without toilet	2 209	900	12 936	4 266	1 569	21 880
Not stated	704	755	899	2	2 627	4 987

¹ Occupied dwellings.

Table 58 Dwellings, households and persons by type of building. 2017

1 January	Dwellings	Households (occupied dwellings)	Persons	Average number of persons per household
	number			
Total	2 815 045	2 662 595	5 720 556	2.15
Detached houses/farmhouses	1 219 518	1 163 656	3 016 631	2.59
Terraced or semidetached houses	416 158	396 618	753 226	1.90
Multi-dwelling houses	1 099 034	1 032 016	1 831 260	1.77
Student hostels	39 206	33 277	43 708	1.31
Dwellings in residential institutions	4 883	4 883	12 515	2.56
Holiday dwellings	21 453	21 453	36 237	1.69
Other	14 793	10 692	26 979	2.52

www.statbank.dk/bol101, bol106 and bol201

Table 59 Occupied dwellings stock by type of heating installation. 2017

1 January	District heating	Central heating from own unit			Heating stoves	No heating installation or not known	Total	
		Burning oil	Burning natural gas	Other or not known				
number of dwellings								
Dwelling stock total	1 713 499	243 378	412 752	146 365	802 495	140 024	6 577	2 662 595
Detached houses/farmhouses	477 568	198 819	264 094	132 909	595 822	88 676	1 590	1 163 656
Terraced or semidetached houses	269 413	13 707	82 680	6 079	102 466	23 596	1 143	396 618
Multi-dwelling houses	928 356	27 419	61 782	3 914	93 115	9 163	1 382	1 032 016
Student hostels	30 109	408	2 262	88	2 758	409	1	33 277
Other	8 053	3 025	1 934	3 375	8 334	18 180	2 461	37 028

www.statbank.dk/bol102

Table 60 Dwelling stock by type of building, regional analysis. 2017

1 January	Dwellings by type of building					Dwelling stock total
	Farm and one-family houses detached	Terraced or semidetached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings	
number of dwellings						
Denmark, total	1 219 518	416 158	1 099 034	39 206	41 129	2 815 045
Region Hovedstaden	193 984	111 282	537 483	16 454	10 735	869 938
Region Sjælland	218 532	69 727	103 251	3 288	10 795	405 593
Region Syddanmark	322 495	102 998	166 817	7 244	7 366	606 920
Region Midtjylland	315 921	90 938	205 104	9 536	6 971	628 470
Region Nordjylland	168 586	41 213	86 379	2 684	5 262	304 124

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 61 Households by type of building. 2017

	Type of building					Occupied dwellings, total	Of which	
	Detached one family houses and farmhouses	Terraced or semi-detached houses	Multi-family buildings	Student hostels	Other dwellings		Owner-occupied dwellings	Rented dwellings
1 January								
Households, total	1 163 656	396 618	1 032 016	33 277	37 028	2 662 595	1 314 900	1 332 743
of which with:								
0 children	703 805	295 579	826 459	32 617	32 712	1 891 172	831 699	1 047 720
1 child	163 605	46 930	112 507	493	2 010	325 545	176 650	147 494
2 children	212 288	41 829	67 537	142	1 659	323 455	224 341	97 811
3 or more children	83 958	12 280	25 513	25	647	122 423	82 210	39 718
Households with one single man, total	137 116	73 628	269 083	15 389	10 014	505 230	167 287	333 222
of which with:								
0 children	122 251	69 300	258 011	15 368	9 758	474 688	151 885	318 253
1 child	11 129	3 399	8 995	20	213	23 756	11 767	11 856
2 children	3 103	787	1 731	1	39	5 661	3 086	2 543
3 or more children	633	142	346	-	4	1 125	549	570
Households with one single woman, total	135 956	151 104	363 583	11 301	8 661	670 605	166 446	499 855
of which with:								
0 children	102 788	119 653	294 204	11 136	7 832	535 613	136 701	395 352
1 child	15 180	17 159	42 341	134	447	75 261	15 734	59 107
2 children	13 314	11 629	20 825	25	299	46 092	11 207	34 644
3 or more children	4 674	2 663	6 213	6	83	13 639	2 804	10 752
Households with one married couple, total	648 603	114 618	156 178	420	12 236	932 055	722 977	206 392
of which with:								
0 children	354 489	73 002	87 471	203	10 427	525 592	404 912	119 434
1 child	86 145	14 197	27 396	137	670	128 545	95 494	32 600
2 children	147 211	20 529	27 905	72	807	196 524	160 508	35 314
3 or more children	60 758	6 890	13 406	8	332	81 394	62 063	19 044
Households with two single adults of opposite sex, total	145 431	37 796	140 509	3 163	2 562	329 461	155 933	171 773
of which with:								
0 children	65 785	20 266	102 613	2 940	1 819	193 423	75 292	116 983
1 child	34 184	8 936	23 134	177	369	66 800	35 922	30 573
2 children	35 022	6 928	11 620	39	293	53 902	35 350	18 312
3 or more children	10 440	1 666	3 142	7	81	15 336	9 369	5 905
Households, other types, total	96 550	19 472	102 663	3 004	3 555	225 244	102 257	121 501
of which with:								
0 children	58 492	13 358	84 160	2 970	2 876	161 856	62 909	97 698
1 child	16 967	3 239	10 641	25	311	31 183	17 733	13 358
2 children	13 638	1 956	5 456	5	221	21 276	14 190	6 998
3 or more children	7 453	919	2 406	4	147	10 929	7 425	3 447

Note: Information is based on a combination of the construction and housing register (BBR) and the central person register (CPR). A household comprises the persons registered at the same address on the CPR. The table only includes households with known housing conditions. Known housing conditions for households and persons means that the same address is on both the BBR and CPR. Children are defined as unmarried, childless persons under 25 years of age who live at the same address as their parents.

www.statbank.dk/bol104

Table 62 Number of rented dwellings by quality, size, etc. 2017

1 January	Not with all installations			With all installations			Total		
	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark	The Region Hoved staden	Rest of Denmark	All Denmark
	number of rented dwellings in thousands								
Dwelling stock, total	29.8	30.8	60.7	484.0	788.1	1 272.1	513.8	818.9	1 332.7
By type of dwelling:									
One-family houses detached	0.8	5.0	5.8	12.3	107.6	119.9	13.1	112.5	125.6
Terraced or semidetached houses	0.8	2.5	3.3	52.1	207.7	259.7	52.9	210.2	263.0
Multi family buildings	26.5	19.7	46.2	404.8	450.2	855.0	431.2	469.9	901.2
Student hostels	1.5	2.7	4.2	13.1	15.4	28.5	14.6	18.1	32.7
Other dwellings	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	7.2	8.9	2.1	8.1	10.2
By floor space:									
0-49 m ²	7.6	11.6	19.2	50.5	71.7	122.1	58.0	83.3	141.3
50-99 m ²	19.4	15.5	34.8	348.7	534.2	882.8	368.0	549.6	917.7
100-149 m ²	2.5	3.0	5.4	71.3	143.2	214.5	73.8	146.1	220.0
150-174 m ²	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.5	16.2	22.6	6.7	16.5	23.2
175 m ² +	0.2	0.4	0.6	7.0	22.9	29.9	7.3	23.3	30.6
By ownership:									
Individuals, etc.	4.2	14.1	18.3	58.7	183.9	242.6	62.9	198.1	260.9
Non-profit building society	2.2	3.2	5.4	200.8	340.8	541.6	203.0	344.0	547.0
Limited liability companies, cooperative societies, etc.	4.4	8.9	13.4	57.0	137.6	194.6	61.4	146.6	208.0
Housing society	13.9	0.7	14.6	122.9	66.0	188.9	136.8	66.7	203.5
Public authorities	1.9	1.4	3.3	10.2	34.3	44.5	12.1	35.7	47.8
Other or not stated	3.2	2.5	5.6	34.4	25.5	59.8	37.6	27.9	65.5
By construction period:									
Before 1900	9.3	5.8	15.0	42.7	53.9	96.5	51.9	59.6	111.6
1900-1919	8.2	7.4	15.6	47.6	67.7	115.4	55.8	75.2	131.0
1920-1929	4.6	2.9	7.5	27.9	26.0	54.0	32.5	28.9	61.4
1930-1939	2.1	3.7	5.8	62.4	45.8	108.2	64.5	49.6	114.1
1940-1949	2.7	2.7	5.4	37.9	41.6	79.5	40.6	44.2	84.9
1950-1959	1.2	2.2	3.4	54.5	68.3	122.8	55.6	70.5	126.2
1960-1969	0.5	1.9	2.4	62.1	95.6	157.7	62.6	97.5	160.1
1970-1979	0.3	0.7	1.0	57.5	95.4	152.9	57.8	96.1	153.9
1980-1989	0.2	1.0	1.2	31.5	106.7	138.2	31.8	107.7	139.4
1990-1999	0.1	0.6	0.6	23.7	76.0	99.7	23.8	76.6	100.4
2000-2004	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.5	40.9	48.5	7.7	41.2	48.9
2005-2009	0.3	0.7	1.0	15.4	38.9	54.3	15.6	39.7	55.3
2010-2014	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.5	22.6	31.1	8.5	22.8	31.2
2015-2016	0.3	0.8	1.2	4.8	8.5	13.3	5.1	9.3	14.5

www.statbank.dk/bol101

Table 63 Visits to physicians. 2015

	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total ¹
	thousand persons			thousand contacts			DKK mio.		
Total	2 513	2 730	5 243	23 393	35 628	59 063	6 112	8 747	14 913
General medical care, total	2 290	2 618	4 908	15 900	24 199	40 139	3 217	4 589	7 828
General medical care, consultation, daytime ²	2 056	2 420	4 476	8 420	11 666	20 108	1 221	1 667	2 891
General medical care, consultation, evening	252	278	530	335	380	721	70	80	151
General medical care, visit, daytime ²	54	85	139	150	246	396	40	67	107
General medical care, visit, evening, etc.	59	69	128	93	104	198	28	31	59
General medical care, phone cons., daytime ²	1 347	1 811	3 158	4 218	6 893	11 114	113	185	298
General medical care, phone cons., evening	305	385	690	494	652	1 150	51	68	120
General medical care, email consultation	588	981	1 569	1 926	3 678	5 605	83	158	241
General medical care, preventive, other ser.	•	•	•	•	•	•	635	940	1 591
General medical care, basic fee and doctor's practice fee ³	186	324	510	264	582	847	976	1 394	2 370
Special medical care, total	714	1 015	1 729	2 058	3 212	5 271	1 316	2 008	3 324
Ear specialist	251	279	530	499	532	1 032	313	335	649
Eye specialist	274	383	657	471	672	1 143	271	385	655
Other special medical care	317	570	887	1 088	2 007	3 096	732	1 288	2 020
Other services, total	1 555	1 925	3 480	5 434	8 217	13 652	1 579	2 149	3 762
Dental care ⁴	1 109	1 301	2 410	1 487	1 725	3 212	746	806	1 552
Chiropractic	174	182	356	917	1 113	2 030	54	65	118
Physiotherapy	190	322	512	2 657	4 755	7 413	531	829	1 360
Chiropodist	58	59	117	239	266	505	48	55	103
Psychologist	23	61	84	120	345	465	62	176	237
Laboratories	...	...	...	•	•	•	107	175	315
Other services	0	0	1	14	14	27	31	45	76

Note: The table covers services provided in accordance with national health insurance, except for expenditure on pharmaceutical products and travel health insurances.

www.statbank.dk/sygg, sygp and sygu

¹ Including a small number (typically foreigners without a Danish civil registration number) without information on gender. ² Monday to Friday 8.00 a.m. to 16.00 p.m. ³ Practice fee is estimated on the basis of the number of patients registered with each doctor's practice, irrespective of whether the medical services offered by the doctor are used. ⁴ Children and young people below 18 years are covered by the public children and youth dental-care system and are consequently excluded from this table.

Table 64 Hospital activities. 2015

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Public general hospitals¹						
Average bed days per admission	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.6
	thousands					
Inpatient admissions	392	197	214	227	96	1 126
Outpatient treatments ²	4 092	1 932	3 204	2 838	1 212	13 278
Public psychiatric hospitals¹						
Inpatient admissions	17	6	10	9	3	46
Outpatient treatments ³	456	164	276	266	98	1 261
Operations in public hospitals¹						
Operations	317	166	272	247	111	1 113
Operated persons	159	79	139	126	58	566

Anm.: Hospital activities include the two branches of medical science, somatic and psychiatry. Somatic cover physical health, while psychiatry cover mental health.

The Danish Health Data Authority
(Selected highlights for the regional health 2009-2015)
www.sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk

¹ Data cover public somatic hospitals and publicly funded treatments in private hospitals. ² Incl. emergency department visits. ³ Incl. home visits. ⁴ Excl. minor surgical procedures and endoscopies.

Table 65 Hospitalizations at general hospitals. 2015

Diagnoses (the S-list)	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons		
Total, net¹	280 887	359 790	640 677
Patients with no symptoms or diseases	13 799	19 474	33 273
Infectious and parasitic diseases	18 868	16 717	35 585
Malignant neoplasm	24 335	28 000	52 335
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	12 592	16 576	29 168
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4 407	4 803	9 210
Mental disorders	6 743	5 031	11 774
Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	16 056	16 097	32 153
Diseases of the circulatory system	47 897	35 424	83 321
Diseases of the respiratory system	38 667	36 120	74 787
Diseases of the digestive system	35 568	36 675	72 243
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	20 461	29 690	50 151
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth	•	62 879	62 879
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6 990	5 961	12 951
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	23 918	29 905	53 823
Congenital anomalies	3 342	2 610	5 952
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	280	249	529
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	90 907	101 046	191 953
Injury and poisoning	41 377	42 862	84 239

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2015. I.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indp02

¹ The figure is less than the sum of the sub categories as the same person can have been admitted with more than one diagnosis.

Table 66 Hospitalizations at general hospitals by age and sex. 2015

	Men			Women			Total		
	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population	Hospita- lizations	Number of persons hospitalized	Per cent of population
	number		per cent	number		per cent	number		per cent
Total	594 836	280 882	10.0	667 844	359 795	12.6	1 262 680	640 677	11.3
1- 4 years	24 149	14 448	12.1	17 715	10 996	9.7	41 864	25 444	10.9
5-14 years	26 483	16 789	5.0	22 481	13 796	4.3	48 964	30 585	4.6
15-24 years	28 437	18 429	5.0	46 092	29 494	8.3	74 529	47 923	6.6
25-34 years	27 247	17 189	5.0	85 830	60 273	18.2	113 077	77 462	11.5
35-44 years	38 338	21 949	5.9	65 327	42 088	11.4	103 665	64 037	8.7
45-54 years	65 606	33 526	8.2	66 437	37 480	9.3	132 043	71 006	8.8
55-64 years	93 836	42 630	12.2	77 337	39 311	11.2	171 173	81 941	11.7
65-74 years	139 071	57 695	18.3	111 710	51 888	15.6	250 781	109 583	16.9
75-84 years	104 949	40 397	27.0	103 674	44 232	24.1	208 623	84 629	25.4
85 years +	46 720	17 830	38.2	71 241	30 237	33.2	117 961	48 067	34.9

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2015, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 67 Bed-days. 2015

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days	Number of bed-days	Average number of bed-days
Total	1 885 177	6.7	1 950 669	5.4	3 835 846	6.0
1- 4 years	46 206	3.2	35 196	3.2	81 402	3.2
5-14 years	46 526	2.8	41 512	3.0	88 038	2.9
15-24 years	58 063	3.2	86 357	2.9	144 420	3.0
25-34 years	56 971	3.3	185 842	3.1	242 813	3.1
35-44 years	93 881	4.3	144 299	3.4	238 180	3.7
45-54 years	185 900	5.5	167 951	4.5	353 851	5.0
55-64 years	313 611	7.4	233 951	6.0	547 562	6.7
65-74 years	504 606	8.7	379 660	7.3	884 266	8.1
75-84 years	397 274	9.8	392 257	8.9	789 531	9.3
85 years +	182 139	10.2	283 644	9.4	465 783	9.7

Note: The table only includes persons who were in the population as at 1.1.2015, i.e. persons who were born or immigrated during the year have not been included.

www.statbank.dk/indamp01

Table 68 Hospitalization rate by education¹. 2015

	Basic school or unknown ²	Upper secondary education	Vocational education and training ³	Short cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
men								
Total	132	88	102	83	79	71	64	100
20-24 years	136	86	113	73	74	65	55	100
25-29 years	136	82	110	83	78	76	58	100
30-34 years	134	98	103	80	76	77	62	100
35-39 years	142	90	105	74	76	69	59	100
40-44 years	145	90	103	79	73	74	59	100
45-49 years	137	86	101	87	74	63	61	100
50-54 years	131	87	100	83	76	66	67	100
55-59 years	127	87	97	88	81	89	69	100
60-64 years	119	90	101	88	88	86	73	100
women								
Total	131	91	107	83	88	66	65	100
20-24 years	144	85	135	71	90	59	49	100
25-29 years	126	115	132	82	94	66	56	100
30-34 years	125	103	121	86	91	75	64	100
35-39 years	141	105	111	81	88	78	66	100
40-44 years	149	92	109	81	86	75	61	100
45-49 years	145	87	103	88	83	65	65	100
50-54 years	134	87	100	84	87	74	67	100
55-59 years	125	90	98	78	86	76	73	100
60-64 years	115	94	100	87	87	84	82	100

Note: Hospitalization rate is the percentage of a given group in the population who have been admitted to hospital. The rates above are given as index figures where the rate for everyone in the age group is set at 100. The total hospitalization rate is standardized by age, i.e. it has been corrected for the distribution by age being unequal for the different education groups. Hospitalization rates are therefore mutually comparable.

www.statbank.dk/indp05

¹ Highest in progress or completed education as at 1.1.2014. ² Incl. persons with unknown education and persons with 1st year basic vocational education, etc. ³ Basic vocational education, part 2, apprenticeships, etc.

Table 69 Selected cancer types among new cancer cases. 2015

	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	I alt
men							
Total	65	249	653	3 132	10 463	6 708	21 270
Head and neck	1	9	45	275	498	164	992
Colon and rectum	2	8	41	417	1 664	970	3 102
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	-	2	13	270	1 213	805	2 303
Birthmark cancer, skin	-	27	128	243	414	223	1 035
Other skin cancer ¹	-	1	13	84	573	956	1 627
Neck of the bladder	-	-	9	516	2 712	1 297	4 534
Testicle	2	73	113	63	20	2	273
Urinary system (neoplasm)	1	9	48	332	1 043	797	2 230
Brain and nervous system	25	49	91	187	330	150	832
Other	34	71	152	745	1 996	1 344	4 342
women							
Total	56	323	1 169	3 959	8 150	6 131	19 789
Head and neck	2	22	75	181	226	101	607
Colon and rectum	2	9	51	369	1 147	1 017	2 595
Lung, bronchi and windpipe	0	1	20	335	1 195	773	2 324
Birthmark cancer, skin	1	77	236	356	368	233	1 271
Other skin cancer ¹	0	2	13	82	373	714	1 185
Breast	0	34	365	1 360	1 919	1 089	4 767
Cervix (uteri)	0	35	121	84	77	44	361
Uterus and ovary	1	8	35	286	649	385	1 364
Urinary system (neoplasm)	1	2	21	141	441	325	931
Brain and nervous system	23	59	124	226	342	201	975
Other	26	74	108	539	1 413	1 249	3 409

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification.

¹ Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Source: The Danish Health Data Authority. Cancer Registry

www.sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk

Table 70 Persons diagnosed with cancer and still alive. 2015

31 December	0-14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-74 years	75 years +	Total
men							
Total, net¹	624	2 281	6 643	19 411	57 359	43 710	130 028
Head and neck	6	66	289	1 605	3 671	1 770	7 407
Colon and rectum	2	33	164	1 764	8 055	7 964	17 982
Bronchi and lung	0	11	42	494	2 431	1 674	4 652
Birthmark cancer, skin	2	182	1 056	2 486	4 672	2 860	11 258
Other skin cancer ²	1	15	89	592	3 290	6 214	10 201
Neck of the bladder	0	0	16	1 746	18 824	15 432	36 018
Testicle	14	397	2 183	3 443	1 994	474	8 505
Urinary system (neoplasm)	46	75	265	1 924	7 665	7 364	17 339
Brain and nervous system	151	501	1 022	1 932	2 628	1 122	7 356
Other	405	1 014	1 626	4 114	9 316	5 402	21 877
women							
Total, net¹	523	2 184	9 314	32 087	67 918	52 695	164 721
Head and neck	9	140	632	1 656	2 254	1 215	5 906
Colon and rectum	3	41	196	1 618	6 396	8 967	17 221
Bronchi and lung	0	13	66	774	3 030	1 870	5 753
Birthmark cancer, skin	10	429	2 324	4 528	5 696	3 672	16 659
Other skin cancer ²	2	21	122	608	2 598	5 105	8 456
Breast	0	59	1 871	12 844	30 165	19 424	64 363
Cervix (uteri)	0	110	1 320	2 695	2 840	1 963	8 928
Uterus and ovary	3	57	277	1 965	6 668	6 634	15 604
Urinary system (neoplasm)	34	56	149	761	2 944	3 048	6 992
Brain and nervous system	138	501	1 210	2 516	3 804	2 160	10 329
Other	327	783	1 341	3 434	7 388	5 513	18 786

Note: Cancer cases are classified in accordance with WHO's ICD10-diagnosis classification. The ICD7 classification was previously used. Cancer in Denmark 1943-2014 includes some non-malignant tumours, for which notification is compulsory, mostly tumours in brains, membranes of the brain and urinary system.

Source: The Danish Health Data Authority. Cancer Registry
www.sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk

¹ The figure is less than the sum of the sub-categories as the same person can occur with more than one type of cancer. ² Excl. basal cell skin cancer.

Table 71 Reported cases of sexual transmitted infections. 2016

	1-14 year		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40 + years		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chlamydia ¹	8	80	2 583	6 212	5 715	8 678	2 668	3 004	1 676	1 664	922	722	13 628 ²	20 457 ²
Non-natal syphilis	-	-	5	1	39	14	77	13	169	12	392	22	682	62
Gonorrhoea ³	-	5	204	337	573	533	423	242	428	171	366	116	1 995 ⁴	1 406 ⁴

¹ In previous years, figures for chlamydia were based on data submitted quarterly from all Danish laboratories conducting diagnostic tests for *Chlamydia trachomatis*. In contrast, the figures for 2016 are based on extracts from The Danish Microbiology Database (MiBa) to which all Danish clinical microbiology departments submit all their test results. This method and the resulting deviations compared to the previous method regarding the figures for 2015 are described in EPI-NEWS week 34, 2016. There were 99 cases in 2016, for which the age could not be determined because a valid personal registration number was not available. These cases are included in the totals shown in the table. There were no cases in individuals with unknown sex. ² Including 29 cases in men and 27 cases in women over 1 year of age. Among these 56 cases, 55 were diagnosed in specimens from an eye, and one in a specimen from the throat. ³ Figures for gonorrhoea were previously based on culture-confirmed cases with submission of gonococcus isolates for monitoring, but without the cases detected with molecular methods at some laboratories. In contrast, the figures for 2016 are based on extracts from the Danish Microbiology Database (MiBa) to which all Danish clinical microbiology departments submit all their test results. The figures therefore indicate the number of cases diagnosed by culture and / or by molecular methods. ⁴ Including one case in a male and two cases in women with gonococci demonstrated by molecular techniques in eyes from newborns.

Source: National Serum Institute

Table 72 Diagnosed cases of AIDS

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016	I alt ¹
Men						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	180	184	43	36	22	2 613
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 ²	175	140	20	10	...	1 885
Total deaths during the year ³	141	206	17	19	...	1 885
Women						
Number of diagnosed cases, total	17	29	18	10	10	490
Of whom dead as at 31 December 2013 ²	17	24	4	2	...	222
Total deaths during the year ³	7	30	5	3	...	222

Anm.: After 2013 number of deaths no longer calculated after assessing the relevance of SSI, since HIV is a chronic disease and patients die of many different causes.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

¹ Total in the period 1980-2016. ² Diagnosed in the period 1 January to 31 December the stated year and dead as at 31 December 2013. ³ Total deaths during the year regardless of the year of diagnosis.

Table 73 Reported cases of HIV by mode of transmission

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016	I alt ¹
Total	142	306	265	250	183	7 027
Men, total	112	226	166	189	147	5 153
Homo/bisexual	81	117	73	109	99	2 939
Injecting drug users	9	19	12	5	4	297
Heterosexual	15	71	72	67	36	1 590
Blood transfusion	4	1	1	-	-	20
Perinatal	-	1	3	2	-	42
Other/not known	3	17	5	6	8	265
Women, total	30	80	99	61	36	1 872
Homo/bisexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users	6	10	4	-	1	156
Heterosexual	22	62	82	60	34	1 577
Blood transfusion	-	3	4	-	-	22
Perinatal	1	1	4	1	-	52
Other/not known	1	4	5	-	1	65

¹ Total reported cases in the period 1.8.1990-31.12.2016.

Source: The national serum institute (Statens Serum Institut)

Table 74 Reported occupational accidents. 2015

Industry group (DB07)	Total			Of which deaths		
	Men	Women	Total ¹	Men	Women	Total
Total	24 320	17 244	42 309	24	3	27
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	513	132	664	3	-	3
Mining and quarrying	21	3	25	-	-	-
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	1 024	417	1 477	-	-	-
Mfr. of textiles and leather	58	33	95	-	-	-
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	359	58	425	2	-	2
Oil refinery, etc.	5	-	5	-	-	-
Mfr. of chemicals products	109	37	147	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical industry	76	72	148	-	-	-
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	584	83	682	2	-	2
Mfr. of metal products	1 013	85	1 121	-	-	-
Electronics industry	40	51	93	-	-	-
Mfr. of electric equipment	67	42	113	-	-	-
Machine industry	910	99	1 034	-	-	-
Means of transport industry	172	17	194	1	-	1
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	438	63	512	-	-	-
Electricity and gas supply	56	6	64	-	-	-
Water supply and refuse disposal	455	32	498	1	-	1
Construction	4 671	120	4 883	6	-	6
Trade	2 482	1 183	3 725	1	-	1
Transport	2 557	603	3 227	3	-	3
Hotels and restaurants	414	521	963	-	-	-
Publishing, television and radio	40	38	79	-	-	-
Telecommunications	67	12	80	-	-	-
IT and information service	45	20	68	-	-	-
Finance and insurance	90	129	229	-	-	-
Real estate and renting	312	102	423	-	-	-
Counselling etc.	330	155	503	-	1	1
Research and development	54	48	102	-	1	1
Advertising and other business activity	28	55	85	-	-	-
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	1 381	789	2 206	1	-	1
Public administration, forces and police	1 613	972	2 623	-	-	-
Education	1 131	1 910	3 078	-	-	-
Human health activities	339	1 589	1 940	-	1	1
Social institutions, etc.	1 088	6 477	7 665	-	-	-
Culture and leisure	567	332	928	-	-	-
Other services	244	254	512	3	-	3
Private households with hired assistant	2	8	10	-	-	-
International organisations and embassy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	965	697	1 683	1	-	1

Note: Includes only occupational accidents reported to the Working Environment Service.

Source: Danish Working Environment Service

¹ Incl. persons with unknown sex.

www.at.dk

Table 75 Reported occupational diseases. 2016

Industry group (DB07)	Men	Women	Total
Total	9 665	9 310	18 975
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	198	114	312
Mining and quarrying	27	2	29
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco	438	298	736
Mfr. of textiles and leather	20	36	56
Mfr. of wood and paper products, printing works	143	54	197
Oil refinery, etc.	4	1	5
Mfr. of chemicals products	50	32	82
Pharmaceutical industry	29	72	101
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete industry	194	61	255
Mfr. of metal products	360	73	433
Electronics industry	27	51	78
Mfr. of electric equipment	44	45	89
Machine industry	399	121	520
Means of transport industry	99	18	117
Mfr. of furniture; manufacturing, n.e.c.	180	74	254
Electricity and gas supply	61	13	74
Water supply and refuse disposal	77	14	91
Construction	1 577	139	1 716
Trade	911	731	1 642
Transport	594	145	739
Hotels and restaurants	161	314	475
Publishing, television and radio	27	32	59
Telecommunications	26	15	41
IT and information service	18	16	34
Finance and insurance	83	125	208
Real estate and renting	101	59	160
Counselling etc.	99	91	190
Research and development	26	25	51
Advertising and other business activity	21	43	64
Travel agency, cleaning, guard and other operational activity	315	562	877
Public administration, forces and police	724	1 150	1 874
Education	199	709	908
Human health activities	115	999	1 114
Social institutions, etc.	215	2 048	2 263
Culture and leisure	71	98	169
Other services	92	344	436
Private households with hired assistant	0	4	4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	1	1
Activity not stated	1 940	581	2 521

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

www.aes.dk

Table 76 Reported industrial injuries and decisions. 2016

	Accidents at work	Occupational diseases	Damaged glasses	Sudden lifting injuries
Reported cases	18 911	18 993	26	-
Decided cases, total¹	18 186	19 852	22	-
Recognised cases	8 462	3 991	-	-
Dismissed cases	9 321	14 876	11	-
Shelved cases	403	985	11	-
Compensation granted²	4 272	2 480	-	-

Note: Includes only industrial injuries reported to the National Board of Industrial Injuries.

Source: National Board of Industrial Injuries

¹ A case is not necessarily decided in the same year as it is reported. Therefore the number of reported and decided cases is not the same. ² Approval of injury and compensation for loss of ability to work. Compensation is granted in cases which have previously been recognised, either in the year in question, or in previous years.

www.aes.dk

Table 77	Pharmacies	
	2013	2014
Sales units, total¹	1 296	1 222
Pharmacies	241	238
Pharmacy sub-branches	73	74
Pharmacy shops	121	117
OTC shops	573	556
Delivery facilities	288	237
Staff, total	5 667	5 708
Pharmacists	650	637
Pharmaconomicists	3 434	3 430
Other staff	1 583	1 641
	————— thousands units —————	
Sales of prescription items	57 799	59 290
To individuals	56 188	57 407
To hospitals	394	398
To veterinarians	1 217	1 485
	————— per thousand inhabitants —————	
Items	10 251	10 476
	————— per item in DKK —————	
Average price	141.6	141.3
	————— DKK mio. DKK —————	
Gross turnover	10 922	11 130
Prescription sales	8 179	8 378
OTC sales	2 336	2 352
Others	407	401

¹ End of year.Source: Danish Medicines Agency
www.laegemiddelstyrelsen.dk

Table 78 Consumption of drugs and medicines

ATC-group		2014		2015	
		DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day	DKK mio.	DDD per inhabitant in thousands per day
	Consumption of drugs	11 811	1 432.1	12 028	1 451.2
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	1 700	164.7	1 811	169.7
B	Blood and blood-forming organs	663	110.5	780	110.0
C	Cardiovascular system	1 069	540.3	1 065	547.6
D	Dermatologicals	337	2.9	346	2.8
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	784	99.1	812	98.2
H	Systemic hormonal preparations excl. sex hormones and insulins	207	29.3	212	29.9
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	801	17.2	760	17.3
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	89	4.7	98	4.8
M	Musculo-skeletal system	408	60.6	446	61.4
N	Nervous system	3 354	254.2	3 277	259.1
P	Antiparasitic products	61	1.4	63	1.4
R	Respiratory system	1 850	129.5	1 864	131.2
S	Sensory organs	284	17.5	280	17.5
V	Miscellaneous	69	0.3	75	0.4
-	Magisterial drugs etc.	133	-	140	-

Note: The table covers consumption of drugs and medicines in the primary health-care sector and is based on information from the medicine statistics register kept by the Danish Medicines Agency. The amount consumed is calculated as DDD (defined daily dose) per 1,000 inhabitants per day, i.e. the thousandth parts of the population who could be treated daily by the amount of medicine consumed if the DDD was consumed. Turnover is calculated at sales price for the pharmacy including VAT and prescription charges.

Source: The Danish Health Data Authority
www.sundhedsdatastyrelsen.dk

Table 79 Persons receiving social assistance under the Social Assistance Act, 2015

	Number of ¹ recipients	Number of ² full-time recipients	Benefit paid out, total
	persons		DKK mio.
Social assistance benefits total	256 077	170 396	22 755.2
Recipients of social assistance not participating in training programmes, total	128 557	74 198	10 335.7
Social assistance for breadwinners aged 30 years	63 666	36 863	5 851.8
Social assistance for non-breadwinners aged 30 years	57 524	33 371	4 082.4
Social assistance for young people under 30 years	5 534	1 484	131.5
Social assistance for persons who are not entitled to claiming social pension	49	42	3.5
Benefits for unaccompanied refugee children and disabled persons aged 16 years	86	40	2.9
Recipients of social assistance participating in training programmes, total	79 322	28 983	3 663.9
Maintenance benefits for persons in ordinary education and company in-service training	68 503	23 059	3 325.8
Social assistance under pre-rehabilitation	1 888	1 241	128.2
Wage subsidies for persons engaged in job offers according to chapter 12	1 854	528	69.5
Social assistance and integration benefits for foreigners and others, total	20 839	14 082	2 078.7
Social assistance for foreigners subject to the integration program	17 479	13 435	1 896.6
Integration benefits for foreigners subject to the integration program	3 164	505	54.1
Integration benefits, others	565	73	7.4
Educational allowance, total	73 309	41 646	4 003.7
Educational allowance during passive periods	66 948	25 593	2 512.1
Educational allowance during active periods	47 175	17 228	1 491.7
Special educational allowance, total (- january 2014)	11	2	0.1
Special educational allowance during passive periods	11	2	0.1
Special educational allowance when receiving education and company in-service training	2	0	0.0
Wage subsidies for unemployed persons who have used up their entitlement to claiming unemployment benefits	0	0	0.0
Cash benefits total (october 2015 -)	184	21	2.9
Cash benefits for persons who have used up their entitlement to claiming unemployment benefits	184	22	2.9
Wage subsidies relating to cash benefits for persons who have used up their entitlement to claiming unemployment benefits	0	0	0.0
Labour market allowance, total (januar 2014 -)	31 988	9 836	1 334.5
Labour market allowance during passive periods	31 450	8 170	1 102.2
Labour market allowance during periods of activation	12 317	1 666	232.3
Rehabilitation benefit, total	9 743	6 737	1 335.6
Rehabilitation benefit	7 992	5 401	1 060.8
Rehabilitation benefit in connection with company in-service training	2 376	1 262	257.2
Wage subsidies in connection with the rehabilitees appointment subject to wage subsidies	163	94	13.5
Subsidies for self-employed persons	28	4	1.6

¹ An individual person may receive more than one type of social assistance during the year. Therefore, the same person may be included several times by summation of two or more rows in the column number of recipients. ² The data is not processed for overlap. This means that there may be overlap between services registered on the same day. The total number of full-time recipients of social assistance benefits is processed for overlap. ² Data not overlaps treated. This means that there may be overlap between the services on the same day. The number of full-year recipients in all, cleansed of overlap.

Table 80 Persons receiving public benefits. 2015

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time recipients								
Total without Danish State Education Grant	51 534	280 125	331 660	61 326	370 754	432 080	112 860	650 879	763 740
Net unemployment, total	11 150	39 093	50 243	11 993	39 516	51 510	23 143	78 610	101 753
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	9 419	25 985	35 404	10 478	29 090	39 570	19 898	55 077	74 974
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	1 732	13 109	14 840	1 514	10 426	11 939	3 246	23 535	26 779
Persons receiving holiday benefits	260	1 483	1 744	492	2 358	2 852	753	3 842	4 595
Guidance and activities upgrading skills, total	8 692	10 808	19 499	6 467	11 489	17 956	15 160	22 296	37 455
Guidance and clarification activities (d)	467	1 142	1 609	494	1 326	1 820	961	2 467	3 429
Guidance and clarification activities (k)	8 099	9 240	17 339	5 912	9 769	15 682	14 011	19 010	33 022
6-week self-selected education (d)	126	426	551	61	392	453	187	816	1 005
Subsidized employment, total	5 775	34 118	39 893	4 538	46 511	51 049	10 314	80 627	90 942
Business in-service training (d)	477	777	1 254	702	1 209	1 912	1 179	1 987	3 166
Business in-service training (k)	2 466	6 172	8 639	1 722	6 285	8 006	4 188	12 457	16 645
Utility effort (k)	402	635	1 037	261	378	639	661	1 013	1 676
Employment subject to wage subsidies (d)	440	1 101	1 542	584	1 601	2 186	1 024	2 703	3 727
Employment subject to wage subsidies (k)	516	1 866	2 381	193	1 289	1 483	709	3 155	3 864
Job rotation (d)	152	453	606	353	1 064	1 416	505	1 516	2 022
Job rotation (k)	40	222	262	44	254	299	84	477	560
Flex jobs ¹	963	20 883	21 846	525	33 001	33 527	1 488	53 885	55 372
Sheltered jobs ¹	318	2 007	2 326	155	1 423	1 579	473	3 431	3 905
Maternity benefits, etc. total	653	3 780	4 433	13 252	28 257	41 507	13 904	32 036	45 941
Retirement, total	5 529	128 545	134 074	4 020	163 264	167 282	9 549	291 808	301 357
Early retirement pension ²	5 529	93 401	98 930	4 020	112 641	116 660	9 549	206 041	215 590
Early retirement pay	..	33 311	33 311	..	46 847	46 847	..	80 158	80 158
Flex allowance	..	1 833	1 833	..	3 776	3 776	..	5 609	5 609
Other social benefits, total	19 474	62 300	81 772	20 564	79 361	99 925	40 038	141 659	181 697
Social assistance	13 972	29 280	43 251	14 479	30 477	44 954	28 451	59 756	88 205
Social assistance for foreigners ³	1 351	1 979	3 331	1 089	1 490	2 580	2 441	3 471	5 911
Other rehabilitation	122	549	671	132	855	988	254	1 405	1 658
Unemployment benefits	243	4 202	4 444	258	7 953	8 211	501	12 154	12 655
Sickness benefits	2 681	20 565	23 246	3 126	27 946	31 071	5 807	48 508	54 317
Specially arranged scheme	782	3 055	3 839	895	5 805	6 700	1 678	8 862	10 539
Job clarification program	323	2 669	2 990	584	4 837	5 421	906	7 505	8 411
Danish State Education Grant	133 464	11 455	144 919	158 507	21 181	179 689	291 971	32 638	324 608

Note: (d)= registered unemployed. (k)=Social assistance benefits.

www.statbank.dk/auh01

¹ The calculation of the number of full-time recipients is here exclusively conducted on the basis of reductions in relation to the number of full days recipients have participated in subsidized employment during the year. ² Recipients of benefits due to disablement are not included here. ³ Up to 31 December 2011 called introduction.

Table 81 Persons receiving public benefits without education grant by region. 2015

	Men			Women			Total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
	number of full-time recipients								
Denmark, total	51 534	280 125	331 660	61 326	370 754	432 080	112 860	650 879	763 740
Region Hovedstaden	13 387	74 766	88 154	16 423	97 289	113 713	29 810	172 058	201 867
Region Sjælland	7 653	42 720	50 373	8 698	56 659	65 356	16 350	99 378	115 729
Region Syddanmark	11 371	65 317	76 689	13 461	85 669	99 130	24 832	150 987	175 819
Region Midtjylland	12 495	62 599	75 095	15 134	87 819	102 953	27 630	150 417	178 048
Region Nordjylland	6 345	31 016	37 362	7 135	40 470	47 605	13 480	71 486	84 967
Province København by	6 059	33 627	39 685	7 901	40 049	47 950	13 960	73 676	87 635
Province Københavns omegn	4 134	22 154	26 287	4 978	30 512	35 489	9 110	52 665	61 776
Province Nordsjælland	2 840	16 258	19 097	3 155	23 470	26 624	5 995	39 726	45 721
Province Bornholm	355	2 730	3 084	390	3 260	3 650	745	5 990	6 735
Province Østsjælland	1 806	8 969	10 774	2 092	13 492	15 584	3 897	22 461	26 357
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	5 847	33 753	39 599	6 607	43 165	49 773	12 454	76 920	89 372
Province Fyn	4 892	28 452	33 344	5 577	35 768	41 345	10 469	64 221	74 690
Province Sydjylland	6 478	36 867	43 345	7 885	49 900	57 784	14 363	86 766	101 129
Province Østjylland	8 518	41 729	50 247	10 210	58 277	68 487	18 729	100 005	118 734
Province Vestjylland	3 977	20 872	24 848	4 925	29 543	34 466	8 902	50 412	59 314
Province Nordjylland	6 345	31 016	37 362	7 135	40 470	47 605	13 480	71 486	84 967

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Table 82 Social assistance benefits by national origin. 2015

	Persons of Danish origin	Western countries	Non-western countries	national origin, not stated	Total
	all-year recipients				
Social assistance benefits total	114 969	5 605	48 988	833	170 396
Recipients of social assistance not participating in training programmes	49 834	2 924	20 959	482	74 198
Recipients of social assistance participating in training programmes	21 188	1 198	6 490	108	28 983
Social assistance and integration benefits for foreigners and others	19	8	14 006	48	14 082
Educational allowance	34 711	810	5 985	139	41 646
Special educational allowance (- january 2014)	1	0	0	0	2
Cash benefits (october 2015 -)	16	1	4	0	21
Labour market allowance (januar 2014 -)	7 112	677	1 990	57	9 836
Rehabilitation benefit	6 240	136	345	16	6 737

Note: see table 79.

www.statbank.dk/ky27

Table 83 Transfer payments by type of amount received. 2015

	18-24 years	25-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-64 years	65 years +	Total
	number of full-time recipients						
Total	262 385	306 800	158 411	185 403	175 349	1 084 351	2 172 699
Danish State Education Grant	214 517	102 121	6 315	1 546	110	-	324 608
Registered unemployed, total	7 684	42 045	23 295	21 875	6 854	-	101 753
Unemployed recipients of unemployment benefits	6 225	32 288	15 605	15 691	5 166	-	74 974
Unemployed recipients of social assistance	1 460	9 757	7 691	6 184	1 689	-	26 779
Guidance and activities upgrading skills	9 031	15 370	7 322	4 839	894	-	37 455
Subsidized employment, total	4 090	21 946	24 777	30 259	9 869	-	90 942
Flex jobs	281	7 792	16 357	22 820	8 123	-	55 372
Unemployment allowance	95	2 245	3 815	5 152	1 348	-	12 655
Social assistance and rehabilitation	16 888	32 435	21 215	15 322	4 006	-	89 863
Sickness benefits	2 015	14 861	15 173	16 783	5 483	-	54 317
Maternity benefits	1 933	40 289	3 610	103	5	-	45 941
Early retirement pension	4 025	23 719	45 109	83 031	59 706	-	215 590
Early retirement pay	-	-	-	-	80 158	-	80 158
Flex allowance	-	-	-	-	5 609	-	5 609
Old-age pension ¹	-	-	-	-	-	1 084 351	1 084 351
Other benefits	2 108	11 769	7 781	6 491	1 309	-	29 456
	per cent						
Per cent of population in the age group	39.2	29.6	19.9	24.2	52.1	100.9	46.4

¹ Incl. persons living outside Denmark

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Table 84 Benefit during sickness or in connection with childbirth. 2016

	Expenditure, Days in which benefits total ¹ were received		Men	Women	Total
	DKK mio.	thousands			
Total	22 028	43 875	225 539	310 031	535 570
Sickness, total	11 583	24 046	168 768	216 442	385 210
Employees, total	10 960	22 660	154 897	208 050	362 947
The first 30 days ³	1 516	2 891	97 345	116 247	213 592
After 30 days	9 444	19 769	83 468	126 002	209 470
Self-employed, total	623	1 386	14 061	8 556	22 617
The first two weeks ⁴	156	294	10 744	6 656	17 400
After two weeks	467	1 092	8 566	4 320	12 886
Pregnancy, birth or adoption, total	10 445	19 829	63 242	105 521	168 763
Pregnancy	1 561	2 722	-	59 728	59 728
Birth, adoption	8 883	17 105	63 236	98 623	161 859

¹ Includes all payments in the year, i.e. both closed cases and cases in progress at the end of the year.

www.statbank.dk/socdag1

² The number of persons is calculated net, i.e. a person transferring from one type of absence to another within a group is only counted once. Persons, who have had days lost through illness and spent days on parental leave, are counted twice ³ Cases where the public sector has taken over the obligations of the employer to pay sickness benefit. In other cases the employer must pay sickness benefit (the employer period) for the first 30 days. ⁴ Especially self-employed with a voluntary insurance.

Table 85 Rent subsidies 2016

December	Number of households receiving rent subsidy		Rent subsidies paid		Rent subsidy paid per household	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	number		DKK thousands		DKK	
Rent subsidies, total	575 028	528 295	1 215 670	1 174 007	2 114	2 222
Rent subsidies to non-pensioners	248 410	206 131	320 569	278 485	1 290	1 351
Ordinary	248 334	206 072	320 481	278 411	1 291	1 351
Re-housing / improvements	1	0	1	0	1 000	...
Collective housing	75	59	87	74	1 160	1 254
Rent subsidies to new early retirement pensioners¹	43 776	43 183	75 856	75 680	1 733	1 753
Rent subsidies to pensioners	282 842	278 981	819 245	819 842	2 896	2 939
Tenants, total	269 139	266 635	799 094	801 160	2 969	3 005
Ordinary flats	213 464	210 991	572 521	573 144	2 682	2 716
Old peoples' housing	55 675	55 644	226 573	228 016	4 070	4 098
Owner-occupiers	576	568	968	973	1 681	1 713
Occupants in flats jointly owned by the occupants	12 959	11 623	18 747	17 279	1 447	1 487
Collective housing	168	155	436	430	2 595	2 774

¹ Rent subsidies to early retirement pensioners and persons with serious physical handicap, who are new recipients of rent subsidies after the early retirement pension reform as of January 2003.

Table 86 Recipients of disability pensions. 2017

January	Disability pensions				Total
	Highest	Intermediate	Ordinary/increased	New scheme	
	number of recipients				
Recipients, total	34 062	31 311	11 744	133 600	210 717
18-29 years	0	0	0	10 204	10 204
30-39 years	3 097	1 260	90	13 826	18 273
40-49 years	8 176	5 434	1 318	29 452	44 380
50-59 years	14 377	13 470	5 351	50 527	83 725
60-64 years	8 412	11 147	4 985	29 591	54 135
Men, total	17 553	13 954	4 968	61 244	97 719
18-29 years	0	0	0	6 000	6 000
30-39 years	1 759	723	57	7 213	9 752
40-49 years	4 571	2 798	710	12 940	21 019
50-59 years	7 315	6 045	2 351	21 973	37 684
60-64 years	3 908	4 388	1 850	13 118	23 264
Women, total	16 509	17 357	6 776	72 356	112 998
18-29 years	0	0	0	4 204	4 204
30-39 years	1 338	537	33	6 613	8 521
40-49 years	3 605	2 636	608	16 512	23 361
50-59 years	7 062	7 425	3 000	28 554	46 041
60-64 years	4 504	6 759	3 135	16 473	30 871

www.statbank.dk/pen11

Table 87 Awarded disability pension, 2015

	Affording basis							Other diagnoses, not stated
	Total	Mental disorders	Musculoskeletal disorders	Cardiovascular diseases	Diseases of the nervous system and sensory organs	Cancer diseases	Accidents, violence, etc.	
	number of persons							
Total	6 596	2 868	926	555	614	765	199	669
Men, total	3 390	1 492	425	369	299	331	120	354
Under 20 years	274	194	7	1	29	1	0	42
20-29 years	215	168	4	4	18	5	4	12
30-39 years	233	149	19	7	21	7	12	18
40-49 years	700	382	83	37	52	46	40	60
50-59 years	1 316	454	205	181	118	172	47	139
60-64 years	652	145	107	139	61	100	17	83
Women, total	3 206	1 376	501	186	315	434	79	315
Under 20 years	195	130	2	2	16	1	1	43
20-29 years	154	102	6	2	11	12	3	18
30-39 years	214	109	16	7	27	26	9	20
40-49 years	746	380	108	24	77	76	22	59
50-59 years	1 442	537	270	96	138	231	34	136
60-64 years	455	118	99	55	46	88	10	39

Note: The statistics contains only municipal decisions.

Source: National Social Appeals Board

www.statistikbanken.dk/pen11

Table 88 Payments of old age pensions and early retirement pensions. 2015

	Recipients				Total	Amounts paid total	Average monthly amount paid per recipient				
	Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension			Old age pension	Highest/-intermediate early retirement pension	Ordinary increased early retirement pension	New scheme for early retirement pension	Total
January											
	number of recipients					DKK mio.	DKK				
Total	1 074 980	77 210	14 996	132 751	1 299 937	13 221	9 105	15 575	13 332	15 297	10 171
Men	486 558	36 769	6 326	60 522	590 175	5 824	8 626	16 094	13 935	15 649	9 868
Women	588 422	40 441	8 670	72 229	709 762	7 397	9 502	15 104	12 892	15 002	10 422
By type of amount paid											
Basic pension payment											
All recipients	1 073 247	76 739	14 959	132 438	1 297 383	8 779	5 783	5 913	5 887	15 333	6 767
Full	997 741	73 640	14 140	83 194	1 168 715	7 925	5 997	5 997	5 997	17 007	6 781
Reduced	75 506	3 099	819	49 244	128 668	854	2 952	3 906	3 979	12 506	6 638
No payment	1 733	471	37	313	2 554	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Pension supplement for single persons:</i>											
All recipients	427 440	52 655	9 819	•	489 914	2 660	5 355	5 946	5 917	•	5 430
Full	277 312	46 321	8 573	•	332 206	2 078	6 261	6 229	6 229	•	6 256
Reduced	150 128	6 334	1 246	•	157 708	582	3 681	3 872	3 767	•	3 689
No payment	24 619	476	78	•	25 173	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pension supplements for others:											
All recipients	488 124	17 400	4 130	•	509 654	1 269	2 487	2 538	2 618	•	2 490
Full	287 991	11 280	2 825	•	302 096	919	3 043	3 010	3 010	•	3 041
Reduced	200 133	6 120	1 305	•	207 558	350	1 687	1 667	1 769	•	1 687
No payment	134 797	6 679	969	•	142 445	•	•	•	•	•	•
Married couple's supplement	5	5	-	•	10	0	600	800	-	•	700
Assistance or nursing supplement	2 151	3 319	2	•	5 472	20	3 423	3 803	3 000	•	3 653
Temporary supplement	24 289	•	•	•	24 289	26	1 057	•	•	•	1 057
Disability amount	9 454	77 150	•	•	86 604	250	2 876	2 890	•	•	2 888
Work incapacity amount	3 555	39 065	•	•	42 620	170	3 979	3 994	•	•	3 993
Early retirement amount	2 826	•	14 979	•	17 805	27	1 489	•	1 501	•	1 499
Extra supplement benefit	•	•	14 979	•	14 979	20	•	•	1 367	•	1 367

Note: The table includes pensioners, who live abroad, but not persons who have chosen to defer the old age pension.

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

Table 89 Recipients of old age pensions. 2015

January	Pension supplement			Total
	Full amount	Reduced amount	No amount ¹	
number of persons				
Total	565 303	350 261	159 416	1 074 980
65-69 years	153 646	118 350	76 665	348 661
70-74 years	143 604	96 819	44 241	284 664
75-79 years	111 362	61 325	21 428	194 115
80-85 years	78 492	38 102	9 852	126 446
85 years +	78 199	35 665	7 230	121 094
Men, total	237 641	158 288	90 629	486 558
65-69 years	68 477	55 009	43 860	167 346
70-74 years	64 696	46 364	25 169	136 229
75-79 years	48 611	28 478	12 217	89 306
80-85 years	31 703	16 269	5 665	53 637
85 years +	24 154	12 168	3 718	40 040
Women, total	327 662	191 973	68 787	588 422
65-69 years	85 169	63 341	32 805	181 315
70-74 years	78 908	50 455	19 072	148 435
75-79 years	62 751	32 847	9 211	104 809
80-85 years	46 789	21 833	4 187	72 809
85 years +	54 045	23 497	3 512	81 054

Note: The table includes pensioners, who live abroad, but not persons who have chosen to defer the old age pension.

www.statbank.dk/pen11, pen22 and pen33

¹ The pensioner's personal income excl. basic pension payments are too high to be entitled to claim the pension supplement.

Table 90 Pension from Labour Market Supplementary. 2017

	Men				Women				Total
	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years +	Total	
number									
Benefits in January	155 507	148 614	176 217	480 338	162 345	154 791	210 111	527 247	1 007 585
per cent									
Under 500 DKK	6	7	11	8	6	11	30	17	13
500 -999 DKK	13	11	18	14	19	24	36	27	21
1.000 -1.499 DKK	28	23	31	28	44	41	26	36	32
1.500 -1.999 DKK	48	48	33	43	29	21	7	18	30
2.000 -2.500 DKK	5	10	6	7	2	3	1	2	4
2.500 DKK +	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

www.statbank.dk/05

Table 91 Social Protection expenditure

	In cash		In kind ¹		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	—DKK mio.—					
Social protection expenditure, total	379 003	378 808	246 455	251 673	625 458	630 484
Administration²	•	•	•	•	24 465	24 225
Health	16 870	16 332	108 107	110 935	124 977	127 267
Public health insurance	-	-	20 865	21 212	20 865	21 212
Hospitals	-	-	80 295	82 508	80 295	82 508
Municipal health care benefits	192	201	6 946	7 216	7 138	7 417
Employers expenses to sickness benefits	4 195	4 195	-	-	4 195	4 195
Sickness benefits	11 909	11 290	-	-	11 909	11 290
Voluntary sickness insurance	575	646	-	-	575	646
Disability	53 388	54 372	27 086	27 816	80 473	82 188
Care and accomodation and other help	-	-	25 072	25 720	25 072	25 720
Unemployment benefits	4 434	4 076	-	-	4 434	4 076
Early retirement pension	42 050	41 241	-	-	42 050	41 241
Other	6 903	9 055	2 014	2 095	8 916	11 150
Old age	191 186	191 669	41 982	42 742	233 167	234 411
Care and accomodation and other help	-	-	40 525	41 302	40 525	41 302
Old age pension and other	118 301	122 943	1 457	1 440	119 757	124 383
Civil servant earned pensions ³	26 490	27 114	-	-	26 490	27 114
Labour market pensions ⁴	15 441	11 573	-	-	15 441	11 573
Anticipated old age pension	17 294	15 473	-	-	17 294	15 473
Labour market supplementary pension	13 661	14 566	-	-	13 661	14 566
Survivors	43 572	41 197	145	206	43 717	41 403
Families and children	27 297	27 554	42 891	42 892	70 188	70 446
Child day care	-	-	25 917	25 524	25 917	25 524
Supportive measures for families	503	534	16 974	17 364	17 477	17 898
Maternity leave benefits	9 470	9 537	-	-	9 470	9 537
Family and child allowances	16 759	16 804	-	-	16 759	16 804
Child support paid by the municipality	566	678	-	-	566	678
Unemployment	25 473	24 132	7 022	6 618	32 495	30 749
Unemployment insurance benefits	17 603	16 485	-	-	17 603	16 485
Unempl. benefits, activated people	7 869	7 646	-	-	7 869	7 646
Other	-	-	7 022	6 618	7 022	6 618
Housing	-	-	13 835	14 245	13 835	14 245
Housing benefit (families)	-	-	4 216	4 460	4 216	4 460
Housing benefit (pensioners)	-	-	9 618	9 785	9 618	9 785
Other social protection benefits	21 217	23 553	5 388	6 220	26 605	29 773
People with special social problems	-	-	2 534	2 579	2 534	2 579
Asylum applicants and immigrants	1 495	2 353	2 374	2 809	3 869	5 162
Subsistence income	13 162	15 789	126	456	13 288	16 245
Wage Earners' Guarantee Fund	531	488	-	-	531	488
Other	6 028	4 923	354	377	6 382	5 300
Social protections benefits and administration, total	379 003	378 808	246 455	251 673	649 923	654 709

Note: Social expenditure is calculated according to a system for comparison of social expenditure between EU countries.

www.statbank.dk/esspros1

¹ According to Eurostat's definition a benefit in kind is a social security benefit allotted as goods or services - a benefit in kind may be allotted directly or as cash payment, i.e. reimbursement against documentation of the actual expenses. ² Administration costs are separated from current expenditure as far as possible, and gathered as one item. ³ Includes state and municipality civil servant pensions and state supplementary payments to retired civil servants. ⁴ Payments from compulsory schemes fixed by collective agreement.

Table 92 Cash rates for social security benefits - correction

	1/1 2016	1/1 2017
Family allowances	DKK/quarter	
Ordinary, maximum per child	1 358	1 385
Special; orphans	6 942	7 080
Special supplement; orphans	900	918
Special; children of widows/widowers, etc.	3 471	3 540
In further awarded a special supplement	450	459
Special, for educ. search parents (act §10)	1 783	1 819
Extra; maximum per family	1 384	1 412
Multiple births benefits	2 239	2 284
Family-allowance, per child 0-2 years	4 470	4 491
Family-allowance, per child 3-6 years	3 537	3 555
Family allowance, per child 7-15 years	2 784	2 796
Youth allowance, per child 15-17 years	2 784	2 796
Child maintenance	DKK/year	
Payable by the father or the mother	13 884	14 160
Daily benefits	DKK/week (7 days)	
Sickness, childbirth, adoption, maximum	4 180	4 245
	DKK/week (5 days)	
Unemployment benefit, maximum		
Full-time insured	4 180	4 245
Part-time insured	2 785	2 830
First job seekers, full-time	3 430	3 480
The new early retirement pay (for persons born after 1.7.1939)	DKK/year	
Start at age 60 = 91% of the maximum day benefit amount	197 860	200 980
Start at age 62 = maximum day benefit amount	217 360	220 740
Social pensions	DKK/month	
Married couple, both pensioners, benefit to each spouse:		
Basic payment, maximum	6 063	6 160
Pension supplement, maximum	3 136	3 223
Disability amount	2 957	3 016
Work incapacity amount when both are entitled	4 068	4 133
Single or married persons when only one spouse is a pensioner:		
Basic payment, maximum	6 063	6 160
Pension supplement, maximum	3 136	3 223
Pension supplement, single in reality	6 399	6 551
Disability amount	2 957	3 016
Work incapacity amount	4 068	4 133
Partial pension, maximum 30 hours/week	12 043	12 230
Total pension benefit, maximum		
Maximum early retirement pension:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	16 224	16 532
Others	19 487	19 860
New early retirement pension (from 1.1.2003):		
Married couple	15 404	15 650
Others	18 122	18 412
Old-age pension benefit:		
Married couple, both entitled, benefit to each spouse	9 199	9 383
Others	12 462	12 711
Funeral help	DKK	
Funeral assistance, section 16 (maximum)	10 550	10 750
Persons under 18 years (maximum)	8 850	9 000

¹ Daily cash benefits amount to 90 per cent of the previous salary or income, but up to a maximum of the amount stated.

Table 93 Vulnerable children and young people. 2015

31 December	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
Total number receiving assistance	5 524	12 602	22 677	8 187	26 972	21 723	49 013¹
Placement outside home	1 371	3 062	6 672	2 383	7 290	6 112	13 506
By kind of place:							
Network foster family, incl. emergency ward	125	290	465	66	454	485	947
Regular foster care, generally approved	434	400	460	132	748	676	1 426
Regular foster care, specifically approved	33	51	72	58	116	96	214
Municipal foster care, , generally approved	16	31	41	76	85	78	164
Municipal foster care specifically approved	5	7	13	6	12	16	31
Genealogy placement	564	1 527	2 107	453	2 410	2 222	4 651
Regular foster care	61	61	80	55	137	120	257
Municipal foster care	1	3	15	16	26	8	36
Residential institution, partially closed	2	4	50	39	79	14	95
Residential institution, secured ward	92	366	1 339	314	1 225	864	2 120
Residential institution, other	6	49	143	17	143	71	217
Residential institutions for children and young people with impaired fysk or mental impairment	0	19	35	3	30	25	57
Network foster family after §76 a (young people with disabilities)	0	0	0	22	13	8	22
Regular foster care after §76 a (young people with disabilities)	0	0	0	8	6	2	8
Municipal foster care after §76 a (young people with disabilities)	0	0	0	7	6	1	7
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini institution	18	172	1 193	461	1 077	760	1 849
Boarding school etc.	0	0	237	52	146	142	289
Own room, etc.	2	3	261	505	366	400	771
Shipping project, etc.	0	0	9	10	16	3	19
Municipal full-time facility	0	30	70	12	73	37	112
Not stated	12	49	82	71	122	84	214
Preventive person addressed in all, net (persons)	779	3 311	7 690	4 749	9 563	6 883	16 531
Stays relieving parents etc.	642	2 436	2 686	413	3 709	2 436	6 179
Personal adviser	0	15	44	64	84	39	123
Treatment of the child or young person	18	81	160	6	138	127	265
Permanent contact person	127	888	4 947	1 179	4 198	2 910	7 141
Trainee stay	0	3	243	124	278	90	370
Coordinator for young people who are sentenced a judicial sanction	1	2	20	14	29	7	37
Phasing-out in care facility	0	1	5	266	148	121	272
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Juvenile Orders	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	0	0	13	1514	793	725	1 527
Permanent contact person for young people placed outside their home without consent until the age of 18 years	0	0	2	25	14	12	27
Contact person until the young person is 19 years old, when stay at the Residential institution is not maintained	1	2	2	35	16	24	40
Short stay for young people over 18 years on previous Residential institution	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
The organization of network consultations	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other forms of assistance intended for an independent existence for young people	0	1	0	198	86	111	199
Preventive family directed total, net (persons)	4 399	9 085	13 888	2 286	16 018	13 502	29 661
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years	0	0	14	1 497	762	747	1 511
Consultancy services, including family-oriented interventions	752	1 451	1 773	194	2 174	1 970	4 171
Network or conversation groups	7	70	58	7	64	77	142
Advice on family planning	38	86	92	5	117	103	221
Other initiatives that are designed to prevent a child or young person or family difficulties	146	202	244	12	333	267	604
Financial support for leisure activities for children and young people who need special support	12	99	121	1	125	108	233
Stay in day care, youth clubs, educational institution, etc.	49	247	575	121	617	371	992
Expenses for consultancy services for 11.4.1	182	287	401	79	549	394	949
Practical educational or other support in the home	915	1 701	1 394	156	2 312	1 842	4 166
Family therapy or treatment of the child or young person	1 591	3 733	4 723	603	5 798	4 801	10 650
Establishment of residential stay for the custody, the child and family members	103	23	15	43	94	86	184
Establishment of contact person for the entire family	89	236	541	107	552	419	973
Mentors for custody in connection with the childs placement outside the home	448	694	928	144	1 175	1 033	2 214
Other aid, which aims to provide counseling, treatment and educational support	177	470	803	173	909	708	1 623
Financial support under this clause	250	660	3 317	612	2 467	2 362	4 842
Financial aid to avoiding placement outside the home or to accelerate a return	117	300	826	148	756	629	1 391

home, etc.

Expenses that can contribute to a stable contact between parent and child during the child's placement outside the home

Expenditure in connection with methods of contraception

Parenting Orders

250	476	695	114	835	697	1 535
53	13	36	30	28	103	132
0	3	5	0	4	4	8

¹ Incl. 24 children of unknown age, and 318 children of unknown sex. .

www.statbank.dk/bu01, bu04 and bu04

Table 94 Family allowances 2015

	Number of families	Number of children	Payments in DKK thousands	Average payments per family in DKK
Family allowances, total¹	1 052 876	1 390 257	4 139 454	3 932
Family allowances, all families	570 819 ²	951 223	3 055 496	5 353
Youth allowances ³	189 411	207 772	527 765	2 786
Ordinary family allowances	132 850	197 501	264 391	1 990
Additional family allowances	132 464	•	180 776	1 365
Special family allowances	19 147	25 485	92 771	4 845
Multiple birth family allowances	8 185	8 276	18 255	2 230

Table 95 Children receiving assistance. 2014

31 December	Number by age group				Males	Females	Total
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	18 years +			
Total number receiving assistance	5 195	11 515	21 071	7 012	24 677	19 863	44 805¹
Placement outside home	1 375	2 964	6 771	2 262	7 203	6 069	13 379
By kind of place:							
Network foster family	14	99	157	13	136	145	283
Genealogy placement	110	168	273	66	287	324	617
Regular foster care	1 020	1 860	2 652	622	3 210	2 917	6 155
Municipal foster care	84	100	123	81	198	184	388
Residential institution, partially closed	5	39	68	36	105	62	171
Residential institution, secured ward	2	4	68	36	92	16	110
Residential institution, other	103	397	1 363	299	1 249	887	2 164
Emergency ward	1	25	41	4	39	29	71
Socio-educational residence, workshop or production school, mini institution	18	184	291	471	1 161	764	1 937
Boarding school etc.	0	4	291	55	171	179	350
Own room, etc.	2	3	279	501	349	432	785
Shipping project, etc.	0	0	5	5	9	1	10
Municipal full-time facility	2	38	89	21	89	58	150
Not stated	7	43	75	56	108	71	188
Preventive person addressed in all, net (persons)	785	3 422	7 396	4 180	9 148	6 565	15 784
Stays relieving parents etc.	673	2 663	2 780	305	3 875	2 518	6 422
Personal adviser	2	18	65	68	109	42	153
Treatment of the child or young person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent contact person	117	858	4 689	1 081	3 928	2 794	6 745
Trainee stay	1	3	246	100	249	99	350
Coordinator for young people who are sentenced a judicial sanction	1	1	9	10	15	6	21
Phasing-out in care facility	0	0	2	298	160	137	300
To appoint a welfare officer for the young person	0	0	1	21	18	4	22
Juvenile Orders	0	0	1	2	3	0	3
To appoint a permanent contact person for the young person	1	0	11	1 328	683	647	1 340
Permanent contact person for young people placed outside their home without consent until the age of 18 years	0	0	2	29	15	16	31
Contact person until the young person is 19 years old, when stay at the Residential institution is not maintained	0	0	1	11	3	9	12
Short stay for young people over 18 years on previous Residential institution	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
The organization of network consultations	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Other forms of assistance intended for an independent existence for young people	0	0	1	229	108	121	230
Preventive family directed total, net (persons)	4 004	7 732	11 911	1 533	13 569	11 521	25 184
Maintenance of Permanent contact person or Personal adviser for young people over 18 years	0	0	15	1 254	648	619	1 269
Consultancy services, including family-oriented interventions	385	701	974	81	1 171	959	2 143
Network or conversation groups	2	25	12	5	16	28	44
Advice on family planning	18	25	20	1	33	31	64
Other initiatives that are designed to prevent a child or young person or family difficulties	21	51	65	4	74	66	141
Financial support for leisure activities for children and young people who need special support	1	8	13	0	14	8	22
Stay in day care, youth clubs, educational institution, etc.	66	245	477	73	531	326	861
Expenses for consultancy services for 11.4.1	106	249	543	40	501	433	938
Practical educational or other support in the home	1 140	1 746	1 362	127	2 406	1 960	4 375
Family therapy or treatment of the child or young person	1 539	3 557	4 338	502	5 341	4 558	9 937
Establishment of residential stay for the custody, the child and family members	99	21	22	31	87	84	173
Establishment of contact person for the entire family	113	203	442	70	483	342	828
Mentors for custody in connection with the child's placement outside the home	458	645	872	95	1 072	995	2 070
Other aid, which aims to provide counseling, treatment and educational support	180	413	663	115	772	595	1 371
Financial support under this clause	225	590	2 979	366	2 092	2 062	4 161
Financial aid to avoiding placement outside the home or to accelerate a return home, etc.	168	343	733	89	708	621	1 333
Expenses that can contribute to a stable contact between parent and child during the child's placement outside the home	198	328	549	52	601	522	1 127
Expenditure in connection with methods of contraception	42	6	38	32	24	94	118
Parenting Orders	0	3	1	1	3	2	5

¹ Incl. 5 children placed outside the home, whose age or sex respectively, is unknown.

Table 96 Maternity and paternity leave in 2015-2016 shared between the father and mother - children born in 2015

	Children	Children in per cent.	Average number of days
Birth cohort	59 019	100	256
Father	•	•	25
Mother	•	•	231
Both of the parents have received childbirth benefit	32 005	54	333
Father - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	38
Mother - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	295
Child - when both of the parents have received benefit	•	•	313
Only one of then parents has received childbirth benefit	18 582	32	•
Father - when only the father has received benefit	5 363	9	55
Mother - when only the mother has received benefit	13 219	22	317
Neither of the parents has received childbirth benefit	8 432	14	•

Table 97 Measures for elderly people. 2016

	Number by age group					Number per 100 persons in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	17 289	21 181	28 332	16 364	83 166	1.1	3.0	14.1	37.6	3.2
Nursing homes	309	1 217	1 612	1 173	4 311	..	0.2	0.8	2.7	0.2
Protected dwellings	159	229	304	216	908	..	..	0.2	0.5	..
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	2 565	8 890	15 571	10 499	37 525	0.2	1.3	7.7	24.1	1.5
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	6 434	642	125	25	7 226	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
General dwellings for elderly persons	6 745	9 908	10 286	4 210	31 149	0.4	1.4	5.1	9.7	1.2
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 013	129	59	14	1 215	0.1	..	..	..	..
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	64	166	375	227	832	..	..	0.2	0.5	..

¹ Calculated for the 45-66 year age group.

www.statbank.dk/resi01 and folk1

Table 98 Recipients of permanent home help, own home. 2015

	Recipients					Recipients per 100 in the respective age groups				
	Under 67 years	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total	Under 67 years ¹	67-79 years	80-89 years	90 years +	Total
Total	26 517	40 789	54 833	24 011	146 150	1.6	6.0	27.9	56.1	5.7
Under 2 hours	17 378	26 111	34 601	12 126	90 215	1.1	3.9	17.6	28.3	3.5
2- 3.9 hours	3 150	5 028	6 849	3 519	18 545	0.2	0.7	3.5	8.2	0.7
4- 7.9 hours	2 532	4 594	6 689	3 851	17 666	0.2	0.7	3.4	9.0	0.7
8-11.9 hours	1 130	2 013	3 080	2 033	8 257	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.8	0.3
12-19.9 hours	1 006	1 777	2 386	1 658	6 827	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.9	0.3
20 hours +	1 320	1 267	1 229	825	4 640	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.2

¹ Calculated for 45-66 age group.

www.statbank.dk/aed06 and folk2

Table 99 Welfare institutions for children and young people. 2014

October	Number of institutions	Number of clients	Staff
Day-care institutions	6 047¹	624 588²	89 912
Day-care	•	41 084	12 811
Nurseries	225	8 692	2 874
Kindergartens	1 174	53 942	10 261
Age-integrated institutions	2 394	207 142	43 472
School - care schemes	1 805	241 140	17 395
Recreation centres	73	7 338	684
Clubs etc., for children and juveniles	372	56 085	2 406
Playgroups	4	97	9
Subsidy to private day-care	7 420 ³	7 765	•
Subsidy for day-care of own children	1 164 ³	1 303	•

¹ Exclusive municipal day care and subsidies for day care of own children, etc. ² As the same child can be in more than one type of day care the sum will be somehow overestimated. ³ Number of parents receiving subsidies.

www.statbank.dk/pas22

Table 100 Welfare institutions for elderly people. 2016

	Number
Total	83 166
Nursing homes	4 311
Protected dwellings	908
Nursing dwellings mainly for elderly persons	37 525
Nursing dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	7 226
Private nursing homes/private dwellings	832
General dwellings for elderly persons	31 149
General dwellings mainly for persons with mental/physical handicaps	1 215

www.statbank.dk/resi01

Table 101 Rates of child care

	2015	2016
	DKK per year	
Municipal day-care (0-2 years)	29 267	29 831
Day-care institutions (0-2 years)	33 681	34 535
Day-care institutions (3-5 years)	19 480	19 891
School-care schemes (6-9 years)	17 043	17 075
School-care schemes (10-13 years)	9 286	9 459
Recreation centres (6-9 years)	10 599	10 429
Recreation centres (10-13 years)	4 459	4 635
Clubs for juveniles (14-18 years)	967	1 113

www.statbank.dk/res88

Table 102 Appeals in social cases. 2016

	Cases decided. total	Confirmation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/referral	Cases decided. total	Confirmation	Change	Remission	Dismissal/referral
	number					per cent				
The social appeals boards in:										
All Denmark	25 972	16 369	3 079	3 724	2 800	100.0	63.0	11.9	14.3	10.8
Region Hovedstaden	8 407	5 259	998	1 206	944	100.0	62.6	11.9	14.3	11.2
Region Sjælland	4 293	2 577	590	680	446	100.0	60.0	13.7	15.8	10.4
Region for Syddanmark	5 665	3 653	657	759	596	100.0	64.5	11.6	13.4	10.5
Region for Midtjylland	5 159	3 303	549	734	573	100.0	64.0	10.6	14.2	11.1
Region Nordjylland	2 372	1 528	279	344	221	100.0	64.4	11.8	14.5	9.3
Not stated	76	49	6	1	20	100.0	64.5	7.9	1.3	26.3

Source: National Social Appeals Board since 1999

Kilde: Ankestyrelsen

Table 103 Road traffic accidents causing casualties

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Accidents, total	12 334	11 502	9 155	8 373	7 346	5 412	3 498	2 853
Of which:								
Alcohol accidents ¹	2 622	2 403	1 613	1 282	1 272	870	530	328
Casualties, total	15 751	14 627	11 287	10 573	9 590	6 919	4 408	3 334
Killed	690	772	634	582	498	331	255	178
Seriously injured	8 477	8 672	6 396	5 624	4 259	3 072	2 063	1 780
Slightly injured	6 584	5 183	4 257	4 367	4 833	3 516	2 090	1 376
Casualties in alcohol accidents	3 654	3 255	2 057	1 672	1 696	1 092	671	384
Killed	246	261	154	123	110	85	64	27
Seriously injured	2 004	1 923	1 176	893	738	458	302	199
Slightly injured	1 404	1 071	727	656	848	549	305	158

¹ Accidents with at least one driver or pedestrian involved having an alcohol count of over 0.5. Up to and including 1996, accidents where a driver or pedestrian had a count of exactly 0.5 are also included.

www.statbank.dk/uheldk7 and uheld9

Table 104 Road traffic accidents with casualties by accident situation. 2015

	Accident situations										Total
											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Van, total	494	352	226	329	228	310	360	115	390	49	2 853
Accidents, involving:											
Ordinary private car	298	287	191	276	217	275	318	90	274	25	2 251
Taxi	1	5	4	7	2	5	3	7	6	-	40
Vehicle, total weight											
0-3.500 kg signalling emergency call	-	3	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
Van, total weight											
0-2.000 kg	6	13	13	14	5	10	7	7	7	2	84
Van, total weight 2.001-3.500 kg	9	27	24	22	4	14	23	14	15	-	152
Lorry, total weight over 3.500 kg	9	42	32	13	6	11	13	15	4	1	146
Bus on scheduled service	1	5	1	5	2	7	2	2	10	1	36
Bus, other	-	1	3	-	2	2	3	-	3	1	15
Tractor	1	7	7	11	3	3	2	2	8	1	45
Motor cycle	68	43	15	23	29	9	30	3	3	8	231
Moped with registration max. speed 45 km p.h.	9	7	3	8	2	7	10	4	2	-	52
Moped 30 with mechanical changes	9	4	3	9	8	4	3	4	2	1	47
Moped 30, other	58	32	22	49	19	39	41	20	13	3	296
Bicycle	23	91	35	174	102	146	195	45	35	8	854
Pedestrian	●	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	390	1	398

Note: Accident situations 0-9 include 0: Single-vehicle accidents, 1: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, 2: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, 3: Vehicles on same road going in same direction, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 4: Vehicles on same road going in opposite directions, turning into T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc., 5: Vehicles on different roads meeting in crossroads, without turning, 6: Vehicles on different roads meeting in T junction, Y junction, crossroads, etc. turning, 7: Accidents involving parked vehicles, etc., 8: Accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians, 9: Accidents involving animals, obstacles, etc. on roadway, 10: All accident situations.

www.statbank.dk/uheld6

Table 105 Fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2015

	Vehicle used							Pedes- trian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle			Others ²
Men, total	57	7	2	20	4	13	17	-	13	133
0-6 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-19 years	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	9
20-24 years	11	1	-	3	2	2	-	-	1	20
25-44 years	16	4	-	7	1	5	2	-	4	39
45-64 years	12	2	2	6	-	2	3	-	2	29
65 years +	11	-	-	2	1	3	12	-	3	32
Women, total	17	2	-	-	1	1	9	1	14	45
0-6 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
20-24 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
25-44 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
45-64 years	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	14
65 years +	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	17

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Horses with riders etc.

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Table 106 Fatal and non-fatal casualties in road traffic accidents. 2015

	Vehicle used							Pedes- trian	Total	
	Passenger car	Van	Lorry etc. ¹	Motor cycle	Moped- 45	Moped- 30	Bicycle			Others ²
Men, total	742	58	31	212	44	264	450	2	184	1 987
0-6 years	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	26
7-14 years	11	-	-	1	-	5	24	1	16	58
15-19 years	83	5	2	10	2	72	37	-	15	226
20-24 years	142	11	2	23	5	28	35	-	17	263
25-44 years	236	20	13	83	14	65	136	-	47	614
45-64 years	153	22	12	80	19	67	129	-	34	516
65 years +	103	-	2	15	4	27	86	1	46	284
Women, total	635	17	6	29	6	48	383	7	208	1 339
0-6 years	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	16
7-14 years	22	1	-	1	-	-	24	2	13	63
15-19 years	68	1	2	2	-	17	29	1	20	140
20-24 years	82	2	1	2	1	7	48	1	14	158
25-44 years	189	1	-	10	-	11	90	1	44	346
45-64 years	164	10	1	13	5	10	117	2	48	370
65 years +	102	2	2	1	-	3	72	-	64	246
Not stated	2	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	8

¹ Incl. bus and tractor. ² Horses with riders.

www.statbank.dk/uheld8

Table 107		Persons seriously injured or killed in railway accidents	
		2014	2015
		number of persons	
Passengers		1	2
Of which killed		-	-
Staff		-	1
Of which killed		-	1
Others		20	13
Of which killed		14	9

www.statbank.dk/bane91

Table 108		Accidents at sea and losses of Danish ships	
		2014	2015
		number	
Accidents, total		101	113
Capsizing		1	2
Collision		20	21
Fire or explosion		22	14
Hull damage		0	0
Touch		13	24
Damage on vessel or equipment		7	5
Water intrusion including shipwreck		4	8
Grounding		20	26
Loss of control		13	13
Occurance without accident		1	0
Persons killed		2	1
Severe accidents		59	47
Notifiable accidents		280	315

Source: Danish Maritime Authority
www.statbank.dk/skib92 and skib93

Table 109 Reported offences and charges against the Penal Code

	Criminal offences reported		Criminal offences with charges		Charges as per cent of reported offences	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Penal Code, total	388 543	401 407	83 056	91 645	21.4	22.8
Sexual offences, total	2 965	4 425	2 026	2 653	68.3	60.0
Incest etc.	55	53	46	36	83.6	67.9
Rape etc.	480	791	327	443	68.1	56.0
Sexual offence against child under 12 years	222	359	197	288	88.7	80.2
Sexual offence against child under 15 years	224	314	196	290	87.5	92.4
Sexual offence, other	112	208	91	129	81.3	62.0
Offences against decency	1 560	2 114	893	1 003	57.2	47.4
Prostitution etc.	312	586	276	464	88.5	79.2
Crimes of violence, total	17 860	22 454	12 435	13 903	69.6	61.9
Assaulting public servant	3 734	5 600	2 777	3 291	74.4	58.8
Gathering with disturbance of public order	76	142	73	125	96.1	88.0
Homicide	46	49	35	33	76.1	67.3
Attempted homicide	141	194	107	143	75.9	73.7
Assault against private person	9 631	11 287	6 353	6 829	66.0	60.5
Common assault	8 165	9 550	5 212	5 555	63.8	58.2
Grievous assault	1 454	1 725	1 131	1 264	77.8	73.3
Particularly grievous assault	12	12	10	10	83.3	83.3
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	22	24	22	23	100.0	95.8
Offences against life or body	387	487	330	353	85.3	72.5
Offences against personal liberty	273	346	228	263	83.5	76.0
Threats	3 550	4 325	2 510	2 843	70.7	65.7
Offences against property, total	359 259	365 639	62 354	68 532	17.4	18.7
Forgery	2 440	2 949	1 912	2 238	78.4	75.9
Arson	768	949	329	399	42.8	42.0
Burglary	63 343	60 136	4 360	3 956	6.9	6.6
Burglary in banks, shops	16 872	15 029	1 539	1 295	9.1	8.6
Burglary in dwellings	33 129	31 885	2 195	2 082	6.6	6.5
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	13 342	13 222	626	579	4.7	4.4
Theft	149 170	150 360	22 515	22 814	15.1	15.2
Theft from cars, boats etc.	21 706	21 327	685	640	3.2	3.0
Theft from shops etc.	19 393	18 938	14 387	14 647	74.2	77.3
Other theft	108 071	110 095	7 443	7 527	6.9	6.8
Theft of motor vehicles	8 450	8 832	1 702	1 798	20.1	20.4
Theft of mopeds	1 351	1 131	108	100	8.0	8.8
Theft of bicycles	55 371	52 514	481	599	0.9	1.1
Theft of other objects	7 129	6 807	604	589	8.5	8.7
Larceny by finding	581	612	447	449	76.9	73.4
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	35 675	45 176	18 282	22 900	51.2	50.7
Blackmail and usury	422	485	259	204	61.4	42.1
Fraud against creditors	126	160	80	101	63.5	63.1
Receiving stolen goods	1 346	2 331	1 276	2 273	94.8	97.5
Robbery	2 034	2 185	819	740	40.3	33.9
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	350	487	139	304	39.7	62.4
Malicious damage	24 694	24 062	3 458	3 215	14.0	13.4
Misappropriation and offences against property	6 009	6 463	5 583	5 853	92.9	90.6
Other offences, total	8 459	8 889	6 241	6 557	73.8	73.8
Selling narcotics etc.	1 057	851	1 014	823	95.9	96.7
Smuggling narcotics	133	114	118	104	88.7	91.2
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	167	205	162	200	97.0	97.6
Other stipulations in Penal Code	7 102	7 719	4 947	5 430	69.7	70.3

www.statbank.dk/straf22

Table 110 Reported criminal offences against special legislation

	Criminal offences reported	
	2015	2016
Offences, total	113 338	115 169
Euphoriants Act	22 335	21 573
Aliens Act	16 441	14 305
Firearms Act	7 723	8 536
Income Tax And Fiscal Acts	4 193	4 289
Statutory of public peace and order	10 643	9 014
Building and housing legislation	153	130
Health and social security legislation	1 874	2 048
Environmental legislation	2 254	2 174
Animals, hunting, etc. legislation	5 034	4 595
Employment, transport, legislation	12 115	12 417
Gambling, licensing, trade legislation	2 503	2 222
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	2 327	1 777
Other special legislation, excluding road traffic acts	25 743	32 089

Note: Excl. Traffic Act.

www.statbank.dk/straf22

Table 111 Victims of criminal offences. 2016

	Men	Women	Sex, not stated	Total
Victims, total	31 972	46 977	2 563	81 512
Sexual offences	394	2 940	23	3 357
Incest, etc.	9	25	-	34
Rape, etc.	27	744	-	771
Sexual offences, other	99	412	1	512
Offences against decency	259	1 759	22	2 040
Crimes of violence	12 575	9 094	1 534	23 203
Assaulting, etc. public servant	2 116	2 457	1 370	5 943
Homicide	33	23	-	56
Attempted homicide	185	41	5	231
Assaulting private individual	7 675	4 384	32	12 091
Of which: Common assault	6 288	3 972	18	10 278
Grievous assault	1 382	411	14	1 807
Particularly grievous assault	5	1	-	6
Threats	2 263	1 897	64	4 224
Offences against property	18 377	34 342	956	53 675
Theft of handbags	3 007	6 680	340	10 027
Theft from pocket or handbag	12 569	25 093	498	38 160
Trick theft in residences	206	657	1	864
Trick theft in the streets	853	1 422	39	2 314
Blackmail and usury	335	74	48	457
Robbery	1 384	409	29	1 822
Other offences	626	601	50	1 277
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	584	585	46	1 215

www.statbank.dk/straf5

Table 112 Victims of criminal offences by sex and age. 2016

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
Victims, total	2 054	10 253	20 427	11 600	10 164	8 536	6 612	5 613	3 690	2 563	81 512
Men	1 105	4 838	8 631	5 108	4 379	3 617	2 138	1 431	725	-	31 972
Women	949	5 415	11 796	6 492	5 785	4 919	4 474	4 182	2 965	-	46 977
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 563	2 563
Sexual offences	386	1 637	687	249	181	117	54	14	9	23	3 357
Men	94	216	41	13	14	13	3	-	-	-	394
Women	292	1 421	646	236	167	104	51	14	9	-	2 940
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Crimes of violence	1 276	3 645	5 417	3 893	3 714	2 560	852	259	53	1 534	23 203
Men	794	2 306	3 211	2 098	2 015	1 415	528	180	28	-	12 575
Women	482	1 339	2 206	1 795	1 699	1 145	324	79	25	-	9 094
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 534	1 534
Offences against property	390	4 818	14 166	7 318	6 099	5 387	5 590	5 324	3 627	956	53 675
Men	217	2 180	5 372	2 990	2 321	1 840	1 516	1 245	696	-	18 377
Women	173	2 638	8 794	4 328	3 778	3 547	4 074	4 079	2 931	-	34 342
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	956	956
Other offences	2	153	157	140	170	472	116	16	1	50	1 277
Men	-	136	7	7	29	349	91	6	1	-	626
Women	2	17	150	133	141	123	25	10	-	-	601
Sex, not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50

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Table 113 Victims of criminal offences by type of offence. 2016

	0-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70-79 years	80 years +	Age, not stated	Total
Victims, total	2 054	10 253	20 427	11 600	10 164	8 536	6 612	5 613	3 690	2 563	81 512
Sexual offences	386	1 637	687	249	181	117	54	14	9	23	3 357
Incest, etc.	9	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Rape, etc.	7	342	244	98	41	24	14	-	1	-	771
Sexual offence against child under 12 years	138	44	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
Sexual offence against child under 15 years	5	127	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	135
Sexual offence, other	-	95	60	18	7	7	1	1	4	-	193
Offences against decency	227	1 006	377	133	133	86	39	13	4	22	2 040
Crimes of violence	1 276	3 645	5 417	3 893	3 714	2 560	852	259	53	1 534	23 203
Assaulting public servant	1	12	798	1 181	1 265	1 027	277	10	2	1 370	5 943
Homicide, Infanticide, Attempted homicide	9	20	119	46	31	30	14	10	3	5	287
Assaulting private individual	1 194	2 795	3 281	1 736	1 574	948	345	151	35	32	12 091
Common assault	1 092	2 471	2 697	1 441	1 314	782	302	129	32	18	10 278
Grievous assault	102	323	583	294	259	164	43	22	3	14	1 807
Particularly grievous assault	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	6
Offences against life and health	9	43	67	46	55	32	17	6	5	63	343
Cause danger to life or limb	9	41	65	46	54	30	15	6	2	63	331
Unlawful compulsion	5	49	55	22	20	18	9	1	1	-	180
Loss of liberty	14	32	32	11	9	1	1	2	-	-	102
Serious loss of liberty	-	9	8	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	28
Human trafficking	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Threats	44	685	1 052	848	754	502	189	79	7	64	4 224
Offences against property	390	4 818	14 166	7 318	6 099	5 387	5 590	5 324	3 627	956	53 675
Theft of handbags	118	897	3 062	1 729	1 335	965	782	525	274	340	10 027
Trick theft in streets	1	66	216	156	147	222	327	499	641	39	2 314
Trick theft in residences	-	1	3	9	8	18	79	179	566	1	864
Theft from pocket or handbag	263	3 314	10 251	5 144	4 336	3 975	4 272	4 032	2 075	498	38 160
Theft connected with prostitution	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Theft connected with violence	-	7	10	4	-	5	1	-	-	1	28
Blackmail	-	88	103	48	60	52	23	19	1	48	442
Usury	-	1	2	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	15
Robbery	8	427	467	203	169	106	77	45	42	29	1 573
Particularly serious robbery	-	5	4	1	7	4	2	-	-	-	23
Robbery against person in own home	-	12	46	21	29	35	25	22	24	-	214
Particularly dangerous robbery against person in own home	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	2	-	12
Other offences	2	153	157	140	170	472	116	16	1	50	1 277
Act on protective order, exclusion order and eviction	2	149	150	136	161	455	99	16	1	46	1 215
Persecute at reiterate accusation	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Slander, libel, defamation, insult	-	4	7	4	8	16	17	-	-	4	60

Note: The age is calculated on the crimedate.

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Table 114 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code by age and sex. 2016

	Guilty decisions							Men total	Women total	Total	Not guilty decisions	Decisions total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 years +						
Penal Code offences, total¹	5 464	5 874	4 632	6 441	4 870	4 324	24 770	6 835	31 605	12 010	43 615	
Sexual offences, total	108	76	72	108	108	138	599	11	610	677	1 287	
Incest, etc.	-	-	2	-	5	4	10	1	11	7	18	
Rape, etc.	17	17	16	11	5	5	70	1	71	269	340	
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ²	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	
Sexual offence, child under 12 years ³	6	2	3	9	12	12	43	1	44	44	88	
Heterosexual offences, other ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sexual offence, child under 15 years ³	42	9	13	7	11	7	87	2	89	39	128	
Sexual offence, other ³	3	5	4	4	4	2	21	1	22	66	88	
Indecent exposure	33	39	29	56	59	86	298	4	302	211	513	
Prostitution, etc.	7	4	5	21	11	21	68	1	69	41	110	
Crimes of violence	993	1 229	858	1 189	953	707	5 208	721	5 929	3 441	9 370	
Offences against public authorities	244	322	203	284	216	199	1 212	256	1 468	292	1 760	
Gathering with disturb. of public order	22	25	14	8	3	1	73	-	73	23	96	
Homicide	3	4	2	3	4	3	16	3	19	12	31	
Attempted homicide	-	8	8	14	2	4	32	4	36	64	100	
Assault on private person	612	708	507	711	579	395	3 120	392	3 512	2 397	5 909	
Common assault	480	532	397	580	474	334	2 491	306	2 797	1 963	4 760	
Grievous assault	132	176	109	130	103	61	626	85	711	434	1 145	
Particularly grievous assault	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	1	4	-	4	
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	-	2	2	2	5	1	9	3	12	10	22	
Offences against life or body	10	29	15	11	9	13	82	5	87	83	170	
Offences against personal liberty	14	17	23	19	15	7	90	5	95	39	134	
Threats	88	114	84	137	120	84	574	53	627	521	1 148	
Offences against property	3 995	3 885	3 151	4 505	3 364	3 203	16 367	5 736	22 103	6 759	28 862	
Forgery	66	121	114	148	76	61	433	153	586	274	860	
Arson	30	17	20	25	25	19	113	23	136	112	248	
Housebreaking	264	379	237	321	150	45	1 368	28	1 396	925	2 321	
Burglary (shops, companies)	110	134	89	144	69	24	560	10	570	359	929	
Household burglary	116	201	124	153	68	15	660	17	677	467	1 144	
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	38	44	24	24	13	6	148	1	149	99	248	
Thefts	2 325	2 118	1 819	2 800	2 217	2 423	9 132	4 570	13 702	1 655	15 357	
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	53	29	22	22	14	4	143	1	144	80	224	
Shoplifting, etc.	1 816	1 606	1 416	2 225	1 808	2 190	6 955	4 106	11 061	540	11 601	
Other thefts	456	483	381	553	395	229	2 034	463	2 497	1 035	3 532	
Theft of motor vehicles	131	99	74	86	47	22	439	20	459	484	943	
Theft of mopeds	38	13	8	1	1	-	60	1	61	16	77	
Theft of bicycles	50	31	33	39	20	13	174	12	186	62	248	
Theft of other objects	100	45	16	30	26	5	212	10	222	105	327	
Larceny by finding	54	45	39	64	48	28	255	23	278	52	330	
Embezzlement, etc.	329	424	342	482	361	282	1 598	622	2 220	1 611	3 831	
Blackmail and usury	7	9	9	6	6	2	32	7	39	61	100	
Fraud against creditor	-	-	-	5	9	19	27	6	33	44	77	
Handling stolen goods	83	158	130	156	110	53	625	65	690	285	975	
Robbery	173	119	58	59	27	8	415	29	444	276	720	
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	-	-	2	25	27	45	93	6	99	91	190	
Malicious damage	306	256	202	200	158	128	1 145	105	1 250	614	1 864	
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	2	3	4	4	1	4	15	3	18	3	21	
Misappropriation and offences against property	37	48	44	54	55	46	231	53	284	89	373	
Other offences	368	684	551	639	445	276	2 596	367	2 963	1 133	4 096	
Selling narcotics	23	122	118	140	113	47	528	35	563	211	774	
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	5	14	19	31	24	20	109	4	113	36	149	
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	5	21	11	30	25	28	88	32	120	35	155	
Other offences	335	527	403	438	283	181	1 871	296	2 167	851	3 018	

¹ Enterprises are not included. 45 enterprises got a decision in 2016. ² Ceased in 2013. ³ New from 2013.

Table 115 Offences against the Penal Code by type of penalty. 2016

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsusended					
Penal Code, total	43 660	31 620	6 960	6 380	15 548	2 732	12 040	10 573	1 467
Sexual offences	1 287	610	196	200	123	91	677	612	65
Incest, etc.	18	11	4	6	-	1	7	7	-
Rape, etc.	340	71	5	57	-	9	269	253	16
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ²	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence, child under 12 years ³	88	44	9	31	-	4	44	37	7
Heterosexual offences, other ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence, child under 15 years ³	128	89	27	29	1	32	39	37	2
Sexual offence, other ³	88	22	5	16	-	1	66	57	9
Indecent exposure	513	302	116	36	112	38	211	190	21
Prostitution, etc.	110	69	30	23	10	6	41	31	10
Crimes of violence	9 370	5 929	2 753	1 875	295	1 006	3 441	2 830	611
Offences against public authorities	1 760	1 468	450	409	171	438	292	233	59
Gathering with disturb. of public order	96	73	18	13	41	1	23	23	-
Homicide	31	19	-	9	-	10	12	12	-
Attempted homicide	100	36	-	28	-	8	64	63	1
Assault on private person	5 909	3 512	1 921	1 088	51	452	2 397	1 939	458
Common assault	4 760	2 797	1 725	629	51	392	1 963	1 605	358
Grievous assault	1 145	711	196	455	-	60	434	334	100
Particularly grievous assault	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Intentional bodily harm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	22	12	4	4	4	-	10	9	1
Offences against life or body	170	87	39	41	1	6	83	74	9
Offences against personal liberty	134	95	24	57	2	12	39	35	4
Threats	1 148	627	297	226	25	79	521	442	79
Offences against property	28 898	22 112	3 377	3 042	14 318	1 375	6 786	6 124	662
Forgery	862	587	209	211	45	122	275	242	33
Arson	248	136	37	42	3	54	112	98	14
Housebreaking	2 321	1 396	465	750	59	122	925	872	53
Burglary (shops, companies)	929	570	206	297	24	43	359	336	23
Household burglary	1 144	677	197	396	20	64	467	448	19
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	248	149	62	57	15	15	99	88	11
Thefts	15 358	13 703	651	918	11 658	476	1 655	1 483	172
Thefts from cars, boats, etc.	224	144	40	49	45	10	80	78	2
Shoplifting, etc.	11 601	11 061	151	360	10 255	295	540	473	67
Other thefts	3 533	2 498	460	509	1 358	171	1 035	932	103
Theft of motor vehicles	943	459	204	165	29	61	484	460	24
Theft of mopeds	77	61	4	2	50	5	16	14	2
Theft of bicycles	248	186	13	22	143	8	62	60	2
Theft of other objects	327	222	24	17	168	13	105	99	6
Larceny by finding	330	278	35	23	207	13	52	42	10
Embezzlement, etc.	3 842	2 223	1 092	250	580	301	1 619	1 450	169
Blackmail and usury	102	41	14	23	2	2	61	54	7
Fraud against creditor	78	33	24	3	1	5	45	40	5
Handling stolen goods	977	692	196	207	241	48	285	233	52
Robbery	720	444	79	324	2	39	276	240	36
Serious fraudulent tax evasion	203	99	64	31	4	-	104	93	11
Malicious damage	1 865	1 250	209	42	911	88	615	554	61
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	21	18	2	-	16	-	3	3	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	376	284	55	12	199	18	92	87	5
Other offences	4 105	2 969	634	1 263	812	260	1 136	1 007	129
Selling narcotics	774	563	73	462	8	20	211	193	18
Smuggling etc. of narcotics	149	113	3	108	-	2	36	24	12
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	155	120	10	12	94	4	35	27	8
Other offences	3 027	2 173	548	681	710	234	854	763	91

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions. ² Ceased in 2013. ³ New from 2013.

Table 116 Convictions for offences against special legislation by age and sex. 2016

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Special legislation, total¹	7 421	9 538	6 468	9 123	9 100	9 635	45 049	6 236	51 285
Act on Euforiant	1 990	3 773	2 367	2 299	1 263	701	11 468	925	12 393
Aliens Act	211	258	347	542	268	158	1 370	414	1 784
The Firearms Act	434	656	361	447	432	369	2 510	189	2 699
Fire-prevention legislation, etc.	18	27	23	45	74	159	269	77	346
Statutory of public peace and order	1 329	2 138	1 159	1 065	633	384	6 305	403	6 708
Income tax and fiscal acts	77	195	144	245	269	294	1 103	121	1 224
Health and social legislation	12	67	77	100	103	119	397	81	478
Environmental legislation	24	74	69	133	218	383	723	178	901
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	16	94	124	339	446	882	1 254	647	1 901
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	24	123	197	528	754	946	2 382	190	2 572
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	79	229	182	155	111	70	756	70	826
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	-	5	4	39	49	41	121	17	138
Other special legislation	3 207	1 899	1 414	3 186	4 480	5 129	16 391	2 924	19 315

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Excl. 5,829 enterprises.**Table 117 Convictions for offences against special legislation by conviction type. 2016**

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspen- ded					
Special legislation, total	57 114	55 806	952	1 007	53 230	617	1 308	1 195	113
Act on Euforiant	12 393	11 701	723	584	10 010	384	692	648	44
Aliens Act	1 953	1 891	26	265	1 588	12	62	50	12
The Firearms Act	2 704	2 371	109	121	2 022	119	333	309	24
Fire prevention legislation, etc.	346	344	-	-	343	1	2	2	-
Statutory of public peace and order	6 710	6 699	-	-	6 698	1	11	10	1
Income tax and fiscal acts	1 462	1 457	49	18	1 387	3	5	3	2
Health and social legislation	590	559	8	10	534	7	31	31	-
Environmental legislation	1 144	1 139	-	-	1 114	25	5	5	-
Laws concerning animals, hunting, etc.	2 003	1 960	9	1	1 919	31	43	30	13
Laws concerning work, transport, etc.	4 442	4 397	4	1	4 380	12	45	40	5
Laws concerning gambling, licences, food	895	895	-	-	895	-	-	-	-
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	138	97	7	5	73	12	41	37	4
Other special legislation	22 334	22 296	17	2	22 267	10	38	30	8

Note: Special legislation excl. the Road Traffic Act.

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¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

Table 118 Convictions for offences against the Road Traffic Act by age and sex. 2016

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50 + years	Men total	Women total	Total
Road Traffic Act, total¹	5 187	13 333	11 806	21 163	25 143	32 622	82 467	26 787	109 254
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	61	138	114	160	212	293	800	178	978
Drunken driving	353	1 051	810	1 160	1 186	1 698	5 670	588	6 258
Vehicle deficiencies	631	390	220	306	299	329	2 032	143	2 175
Other offences	4 142	11 754	10 662	19 537	23 446	30 302	73 965	25 878	99 843
Non-compliance with speed limits	2 109	7 490	7 161	14 434	18 876	24 140	53 617	20 593	74 210
Non-compliance with orders	46	90	56	77	40	57	328	38	366
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	190	341	301	511	631	1 399	2 118	1 255	3 373
Overload	6	51	89	175	255	295	851	20	871
Other	1 791	3 782	3 055	4 340	3 644	4 411	17 051	3 972	21 023

¹ Enterprises are not included. 856 enterprises were convicted in 2016.

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Table 119 Convictions for offences against the Road Traff. Act by convict. type. 2016

	Decisions total	Guilty decisions					Not guilty decisions		
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsuspending					
Road Traffic Act, total	110 110	109 077	1 692	989	106 149	247	1 033	744	289
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	978	903	246	79	573	5	75	65	10
Drunken driving	6 258	5 943	1 012	506	4 381	44	315	282	33
Vehicle deficiencies	2 296	2 276	1	2	2 269	4	20	14	6
Other offences	100 578	99 955	433	402	98 926	194	623	383	240
Non-compliance with speed limits	74 211	74 045	26	17	73 980	22	166	117	49
Non-compliance with orders	366	365	4	-	361	-	1	-	1
Failure to give way to approaching traffic	3 373	3 314	1	1	3 300	12	59	26	33
Over loading	1 277	1 268	-	-	1 268	-	9	8	1
Other	21 351	20 963	402	384	20 017	160	388	232	156

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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Table 120 Convictions for offences against the Penal Code and special legisl. 2016

Number per 100,000 at age:	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Other special legislation	Total
Men 15 years +, total	1 051	3 462	1 863	6 377	433	38	49	520
15-19 years	2 376	2 397	3 876	8 649	965	37	83	1 085
20-24 years	2 419	5 285	4 317	12 021	1 087	88	172	1 347
25-29 years	2 008	4 869	3 015	9 893	813	77	94	983
30-39 years	1 529	4 611	2 231	8 370	637	59	67	762
40-49 years	942	4 510	1 851	7 303	366	33	36	435
50 years +	285	2 283	738	3 305	110	17	12	139
Women 15 years +, total	284	1 106	253	1 644	75	6	6	86
15-19 years	707	480	185	1 372	145	3	4	152
20-24 years	579	1 428	336	2 343	156	10	14	180
25-29 years	473	1 378	336	2 187	125	8	7	141
30-39 years	373	1 578	383	2 334	130	9	10	149
40-49 years	285	1 791	399	2 475	91	6	6	103
50 years +	116	732	149	998	23	4	3	29

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Table 121 Convictions relating to Penal Code and special legislat. by sentence. 2016

Number per 100,000 at age	Decisions total	Guilty decisions				Not guilty decisions			
		Total	Imprisonment		Fines	Other penalty ¹	Total	Charges waived	Acquitted
			Suspended	Unsu-suspended					
Men 15 years +, total	6 897	6 377	346	331	5 571	128	520	455	65
15-19 years	9 734	8 649	755	339	7 324	232	1 085	984	101
20-24 years	13 368	12 021	799	813	10 111	298	1 347	1 203	144
25-29 years	10 876	9 893	620	797	8 210	265	983	854	129
30-39 years	9 133	8 370	459	609	7 103	200	762	677	85
40-49 years	7 738	7 303	327	326	6 533	116	435	368	68
50 years +	3 445	3 305	113	68	3 088	36	139	115	24
Women 15 years +, total	1 730	1 644	60	24	1 536	24	86	72	14
15-19 years	1 524	1 372	122	21	1 189	40	152	131	21
20-24 years	2 524	2 343	115	49	2 137	42	180	154	26
25-29 years	2 328	2 187	89	44	2 005	49	141	115	26
30-39 years	2 483	2 334	88	45	2 166	35	149	122	27
40-49 years	2 577	2 475	78	32	2 339	25	103	88	15
50 years +	1 027	998	23	7	956	10	29	24	5

¹ Withdrawal of charges, no charges and other decisions.

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Table 122 Unsuspended sentence for offences against Penal Code. 2016

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Penal Code, total	1 278	1 348	680	3 032	6 338
Sexual offences	12	18	14	150	194
Rape	-	-	-	54	54
Crimes of violence	246	458	296	860	1 860
Assault against public servant	112	126	51	119	408
Violence against the person	71	247	208	550	1 076
Threats	52	59	26	89	226
Offences against property	684	765	311	1 261	3 021
Burglary	98	187	70	395	750
Theft	456	311	118	237	1 122
Handling stolen goods	33	45	36	93	207
Robbery	5	10	19	272	306
Other offences	336	107	59	761	1 263
Trafficking or smuggling of drugs	6	8	19	537	570

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence

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Table 123 Unsuspended sentence for offences against special legislation. 2016

	Up to 30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	3 months +	Total
Road Traffic Acts total	489	352	100	48	989
Traffic acc. under influence of alcohol	35	28	13	3	79
Drunken driving	227	177	66	36	506
Road Traffic Act, other	227	147	21	9	404
Special legislation total	498	251	91	167	1 007
Act on Euforants	243	141	73	127	584
The Firearms Act	64	37	8	12	121
Income tax and fiscal acts	8	5	4	1	18
Act on restraining order, stay basis and expulsion	1	2	2	-	5
Other special legislation	182	66	4	27	279

¹ Excl. unsuspended sentence with unknown length of sentence.

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Table 124 Criminal cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2015

	Lower courts			Total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	
Cases concluded in First instance	50 865	44 124	56 583	151 572
With lay assessors	4 595	4 095	6 005	14 695
Without lay assessors	42 821	37 398	46 573	126 792
Trials by jury	67	52	27	146
Confession	2 931	2 082	3 168	8 181
Other cases	451	497	810	1 758

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 125 Civil justice: cases concluded in courts of first instance. 2015

	Lower courts				High courts		First instance, total
	Copenhagen region ¹	Rest of the islands	Jutland	Total	Eastern High Court ²	Western High Court ²	
Proceedings, total	32 005	25 580	35 530	93 115	72	33	93 220
Type of cases							
Ordinary cases	8 269	6 246	9 491	24 006	72	33	24 111
Minor cases	17 301	12 893	17 694	47 888	-	-	47 888
Residential	1 439	897	940	3 276	-	-	3 276
Ban/injunction	85	86	140	311	-	-	311
Matrimonial	616	520	710	1 846	-	-	1 846
Parental responsibility	1 553	2 047	2 845	6 445	-	-	6 445
Paternity	494	492	660	1 646	-	-	1 646
Incapacitation	322	443	514	1 279	-	-	1 279
Other cases	1 926	1 956	2 536	6 418	-	-	6 418

¹ Judicial districts in Copenhagen and the Copenhagen region and the Maritime and Commercial Court. ² As from January 1, 2008 all first instance cases start, as a principal rule, in lower courts.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 126 Persons with guilty decisions, Penal code. 2015

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other decisions
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Penal Code, total	24 300	10 652	5 969	4 683	11 977	790	881
Sexual offences, total	553	338	167	171	150	40	25
Incest etc.	16	14	2	12	-	-	2
Rape etc.	49	45	4	41	-	-	4
Heterosexual offences, child under 12 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual offence against child under 12 years ²	47	41	8	33	1	1	4
Heterosexual offences, other ¹	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Sexual offence against child under 15 years ²	71	48	23	25	-	21	2
Sexual offence, other ²	21	19	9	10	2	-	-
Offences against decency	287	126	99	27	136	15	10
Prostitution etc.	60	43	21	22	11	3	3
Crimes of violence, total	5 518	4 285	2 434	1 851	317	376	540
Assaulting public servant	1 318	769	465	304	174	108	267
Gathering with disturbance of public order	61	15	8	7	45	1	-
Homicide	30	28	-	28	-	-	2
Attempted homicide	28	20	-	20	-	-	8
Assault against private person	3 294	2 800	1 656	1 144	50	241	203
Common assault	2 654	2 221	1 509	712	50	233	150
Grievous assault	631	570	147	423	-	8	53
Particularly grievous assault	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
Homicide and bodily harm by negligence	10	4	3	1	6	-	-
Offences against life or body	75	69	31	38	2	-	4
Offences against personal liberty	87	83	27	56	-	1	3
Threats	615	497	244	253	40	25	53
Offences against property, total	16 728	4 779	2 999	1 780	11 229	434	286
Forgery	318	238	197	41	59	17	4
Arson	127	70	28	42	2	6	49
Burglary	1 069	915	432	483	62	54	38
Burglary (shops, companies)	531	443	210	233	37	28	23
Household burglary	434	387	170	217	13	21	13
Burglary (uninhabited buildings)	104	85	52	33	12	5	2
Theft	9 862	1 063	713	350	8 550	192	57
Theft from cars, boats etc.	108	49	24	25	46	8	5
Theft from shops etc.	7 880	314	163	151	7 420	118	28
Other theft	1 874	700	526	174	1 084	66	24
Theft of motor vehicles	384	322	177	145	36	14	12
Theft of mopeds	73	6	2	4	65	1	1
Theft of bicycles	164	14	7	7	146	3	1
Theft of other objects	202	35	29	6	155	11	1
Larceny by finding	274	69	36	33	196	3	6
Embezzlement, fraud, breach of trust	1 618	1 003	849	154	530	60	25
Blackmail and usury	33	27	7	20	2	1	3
Fraud against creditors	37	28	24	4	7	0	2
Receiving stolen goods	596	285	168	117	276	21	14
Robbery	421	371	68	303	5	1	44
Serious fraudulent tax evasion etc.	73	68	39	29	2	1	2
Malicious damage	1 162	206	171	35	892	40	24
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	37	9	9	-	25	3	-
Misappropriation and offences against property	278	50	43	7	219	6	3
Other offences, total	2 608	1 600	499	1 101	776	153	79
Selling narcotics etc.	592	567	68	499	2	8	15
Smuggling narcotics	78	75	5	70	1	-	2
Homicide by negligence in road traffic	104	17	7	10	83	1	3
Other stipulations in Penal Code	1 834	941	419	522	690	144	59

¹ Ceased in 2013. ² New from 2013.

Table 127 Persons with guilty decisions, traffic law and special laws. 2015

	Total	Imprisonment			Fines	Withdrawal of charges	Other penalty
		Total	Suspended	Unsuspected			
Road Traffic Act, total	101 245	2 550	1 694	856	98 477	114	104
Traffic acc. under the influence of alcohol	867	297	230	67	561	2	7
Drunken driving	6 309	1 563	1 083	480	4 707	13	26
Vehicle deficiencies	2 676	2	1	1	2 671	1	2
Other offences	91 393	688	380	308	90 538	98	69
Special legislation, total	42 606	1 451	900	551	40 756	297	102
Act on Euforiant	11 446	1 158	744	414	10 074	169	45
The Firearms Act	1 800	190	79	111	1 535	59	16
Statutory of public peace and order	4 186	1	-	1	4 181	3	1
Employment and transport legislation etc.	1 909	2	2	-	1 893	12	2
Other special legislation	23 265	100	75	25	23 073	54	38

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Table 128 Crime rate and origin. 2015

	Western countries		Non-western countries		Danish origin
	Immigrant	Descendant	Immigrant	Descendant	
Men, 15-79 years, total	4 329	369	12 164	5 863	98 497
Women, 15-79 years, total	1 401	132	2 843	1 172	30 840
	Index, men total = 100				
Men, 15-79 years	61	105	118	237	97
Of which:					
15-19 years	50	111	112	215	92
20-29 years	44	105	123	251	95
30-39 years	66	111	111	229	99
40-49 years	68	96	116	208	100
50-59 years	84	96	122	..	99
60-69 years	98	99	156	..	98
70-79 years	126	..	155	..	98
	index, women total = 100				
Women, 15-79 years	73	144	89	209	101

Note: Only persons found guilty of offences against the Penal Code, Road Traffic Act or other special legislation. Crime rate is the percentage of a given group in the population who have been convicted. The rates above are given as index figures where the rate for everyone in the age group is set at 100. The total crime rate is standardized by age, i.e. it has been corrected for the distribution by age being unequal for the different country of origin groups. Crime rates are therefore mutually comparable. The two dots means that there are less than 10 convicted.

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Table 129 Crime index for men. 2015

	Penal Code	Road Traffic Act	Special legislation	Total
index, all men = 100				
EU countries				
Denmark	97	95	101	97
Poland	78	85	76	84
Romania	56	99	37	78
Sweden	70	57	55	61
Germany	54	57	49	56
United Kingdom	29	60	39	53
Other European countries				
Turkey	142	250	145	197
Yugoslavia ¹	259	208	166	195
Bosnia Herzegovina	135	116	92	107
Norway	72	56	48	61
Africa				
Morocco	290	197	237	213
Somalia	263	136	244	188
Asia				
Lebanon	311	334	270	273
Pakistan	155	228	166	193
Iraq	161	211	134	169
Afghanistan	113	159	97	134
Iran	135	152	92	130
Sri Lanka	100	137	85	118
Vietnam	110	77	50	78
Syria	38	76	42	57
China	20	47	24	37

Note: Selection of countries of origin with at least 100 men convicted. Standardized with regard to age and socio-economic status.

¹ Before the split-up.

Table 130 Duration to recidivism by type of index penalty. 2012-2014

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Total	21 092	12 271	16 576	49 939	108 520	158 459	32
Released after serving sentence in prison	1 536	555	592	2 683	1 447	4 130	65
Released after serving sentence in home confinement	305	205	209	719	953	1 672	43
Conviction by order ceased/repealed	41	27	35	103	323	426	24
Suspended sentence and community service	443	293	371	1 107	1 701	2 808	39
Suspended sentence	1 078	585	705	2 368	3 189	5 557	43
Convictions resulting in fines	17 139	10 395	14 451	41 985	100 000	141 985	30
Cases of withdrawal of charges subject to conditions	19	10	20	49	45	94	52
Cases of withdrawal of charges not subject to conditions	531	201	193	925	862	1 787	52

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Table 131 Duration to recidivism by sex and age¹. 2012-2014

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Males, total	19 003	10 829	14 356	44 188	80 429	124 617	35
15-19 years	3 386	1 848	2 183	7 417	6 968	14 385	52
20-24 years	4 727	2 282	2 596	9 605	10 153	19 758	49
25-29 years	2 758	1 327	1 704	5 789	7 875	13 664	42
30-34 years	1 999	1 102	1 448	4 549	7 466	12 015	38
35-39 years	1 658	1 103	1 437	4 198	8 437	12 635	33
40-49 years	2 801	1 819	2 931	7 551	18 386	25 937	29
50-59 years	1 203	939	1 418	3 560	12 347	15 907	22
60 years +	471	409	639	1 519	8 797	10 316	15
Females, total	2 089	1 442	2 220	5 751	28 091	33 842	17
15-19 years	263	158	198	619	1 985	2 604	24
20-24 years	308	188	308	804	2 697	3 501	23
25-29 years	254	150	211	615	2 295	2 910	21
30-34 years	237	151	214	602	2 688	3 290	18
35-39 years	263	171	277	711	3 473	4 184	17
40-49 years	460	355	586	1 401	7 403	8 804	16
50-59 years	210	185	286	681	4 470	5 151	13
60 years +	94	84	140	318	3 080	3 398	9

¹ Age at time of release/conviction.

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Table 132 Duration to recidivism by age¹ and education². 2012-2014

	New criminal offence after:				No new criminal offence	Total	Recidivism rates
	½ year	1 year	2 years	Total			
Basic school, total	10 756	5 316	6 557	22 629	29 381	52 010	44
15-19 years	2 157	1 071	1 291	4 519	4 064	8 583	53
20-24 years	2 690	1 128	1 158	4 976	3 451	8 427	59
25-29 years	1 663	729	843	3 235	2 794	6 029	54
30-34 years	1 154	530	716	2 400	2 532	4 932	49
35-39 years	944	546	625	2 115	2 655	4 770	44
40-49 years	1 389	771	1 128	3 288	5 918	9 206	36
50-59 years	550	380	532	1 462	4 463	5 925	25
60 years +	209	161	264	634	3 504	4 138	15
General Upper Secondary School, total	1 177	857	1 197	3 231	8 727	11 958	27
15-19 years	385	295	363	1 043	2 445	3 488	30
20-24 years	300	199	266	765	1 990	2 755	28
25-29 years	94	62	75	231	580	811	28
30-34 years	84	71	86	241	506	747	32
35-39 years	78	69	84	231	645	876	26
40-49 years	154	97	217	468	1 456	1 924	24
50-59 years	60	51	88	199	777	976	20
60 years +	22	13	18	53	328	381	14
Vocational Education, total	6 436	4 303	5 983	16 722	41 369	58 091	29
15-19 years	1 066	618	710	2 394	2 312	4 706	51
20-24 years	1 633	946	1 186	3 765	5 127	8 892	42
25-29 years	812	474	672	1 958	3 885	5 843	34
30-34 years	636	411	560	1 607	3 876	5 483	29
35-39 years	576	432	629	1 637	4 692	6 329	26
40-49 years	1 042	828	1 321	3 191	10 433	13 624	23
50-59 years	472	397	606	1 475	6 508	7 983	18
60 years +	199	197	299	695	4 536	5 231	13
Higher Education, total	1 404	1 160	2 068	4 632	23 828	28 460	16
15-19 years	1	4	4	9	47	56	16
20-24 years	161	109	188	458	1 757	2 215	21
25-29 years	135	96	178	409	2 001	2 410	17
30-34 years	154	138	186	478	2 416	2 894	17
35-39 years	164	143	288	595	3 258	3 853	15
40-49 years	444	356	668	1 468	6 858	8 326	18
50-59 years	225	208	374	807	4 351	5 158	16
60 years +	120	106	182	408	3 140	3 548	11
Unknown Education, total	1 319	635	771	2 725	5 215	7 940	34
15-19 years	40	18	13	71	85	156	46
20-24 years	251	88	106	445	525	970	46
25-29 years	308	116	147	571	910	1 481	39
30-34 years	208	103	114	425	824	1 249	34
35-39 years	159	84	88	331	660	991	33
40-49 years	232	122	183	537	1 124	1 661	32
50-59 years	106	88	104	298	718	1 016	29
60 years +	15	16	16	47	369	416	11

¹Age at time of release/conviction. ²Highest completed/ongoing Education per. October 2011.

www.statbank.dk/recidiv6

Table 133 Inmates in main prisons and local prisons and institutions

	Men		Women		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Average number of inmates per day	3 433	3 429	145	156	3 578	3 584
Number of new inmates per year¹	10 859	9 981	1 110	1 194	11 969	11 175
Local prisons and Copenhagen prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 416	1 439	78	85	1 494	1 524
Custody and arrest	1 085	1 047	58	58	1 143	1 105
Prison and detention	234	279	11	15	245	294
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	96	113	9	12	106	125
Other	0	0	0	-	0	0
State prisons						
Average number of inmates per day	1 871	1 834	57	63	1 928	1 897
Custody and arrest	9	12	1	0	9	12
Prison and detention	1 837	1 798	57	62	1 894	1 860
Fine	0	0	0	-	0	0
Admitted under the Aliens Act	0	0	-	-	0	0
Other	24	24	-	0	24	24
Institutions						
Average number of residents per day	146	156	10	8	156	163
Custody	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judge to suspended	5	3	0	-	5	3
Paroleed	4	2	-	1	4	3
Judge to prisons	122	134	9	6	131	140
Voluntary clientele	15	16	1	1	15	17

Note: Excl. Sandholm camp and Åbenrå asylum department.

Source: Department of Prisons and Probation

¹ Include new inmates in local and main prisons as arrested, remand prisoned or convicted. Transfers between institutions are not included.

Table 134 Criminal justice, Appeals. 2016

	Eastern High Court	Western High Court	Total	Supreme Court			Total
				From Eastern High Court	From Western High Court	From other courts	
Appeals, total	1 761	1 339	3 100	13	3	-	16
Charged persons, total	1 511	1 463	2 974	25	3	-	28
Of which							
Penalty increased	235	182	417	1	-	-	1
Penalty confirmed	744	557	1 301	20	3	-	23
Penalty mitigated	305	227	532	4	-	-	4
Other decisions	15	14	29	-	-	-	-
Acquittal both instances	4	7	11	...	...	...	...
Conviction lower court/acquittal high court	111	61	172	...	...	...	...
Acquittal lower court/conviction high court	19	12	31	...	...	...	...
Appeals in interlocutory procedure, total	1 574	1 371	2 945	27	10	2	39

Note: Other decisions include raised and repealed cases.

Source: The Court Administration

Table 135 Enforcement proceedings, registration, estates of deceased persons and bankruptcies, etc. 2015

	Copenhagen region ¹	Other islands	Jutland	Total
Enforcement proceedings, total	88 052	109 074	139 219	336 345
Ordinary cases:				
Demand, payments	41 919	58 733	72 028	172 680
Demand, payments, distress	3 812	4 960	5 569	14 341
Other cases	197	199	239	635
Special cases:				
Custody cases	582	880	1 013	2 475
Enforcement proceedings, spontaneously ²	11 190	6 102	7 795	25 087
Ban-evidences cases	17	8	59	84
Other cases	510	711	1 016	2 237
Inkassoproces:				
Petitions for auctions sales of real property	844	3 653	3 925	8 422
Auctions sales of real property	879	3 635	4 030	8 544
Of which: Consistently auctions sales	138	1 305	1 432	2 875
Claim payment, other	28 102	30 193	43 545	101 840
Notarial acts	29 595	14 562	25 988	70 145
Registrations, total³	..	..	..	2 061 886
Of which:				
Documents of title	..	..	..	158 069
Mortgage documents	..	..	..	1 717 349
Easement documents ⁴	..	..	..	154 979
Wills	..	..	..	21 489
Estates of deceased persons, total	12 341	17 653	24 473	54 467
Ordinary estates of deceased persons:				
Disposed of without adm. § 18	4 230	5 071	6 725	16 026
Passed to surviving spouse § 22	74	212	250	536
Undivided possession § 24	2 011	3 953	5 747	11 711
Private adm. out of court § 25	2 930	3 548	5 391	11 869
Simple adm. out of court §§ 33-34	1 299	1 910	3 125	6 334
Administred by executor § 36	1 404	2 666	2 797	6 867
Disposed with admin.	255	185	210	650
Revived cases with changed erstates adm.	96	74	151	321
Other erstates	41	33	77	151
Special erstates total	1	1	-	2
Other probates⁵	337	5 644	7 732	13 713
Bankruptcy	26	1 633	2 402	4 061
Restructuring of debts	79	2 060	2 794	4 933
Reconstruction ⁶	-	24	54	78
Liquidations	22	1 613	2 173	3 808
Spouse probates	209	308	288	805
Other cases	1	6	21	28

¹ Include judicial districts in Copenhagen, Glostrup, Lyngby and Bornholm. ² Including compulsory sales for ships, furniture, cooperative housing and voluntary foreclosures. ³ Excl. Writing out requisitions. ⁴ Including Registration amendments. ⁵ Exclusive 6.453 cases tried in the Maritime and Commercial Court. ⁶ Including requests for suspension of payment.

Source: The Court Administration

Education and knowledge

The Danish education system

Population by status of education

Full time education

Courses and adult education

Educational performance

Education in an international perspective

Research, development and innovation

Information society

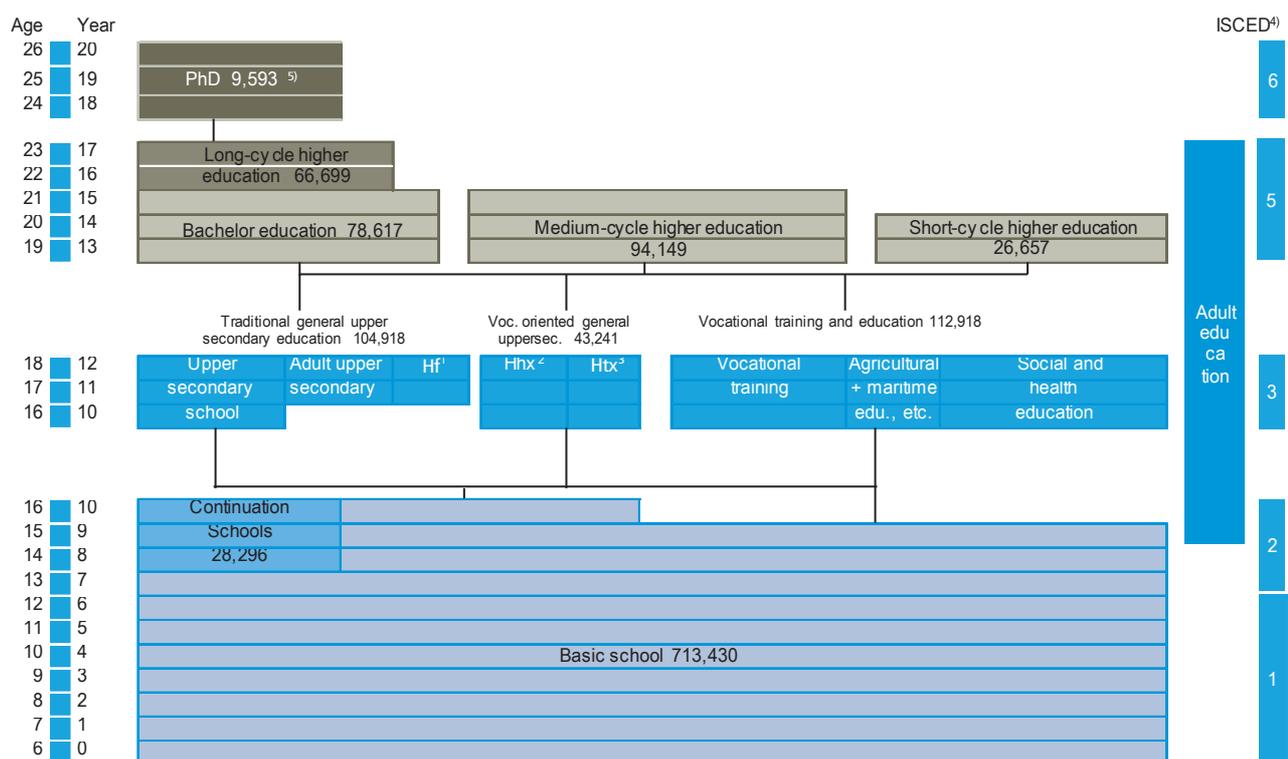


The Danish education system

The ordinary education system comprehends education ranging from 0th grade to long-cycle higher education and Ph.D. degrees. The figure below gives a picture of how the education system is structured. The scale on the left side shows the minimum amount of years a student has been educated to complete the actual education level. It is also possible to see, the age of a student on a certain educational level - provided that the student has started in pre-school class as a 6-year old, has not had any breaks and has gone through the educational system at the normative time. The scale on the right side shows the different educations' placement in the international education nomenclature ISCED.

Beside the ordinary educational system, there is the educational system for adult. The educational system for adult is distinct from the ordinary system by consisting of short courses and part-time education. Typically this education system consists of isolated courses, which in some cases can be combined into a full qualification equivalent to the qualifications of the ordinary system.

Figure 1 Number of students in the educational system. 1 October 2016



¹Higher preparatory examination. ²Higher commercial examination. ³Higher technical examination.

⁴International Standard Classification of Education. ⁵ Enrolled 2015.

Population by status of education

Increase in the level of education

In 2016, 71 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications, defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs. The proportion was 66 per cent in 2006. There are slightly more women than men who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications.

High frequency of vocational education

The highest level of qualifications among the 30-69 age group was most frequently a vocational education. 37 per cent had completed this type of education, while 34 per cent had completed a higher education in 2016. In 2006, 39 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds had completed a vocational education and 28 per cent had completed a higher education.

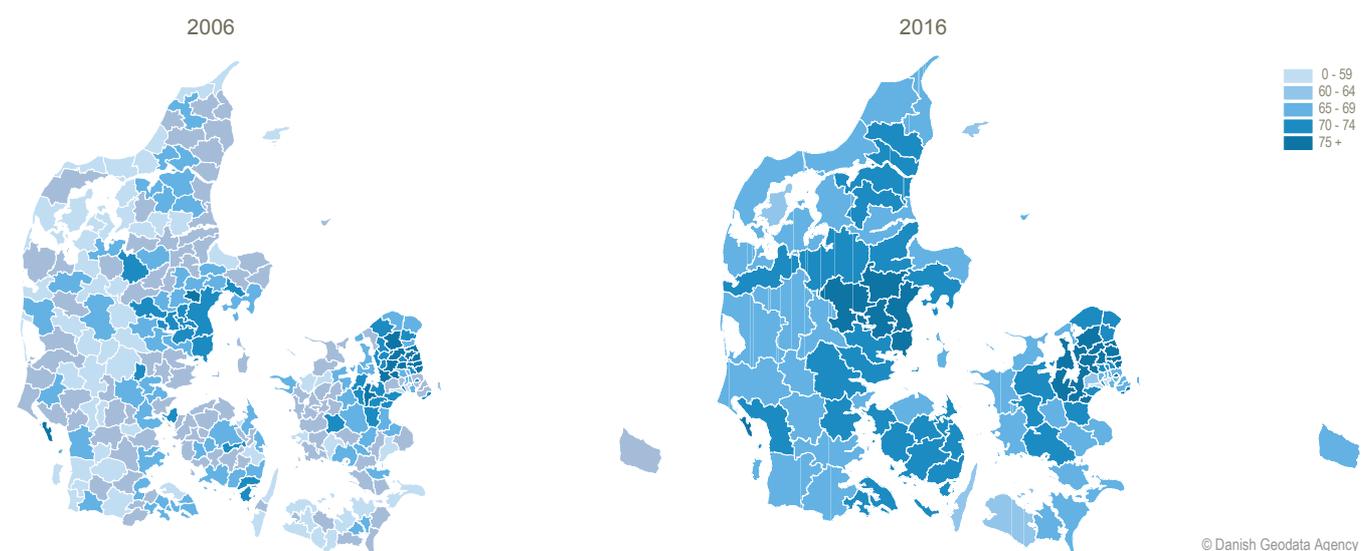
The proportion of 30-69 years old with a higher education has been increasing over the last 10 years while there has been a slight decrease in the proportion with a vocational education.

Among the remaining 29 per cent of the 30-69-year-olds of the population, 20 per cent had completed basic school education, 5 per cent general upper secondary education as the highest level of education, while there is no information for the last 5 per cent.

Regional differences

Regional differences are evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2016. There is, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

Figure 2 Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69-year-olds in per cent

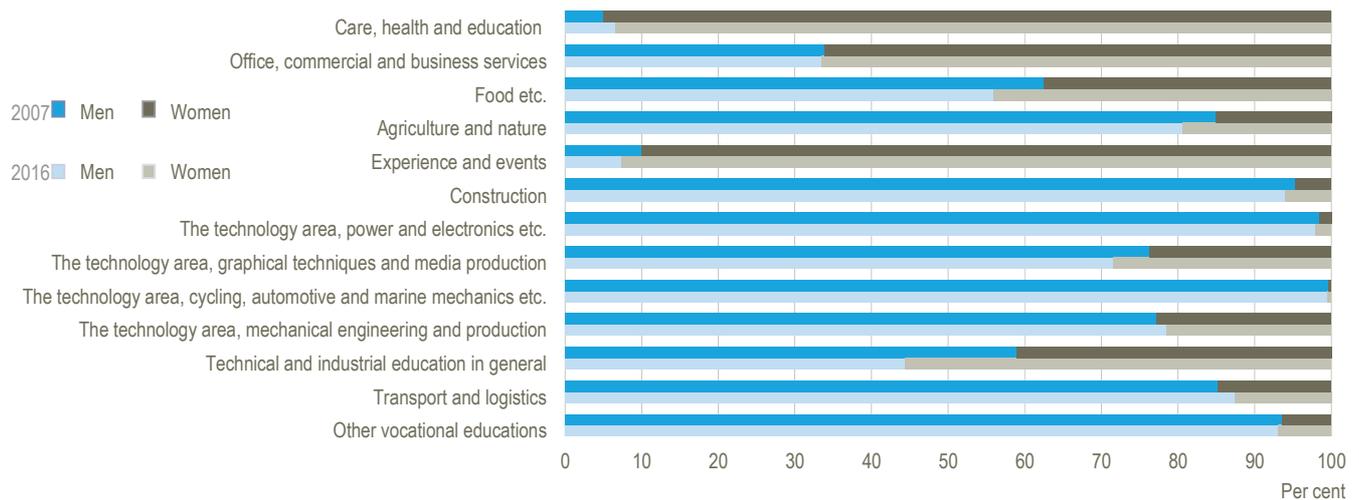


Sharp divisions in educational patterns between the sexes

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for 30-69-year-old men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education in 2015, whereas more women than men had completed medium-cycle higher education in the same year. The difference in the other education groups are less pronounced and since 2004 more women than men have finished a Master's degree.

Figure 3

30-69-year-olds with vocational education as the highest education completed



www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Among the vocational educations, there are major male-dominated disciplines such as construction (e.g. carpenter) and the technology area (e.g. mechanic, electrician and blacksmith). Office, commercial and business services (e.g. assistant), care, health and education (e.g. social and health care) and experience and event (e.g. hairdressing) is however dominated by women.

Most medium-cycle courses are dominated by either men or women

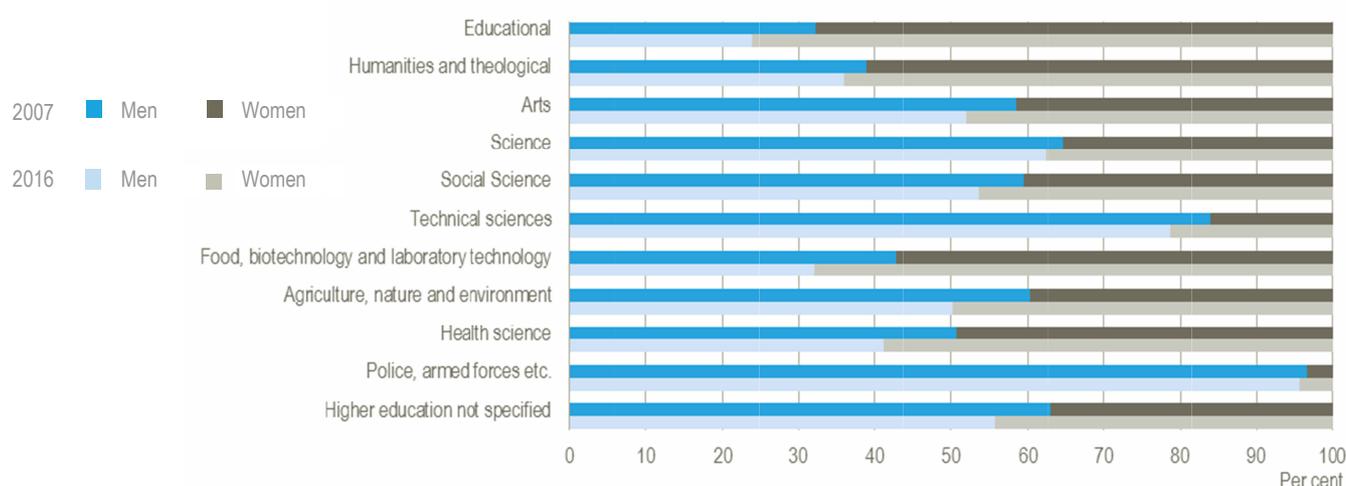
As far as medium-cycle education is concerned, three in ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical science (e.g. technical engineers), maritime educations (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, three disciplines humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology, and the health sector are dominated by women. Among the major courses are, for example, food engineering and trained nurses.

Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as long-cycle higher education is concerned, particular two disciplines technical sciences and police and armed forces were dominated by men, whereas the distribution between men and women were more equal in the following disciplines: education, humanities and theological, food, biotechnology and laboratory technology area.

Figure 4

30-69-year-olds with long-cycle higher education by field



www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Full time education

Pre-school to 10th

Basic school forms the foundation of the Danish educational system. It begins with pre-school class and leads up to the voluntary 10th school year. In 2016, 713,000 pupils attended basic school. Of these, 66,500 had started in pre-school class, while 171,600 attended 8th to 10th grade, and among these, 28,300 attended continuation schools.

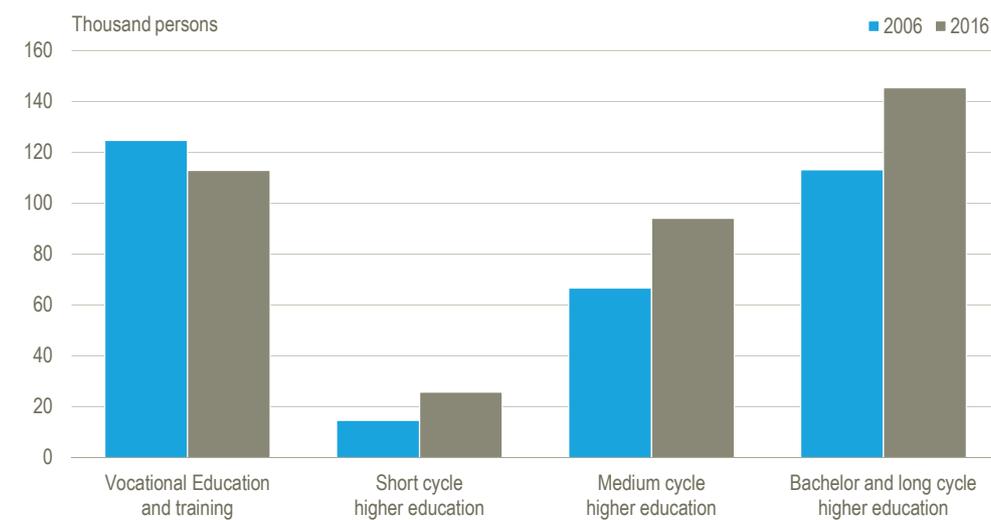
Higher number of students attending medium-cycle higher educations

In total 265,200 students are attending higher educations in 2016 – not including Ph.D. students. The largest part, 35 per cent, is attending the medium-cycle higher educations, followed by bachelor and long-cycle higher educations by 30 and 25 per cent respectively. The smaller part is accounted for by the students at short-cycle higher educations with 10 per cent of the attending students.

Typically, a short-cycle higher education can be taken at Business and Technology Academies and comprises educations such as estate agent, market economist and computer scientist. The medium-cycle higher educations are offered by University Colleges and comprise educations such as school teacher, social worker, nurse and pedagogue. Bachelor- and long-cycle higher educations are most often offered by the universities.

Increase in students in vocational educations

The number of students in vocational educations has fallen 9 per cent and increased by 36 per cent in higher educations from 2006 to 2016. In 2016 there were 112,900 students in vocational educations and 265,200 students in higher educations, such as policeman, nurse or doctor. Ph.D.-students are not included in this figure.

Figure 5 Students attending education and training providing profess. qualifications

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

Courses and adult education

Adult education at almost all levels of education

Outside the main educational system, there are a number of public-managed courses providing formal qualifications. Adult education courses covering almost all levels of education within the ordinary education system are available.

In the school year 2014-15, nearly 1.2 million course participants completed their participation in public-managed adult or supplementary courses, and course participants at adult vocational training constituted 47 per cent of these. Course participants at general and preparatory courses, i.e. 8th and 9th form, higher preparatory course or Danish language courses for foreigners, constituted 38 per cent, while course participants at further education constituted 11 per cent, respectively.

33 per cent of the course participants had vocational training as highest education completed, 31 per cent had basic school, 6 per cent had general upper secondary school, 15 per cent had unknown education stated, and 14 per cent had completed a higher education.

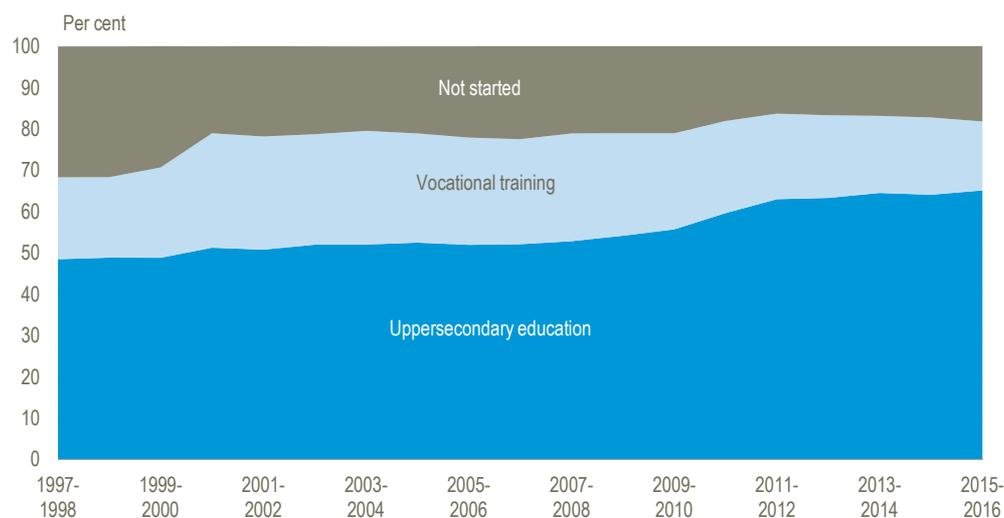
6 out of 10 of the participants at general/preparatory courses were women

49 per cent of the participants in public courses were women. The proportion of women at the general and preparatory courses was 58 per cent, while the corresponding figure at the adult vocational training centres was a mere 38 per cent. At the higher education centres, 60 per cent were women.

Educational performance

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after primary school

Of all students leaving school in 2015, 82 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 65 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 17 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

Figure 6 Students three months after leaving basic school

www.statbank.dk/forlob10

49 per cent of the students leaving school in 1996 attended traditional general upper-secondary education or vocational general upper-secondary, while 19 per cent opted for vocational education and training within a period of three months after leaving basic school. In the period from 1996 to 2015 there has been an increase in the proportion of young people choosing an upper-secondary education, while there has been a slight decrease in young people choosing a vocational education. The proportion of young people who are not enrolled in education three months after leaving primary school has decreased from 33 per cent to 19 per cent from 1996 to 2015.

17 per cent of students who graduated from traditional general upper-secondary education in 2015-16 continued their education immediately after completing their general upper-secondary education. The corresponding proportion of graduates from 2005-06 was likewise 17 per cent. The proportion of graduates from 2015-16 who continued their education immediately after graduating from vocational general upper-secondary education was 29 per cent.

83 per cent of the graduates from general upper-secondary education or vocational education in 2015-16 who had enrolled for further education three months after their graduation chose higher education.

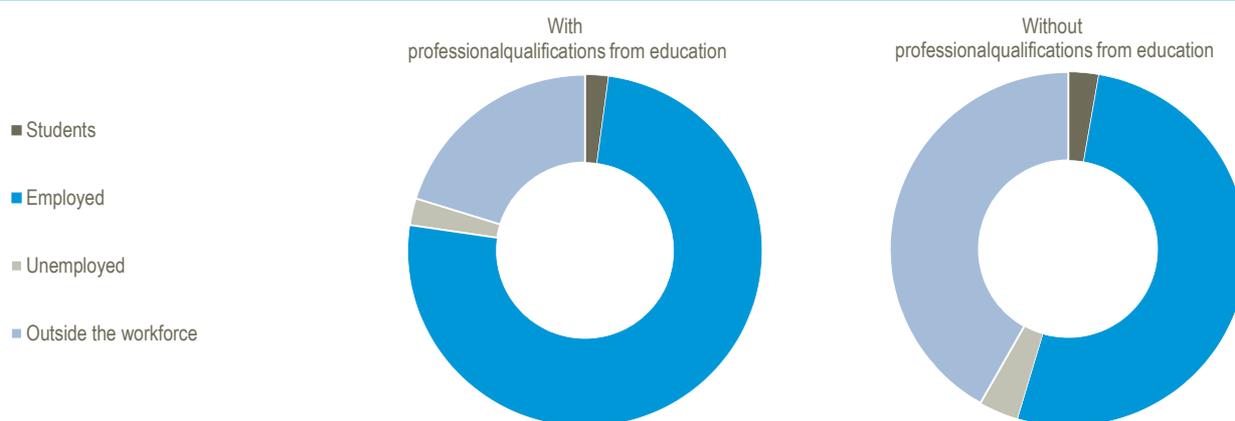
Ten years after basic school half of the Danes have profess. qualifications

Ten years after leaving basic school in 2005-06, about 52 per cent had completed training providing them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 24 per cent had completed a vocational education course and 27 per cent had completed higher education, while 28 per cent were still studying. The educational remainder – young people who had not attended any educational institution or had not completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school – accounted for 14 per cent of the year 2005-06.

Education has a significant effect on employment

In 2015 68 per cent of the age group 30-69 years were employed, 3 per cent unemployed, 27 per cent outside the workforce and 2 per cent under education. Persons with professional qualifications have a higher employment rate than those without professional qualifications. Higher levels of education can lead to better employment.

Figure 7 The relation to the labour market for the 30-69-year-olds. 1 January 2015



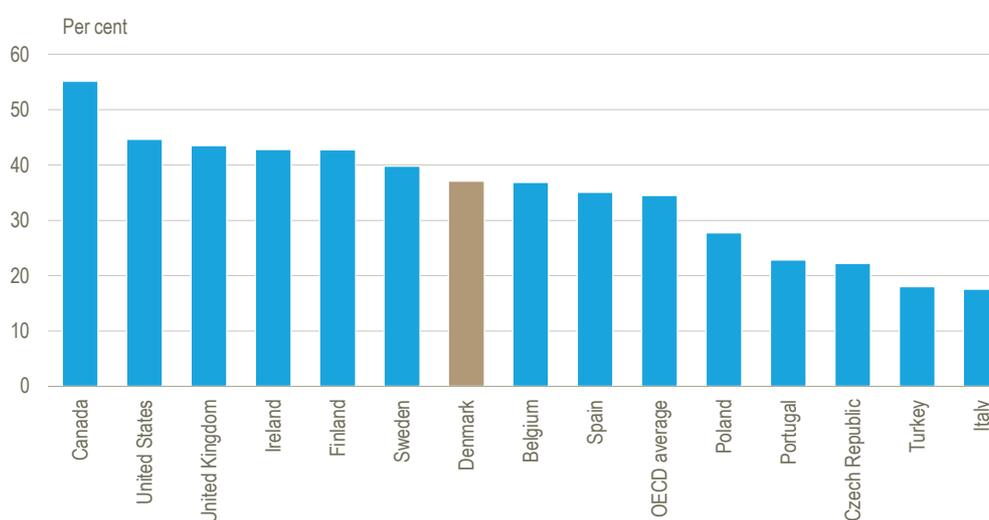
www.statbank.dk/krhf2

Education in an international perspective

Level of education in Denmark above OECD average

In all OECD countries, an average of 35 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had completed a higher education in 2014. At 37 per cent, Denmark was among OECD countries above average percentage. The three highest percentages were found in Canada, Russia, Japan while Brazil, Turkey, Mexico and Italy, accounted for the lowest percentages.

Figure 8 Persons having completed tertiary education in selected OECD countries. 2014



Source: OECD, Education at a glance 2016.

Danes proceed through 19,7 years of education

Children that began primary education in Denmark in 2014 will proceed through an average of 19,7 years of full time education during their lifetime. Finland, Australia and Sweden are topping the list with Denmark, all accounting for 19 years of education or more. Among countries lying around 15 years of education are Luxembourg and Mexico I. The OECD average was 17,4 years in 2014.

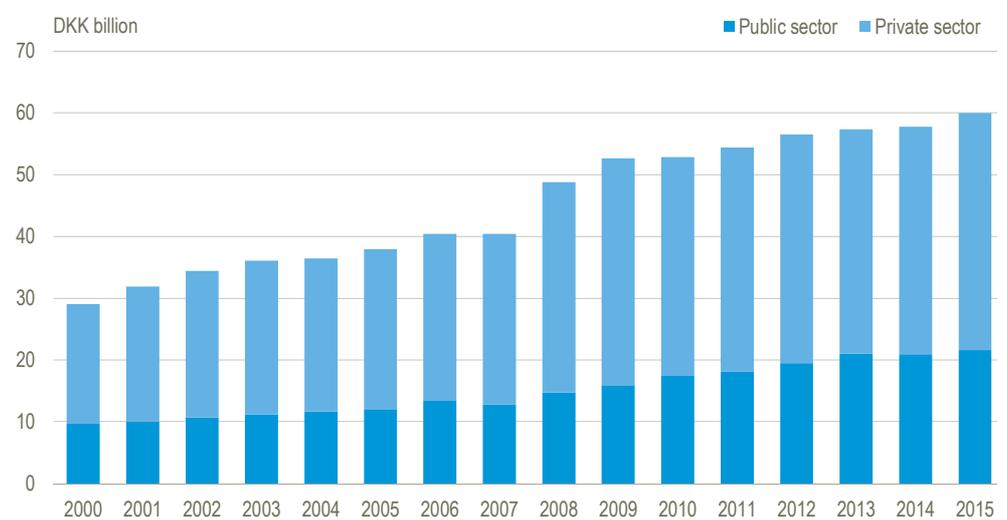
Research, development and innovation

The private sector contributes with two thirds of total R&D-expenditure

Research and development as well as innovation activities are important factors for the development of the competitiveness of the firms and, consequently, for economic growth in society. The creation of new knowledge and its subsequent use in the enterprises are important factors for the dynamics and innovation of the business sector by way of introducing new products and production processes.

R&D activities take place both in the private and the public sector. Total Danish R&D expenditure in the public and private sector has doubled in the period 2000-2015 and has been estimated at DKK 60 billion in 2015. The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period, but has decreased during the recent years.

Figure 9 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

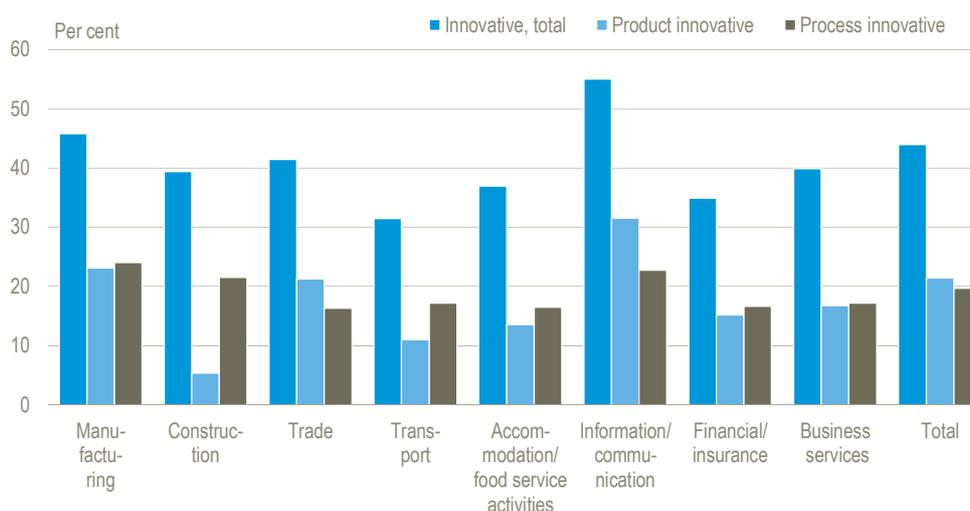


www.statbank.dk/forsk01 and fouoff07

Manufacturing has the highest R&D expenditure

R&D expenditure is particularly high in manufacturing and total expenditure on own R&D activities reached DKK 22.1 billion in 2015. This amount corresponds to 58 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D.

The remainder of private sectors R&D expenditure is dominated by the industries business service, information and communication, and finance and insurance. Enterprises in business service accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 6.1 billion (16 per cent) in 2015. Enterprises in finance and insurance accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (10 per cent) and enterprises in information and communication (television and radio, telecommunication and ICT and information services etc.) also accounted for 4.0 DKK billion (10 per cent).

Figure 10 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2013-2015

www.statbank.dk/inn02

44 per cent of all enterprises are innovative

The greater majority of Danish enterprises do not carry out research and development activities. Instead, they attempt to increase their competitiveness by introducing new products and production processes, or by introducing new organisational methods or marketing initiatives, i.e. innovation. 44 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2013-2015.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication where 55 per cent innovated during 2013-2015.

The innovation activities of Danish enterprises are characterized by large industrial variation. Enterprises in information and communication have more innovation in products than in processes, whereas enterprises in construction to a larger degree introduce new production processes.

Enterprises in manufacturing industry have almost the same frequency in product and process innovation (23 per cent and 24 per cent). Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 47.1 billion in 2015, of which DKK 38.4 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 19.5 billion in 2015.

Information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises and by individuals.

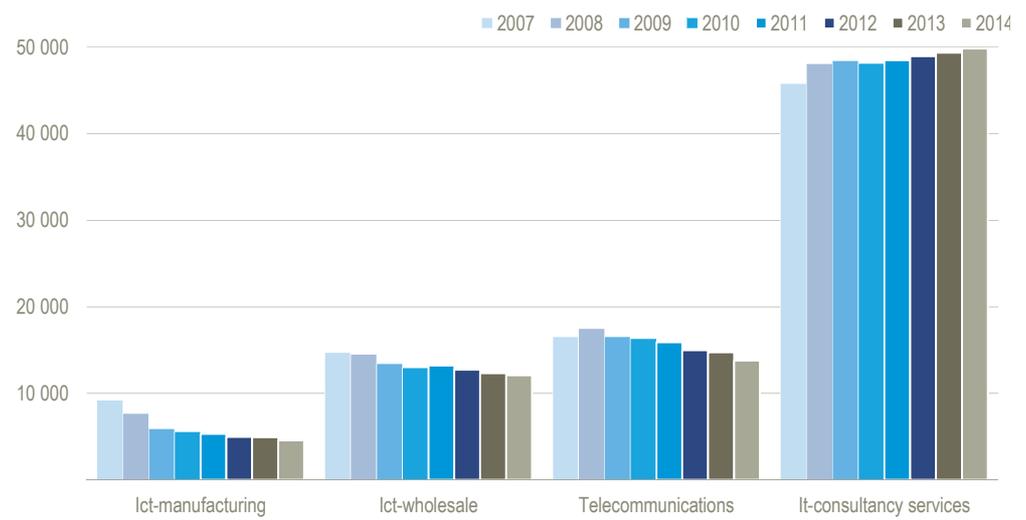
The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Fall in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2014, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 80,203 full-time employees, which is a minor decrease of 7 per cent compared to 2007. However, there was a fall in ICT manufacturing of 51 per cent and an increase of 9 per cent in ICT services, consultants, etc. Out of total employment in ICT manufacturing, 62 per cent was employed in ICT services, 17 per cent in telecommunications, 15 per cent in ICT wholesale and 6 per cent in ICT manufacturing.

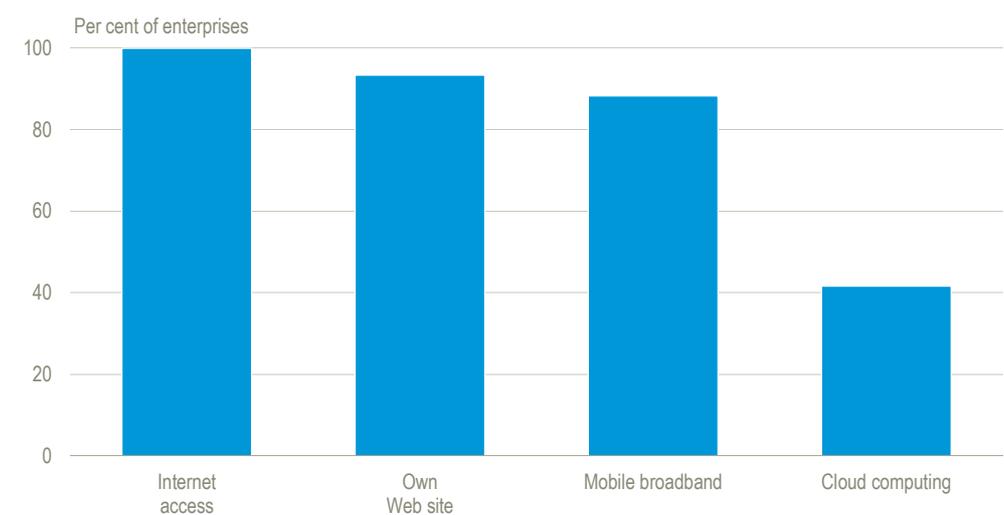
Figure 11 Full-time employees in the ICT sector



Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2016, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Almost nine out of ten enterprises had mobile broadband. More than four out of ten enterprises used one or more cloud computing services.

Figure 12 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2016



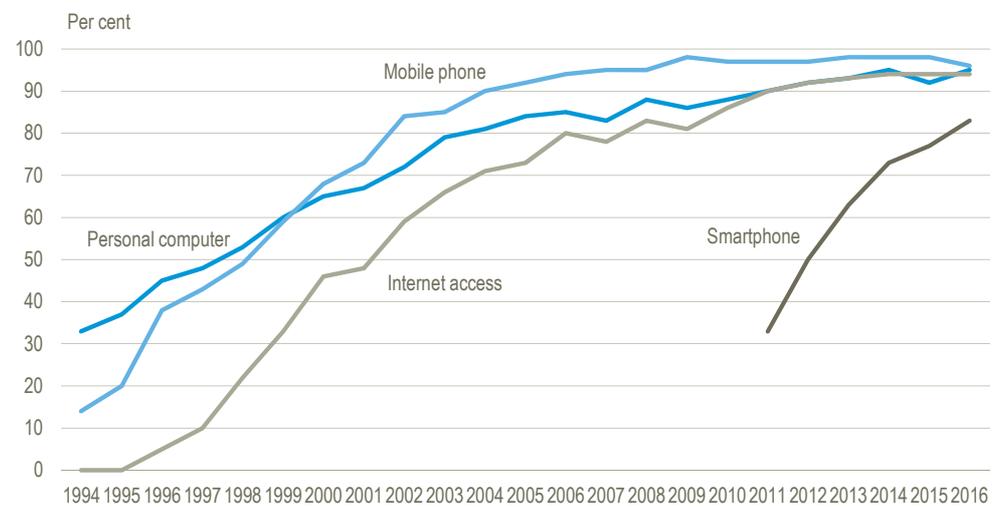
Note: Broadband connection, connection faster than analog modem or ISDN.

Almost everybody has a mobile phone

More and more families have access to ICT products in the home e.g. PC, Internet and mobile phones. Mobile phone ownership has in 2000 surpassed PC ownership.

At least four out of five families have both a computer and a smartphone in 2016. In 2016 94 per cent of Danish families have access to the internet.

Figure 13 Families' access to ICT goods in the home



Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

85 per cent of Danes uses the Internet daily

The share of Danes between 16-89 years old who uses the Internet daily or almost daily has increased during the recent years. The number is 85 per cent in 2016. As more and more people use the Internet, the proportion of those who have never used the Internet declines. In 2016, this proportion is 5 per cent of the 16-89 years old. It is especially the elderly who have never used the Internet; 33 per cent of the 75-89 year olds has never used the Internet, while the figure is only 11 per cent for the 65-74 year olds.

Figure 14 Daily use of Internet. 2016

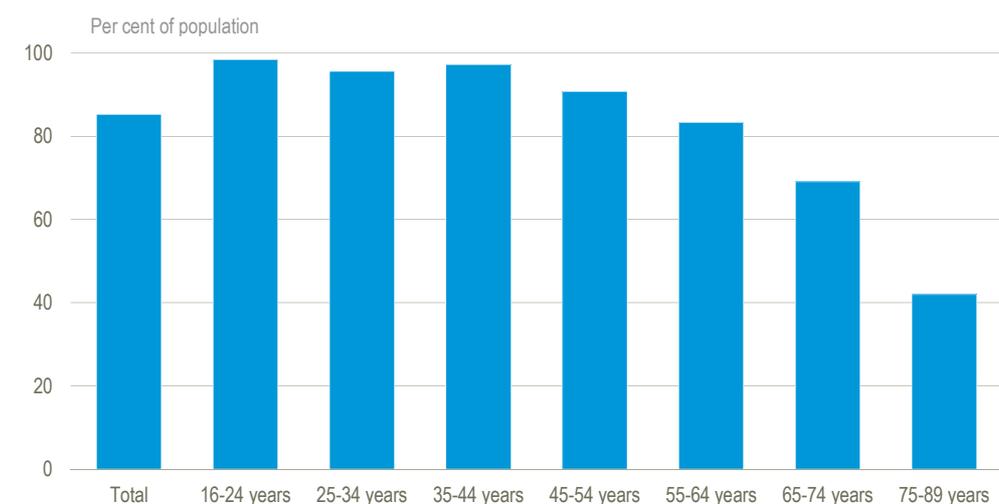


Table 136 Students in the educational system. 2016

1.10.2015 -30.09.2016	Students 2015	Entrance	Graduates ¹	Did not complete education	Students 2016
Total	1 255 202	444 450	262 506	186 538	1 250 608
Basic school/preparatory	718 647	194 829	103 710	88 387	721 379
General upper-secondary education	148 145	60 695	46 751	11 900	150 189
Vocational education and training	118 810	84 819	33 592	57 119	112 918
Qualifying educational programmes	844	1 196	835	305	900
Short-cycle higher education	26 217	13 123	9 191	4 392	25 757
Medium-cycle higher education	91 727	32 883	21 680	8 781	94 149
Bachelor	81 237	28 737	20 253	11 104	78 617
Long-cycle higher education	69 575	28 168	26 494	4 550	66 699
Men, total	626 024	223 481	125 495	98 279	625 731
Basic school/preparatory	370 613	100 214	53 021	45 645	372 161
General upper-secondary education	69 204	28 505	21 329	6 154	70 226
Vocational education and training	66 797	46 676	16 758	31 231	65 484
Qualifying educational programmes	647	917	657	236	671
Short-cycle higher education	14 083	7 065	4 783	2 549	13 816
Medium-cycle higher education	35 767	13 551	8 212	4 197	36 909
Bachelor	38 467	13 715	9 188	5 978	37 016
Long-cycle higher education	30 446	12 838	11 547	2 289	29 448
Women, total	629 178	220 969	137 011	88 259	624 877
Basic school/preparatory	348 034	94 615	50 689	42 742	349 218
General upper-secondary education	78 941	32 190	25 422	5 746	79 963
Vocational education and training	52 013	38 143	16 834	25 888	47 434
Qualifying educational programmes	197	279	178	69	229
Short-cycle higher education	12 134	6 058	4 408	1 843	11 941
Medium-cycle higher education	55 960	19 332	13 468	4 584	57 240
Bachelor	42 770	15 022	11 065	5 126	41 601
Long-cycle higher education	39 129	15 330	14 947	2 261	37 251

¹ Entrance of pupils to basic school comprises entrance of pupils to 0st to 6th class and to 7th and 10th class. ² Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade.

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

³ Ph.D. is not included in the table.

Table 137 Students by national origin. 2016

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d	Total
	per cent							
Men and women, total	58	12	9	2	8	6	5	1 250 608
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	53	11	8	4	9	7	9	156 109
Western countries	35	6	7	8	14	9	20	38 327
Non western countries	59	12	9	2	7	6	5	117 779
Men, total	59	11	10	2	6	6	5	625 731
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	56	10	8	4	8	6	8	76 439
Western countries	38	6	7	8	13	9	20	18 262
Non western countries	62	12	8	2	6	5	4	58 175
Women, total	56	13	8	2	9	7	6	624 877
Of whom: immigrants and descendants	50	11	8	3	10	8	9	79 670
Western countries	33	7	7	7	15	10	21	4 001
Non western countries	56	13	9	2	9	7	5	38 621

www.statbank.dk/uddakt12

Table 138 Students enrolled in general education

	Entrance of students 01.10.15–30.09.16		Graduates 01.10.15–30.09.16		Disrupted educations		Students 01.10.16 ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	129 636	127 084	75 007	76 289	52 035	48 557	443 058	429 410
Basic school/preparatory	100 214	94 615	53 021	50 689	45 645	42 742	372 161	349 218
Upper secondary education	28 505	32 190	21 329	25 422	6 154	5 746	70 226	79 963
General (stx, hf, student courses)	17 091	25 172	13 723	20 847	3 698	4 241	41 933	62 985
General (hvx, htx)	10 806	6 158	7 380	4 255	2 116	995	27 494	15 747
International	608	860	226	320	340	510	799	1 231
Qualifying educational programmes	917	279	657	178	236	69	671	229
Access courses - higher edu.	41	144	25	98	16	32	40	159
Access Exams - engineering education	876	135	632	80	220	37	631	70

¹ The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

www.statbank.dk/uddakt10

Table 139 Students in upper-secondary education. 2016

	Completed educations			Average mark		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	21 986	25 600	47 586			
Upper-secondary school	10 991	16 969	27 960	7.0	7.5	7.3
Higher preparatory examination	2 623	3 706	6 329	6.3	6.4	6.3
Adult upper-secondary school	109	172	281	6.6	7.3	7.0
Entrance course to higher education	25	98	123	•	•	•
Higher commercial examination	4 537	3 270	7 807	6.4	7.1	6.7
Higher technical examination	2 843	985	3 828	6.9	7.7	7.1
International Upper-secondary school	226	320	546	7.5	8.3	8.1
Entrance examination to engineers	632	80	712	•	•	•

www.statbank.dk/uddakt30

Table 140 Students in higher education

	Entrance of students 01.10.15–30.09.16		Graduates 01.10.15–30.09.16		Disrupted educations		Students ¹ 01.10.16	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	47 169	55 742	33 730	43 888	15 013	13 814	117 189	148 033
Short cycle higher education	7 065	6 058	4 783	4 408	2 549	1 843	13 816	11 941
Educational	3	25	0	14	4	10	7	75
Media and Communication	807	698	692	578	297	229	1 524	1 261
Arts	19	32	18	29	8	11	53	77
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	3 372	3 582	2 209	2 377	1 289	1 163	6 414	6 848
Technical educations	2 367	876	1 525	788	831	191	4 853	1 759
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	216	411	122	307	77	138	499	971
Agriculture, nature and environment	124	108	108	124	18	40	206	212
Maritime	82	3	46	3	16	0	86	2
Health	27	286	22	175	5	56	74	675
Police, armed forces etc.	48	37	41	13	4	5	100	61
Vocational bachelors educations	13 551	19 332	8 212	13 468	4 197	4 584	36 909	57 240
Educational	2 890	6 227	2 108	4 817	1 032	1 464	9 446	20 427
Media and Communication	576	794	461	509	125	131	1 666	2 105
Humanities and theological	12	18	14	28	0	0	13	19
Arts	135	636	102	550	7	65	384	1 430
Social science, Economics-Mercantile	2 326	3 892	1 206	2 242	624	890	5 204	10 066
Social Sciences	13	11	15	17	0	1	42	41
Technical educations	5 852	1 300	3 238	573	1 990	454	15 552	3 421
Technical sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	108	537	66	401	56	179	286	1 639
Agriculture, nature and environment	94	78	62	35	11	17	297	183
Maritime	76	11	68	6	25	1	215	36
Health	1 007	5 713	656	4 234	313	1 377	3 003	17 663
Police, armed forces etc.	462	115	216	56	14	5	801	210
Bachelors programmes	13 715	15 022	9 188	11 065	5 978	5 126	37 016	41 601
Educational	22	165	8	123	16	50	45	462
Humanities and theological	2 463	4 429	1 665	3 337	1 354	1 921	6 889	12 359
Arts	439	543	386	466	115	87	1 328	1 488
Science	2 533	1 710	1 580	1 089	1 385	761	6 728	4 631
Social Sciences	5 160	5 285	3 598	3 976	2 001	1 568	13 781	14 492
Technical sciences	2 230	929	1 229	502	819	293	5 528	2 322
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	34	69	22	54	23	28	98	226
Agriculture, nature and environment	126	370	91	264	56	122	340	1 053
Health science	708	1 522	609	1 254	209	296	2 279	4 568
Masters programmes	12 838	15 330	11 547	14 947	2 289	2 261	29 448	37 251
Educational	193	943	213	1 060	91	269	568	2 545
Humanities and theological	1 523	3 116	1 515	3 109	389	642	3 892	7 843
Arts	416	443	346	513	59	72	922	1 044
Science	1 584	1 245	1 281	1 070	257	125	3 421	2 788
Social Sciences	5 100	5 869	5 057	6 231	887	764	11 972	14 019
Technical sciences	2 999	1 320	2 245	924	537	199	5 879	2 669
Food, biotechnology and laboratory technology	46	149	25	127	5	16	93	335
Agriculture, nature and environment	217	427	174	337	18	39	514	1 094
Health science	760	1 818	691	1 576	46	135	2 187	4 914
Police, armed forces etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The newest number of students is equal to the old number of students plus the entrance of students minus those who either graduates or leaves without examination.

Table 141 Participants in courses of adult and supplementary education. 2014/2015

	Highest completed level of education								Total
	Basic school	General upper secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Not stated	
Public courses									
Total¹	358 318	70 041	381 746	35 505	84 831	10 051	35 021	176 497	1 152 010
Participants in general and preparatory courses	216 127	19 442	55 083	5 259	14 356	3 756	10 531	153 343	477 897
Primary education	134 394	5 853	26 133	1 770	2 715	1 128	1 754	34 106	207 853
Preparatory courses	8 540	6 927	8 045	1 268	9 477	904	4 696	5 361	45 218
Of which: Folk high school courses	8 082	6 864	7 927	1 255	9 415	895	4 679	5 340	44 457
Introductory and vocational courses	458	63	118	13	62	9	17	21	761
Upper secondary education	70 875	6 070	19 871	514	475	186	119	2 545	100 655
Upper secondary education, General (hxx, htx)	123	91	61	5	13	4	3	4	304
Danish language courses at language centers	2 318	592	1 034	1 707	1 689	1 538	3 962	111 331	124 171
Participants in vocational courses	142 191	50 599	326 663	30 246	70 475	6 295	24 490	23 154	674 113
Vocational Education and Training	3 866	1 256	5 065	495	498	126	342	419	12 067
Of which: Care, health and education	1 005	128	1 232	52	64	20	5	27	2 533
Office, commercial and business services	749	764	1 381	229	219	32	62	143	3 579
The technology area mechanical engineering and production	2 061	321	2 283	140	70	18	59	234	5 186
Other vocational educations	51	43	169	74	145	56	216	15	769
Qualifying educational programmes	560	11 758	787	282	431	254	96	728	14 896
Labour market educations	133 460	25 499	295 581	17 647	24 357	2 727	5 540	18 880	523 691
Of which:									
Care, health and education	8 645	1 393	50 159	1 139	4 571	167	339	390	66 803
Office, trade and business service	31 870	11 243	74 904	7 269	9 784	1 478	2 809	5 410	144 767
Food etc.	3 912	759	8 181	614	988	79	147	1 045	15 725
Agriculture and nature	4 769	428	10 687	591	444	56	191	704	17 870
Construction	15 235	1 575	26 344	1 137	1 110	110	265	1 912	47 688
The technology area, power and electronics etc.	2 175	359	13 057	1 194	640	27	92	306	17 850
The technology area, graphical techniques and media production	822	564	2 445	316	408	142	240	129	5 066
The technology area, cycling, automotive and marine mechanics etc.	2 186	128	10 109	207	101	13	48	246	13 038
The technology area, mechanical engineering and production	14 515	2 218	35 532	2 347	1 498	221	489	2 873	59 693
Transport and logistics	41 641	5 410	53 729	2 344	4 229	341	745	4 885	113 324
Other vocational educations	7 690	1 422	10 434	489	584	93	175	980	21 867
Short-cycle higher education	1 947	3 101	11 438	3 570	2 782	412	1 448	276	24 974
Medium-cycle higher education	2 224	7 701	13 244	7 652	36 805	1 778	9 826	1 014	80 244
Bachelor	11	268	32	53	214	154	437	530	1 699
Long-cycle higher education/PhD programmes	123	1 016	516	547	5 388	844	6 801	1 307	16 542

¹ Includes only courses which are publicly financed and supervised.

Table 142 Educational level three years after leaving basic school. 2016

	Year of leaving school							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Graduation class, total	67 746	67 160	69 598	69 556	70 536	70 364	71 246	71 209
Total number receiving education	27 206	28 453	30 086	30 100	29 690	27 995	26 018	24 364
Preparatory education	275	263	344	422	498	582	720	989
General upper secondary school	6 059	5 654	6 114	6 192	6 114	5 742	5 592	5 382
Vocational upper secondary school	3 107	3 580	3 903	3 787	3 637	3 500	962	85
Vocational basic education	12 625	12 914	12 591	11 924	11 201	10 435	11 524	11 208
Vocational education	76	70	84	55	46	31	29	25
Short-cycle higher education	811	888	1 007	1 074	1 112	1 045	987	857
Medium-cycle higher education	1 612	1 919	2 133	2 279	2 268	2 212	2 071	2 051
Bachelor	2 637	3 160	3 906	4 362	4 805	4 447	4 132	3 765
Long-cycle higher education	4	5	4	5	9	1	1	2

www.statbank.dk/forlob10

Table 143 Educational level three years after leaving general upper sec. education. 2016

	Year of leaving school							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Graduation class, total	22 263	22 545	23 289	25 428	26 740	28 393	30 319	32 274
Total number receiving education	17 272	18 009	19 269	21 255	22 275	23 632	24 427	25 725
Preparatory education	.	1	.	.	.	9	7	3
General upper secondary school	3	3	3	4	3	.	.	4
Vocational upper secondary school	211	169	218	259	276	334	61	.
Vocational basic education	1 003	886	824	924	1 014	1 209	1 608	1 844
Vocational education	18	19	11	12	10	5	5	5
Short-cycle higher education	899	900	900	1 015	1 160	1 334	1 569	1 599
Medium-cycle higher education	5 966	6 323	6 758	7 524	7 870	8 439	8 681	9 249
Bachelor	8 501	8 839	9 839	10 782	11 073	11 287	11 320	11 586
Long-cycle higher education	671	869	716	735	869	1 015	1 176	1 435

www.statbank.dk/forlob15

Table 144 Highest general education completed by population. 2016

Age on 1 January 2016	Basic school 0 -6 grade or unknown ¹	7 -10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper-secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Total	327 692	2 334 799	1 002 725	351 687	4 016 903
15 -24 years	60 749	497 603	132 742	46 619	737 713
25 -29 years	59 839	135 254	120 726	46 164	361 983
30 -39 years	91 754	271 879	207 620	102 340	673 593
40 -49 years	50 937	411 260	232 101	102 861	797 159
50 -59 years	46 750	486 802	187 672	44 024	765 248
60 -69 years	17 663	532 001	121 864	9 679	681 207
Men	171 771	1 261 452	404 778	185 364	2 023 365
15 -24 years	32 431	266 442	49 977	28 716	377 566
25 -29 years	30 043	82 017	46 329	26 483	184 872
30 -39 years	48 539	163 742	75 592	52 388	340 261
40 -49 years	26 724	234 862	91 587	47 921	401 094
50 -59 years	25 982	255 461	80 034	22 756	384 233
60 -69 years	8 052	258 928	61 259	7 100	335 339
Women	155 921	1 073 347	597 947	166 323	1 993 538
15 -24 years	28 318	231 161	82 765	17 903	360 147
25 -29 years	29 796	53 237	74 397	19 681	177 111
30 -39 years	43 215	108 137	132 028	49 952	333 332
40 -49 years	24 213	176 398	140 514	54 940	396 065
50 -59 years	20 768	231 341	107 638	21 268	381 015
60 -69 years	9 611	273 073	60 605	2 579	345 868

¹ Former basic school first grade. - 6th grade.

Table 145 Highest education completed analysed by age and sex. 2016

Age on 1 Jan. 2016	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total
	per cent								
Total	19,8	4,8	37,0	4,9	17,0	1,5	10,4	4,7	2 917 207
30 -39 years	13,8	5,3	30,1	5,2	16,7	2,8	15,4	10,5	673 593
40 -49 years	16,3	5,6	37,3	6,1	17,1	1,7	11,6	4,2	797 159
50 -59 years	22,1	5,0	39,6	4,6	16,7	0,9	7,9	3,2	765 248
60 -69 years	27,0	2,9	40,4	3,4	17,5	0,5	6,8	1,4	681 207
Men	20,2	4,9	40,1	5,3	11,7	1,4	10,7	5,4	1 460 927
30 -39 years	16,3	5,7	33,4	5,4	10,9	2,6	14,0	11,6	340 261
40 -49 years	18,6	5,5	39,5	7,0	11,4	1,5	11,5	4,9	401 094
50 -59 years	22,5	4,9	42,4	5,0	11,4	0,9	8,8	3,8	384 233
60 -69 years	23,5	3,5	45,1	3,7	13,3	0,6	8,7	1,4	335 339
Women	19,3	4,6	33,8	4,4	22,3	1,5	10,0	4,1	1 456 280
30 -39 years	11,3	4,9	26,8	5,0	22,6	3,1	16,8	9,3	333 332
40 -49 years	14,0	5,8	35,1	5,2	22,8	1,8	11,7	3,5	396 065
50 -59 years	21,6	5,0	36,7	4,2	22,0	0,8	7,0	2,6	381 015
60 -69 years	30,4	2,4	35,9	3,0	21,6	0,5	4,8	1,4	345 868

www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Table 146 Highest education completed analysed by region. 2016

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2016	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education/ ph.d.	Unknown	Total	
Denmark, total	576 469	138 810	1 078 653	2 630	141 738	495 246	42 508	303 018	138 135	2 917 207
Region Hovedstaden	146 879	59 821	262 183	741	42 509	156 125	21 745	162 150	57 723	909 876
Copenhagen	44 269	22 652	60 573	241	12 011	48 843	10 750	66 456	26 437	292 232
Frederiksberg	5 611	3 965	10 117	34	2 233	9 476	1 880	15 246	3 536	52 098
Region Sjælland	97 527	17 825	185 018	223	20 693	70 491	3 826	26 802	15 912	438 317
Region Syddanmark	136 598	23 115	253 344	511	30 459	106 890	6 393	37 057	26 562	620 929
Region Midtjylland	128 060	27 991	253 331	886	34 794	114 401	7 728	57 561	26 234	650 986
Region Nordjylland	67 405	10 058	124 777	269	13 283	47 339	2 816	19 448	11 704	297 099

www.statbank.dk/hfudd10

Table 147 Highest completed education, by labour market. 2015

30-69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
Total	67 281	1 996 616	81 670	775 950	2 921 517
Basic school/not stated	14 434	351 050	26 091	328 468	720 043
General upper-secondary education	8 956	94 604	4 725	30 715	139 000
Vocational education and training	18 077	779 532	29 156	267 061	1 093 826
Qualifying educational programmes	436	587	56	328	1 407
Higher education/PhD	25 378	770 843	21 642	149 378	967 241
Men	27 068	1 051 915	41 902	341 333	1 462 218
Basic school/not stated	6 206	210 160	14 933	141 568	372 867
General upper-secondary education	4 069	50 744	2 487	14 512	71 812
Vocational education and training	6 863	445 741	15 172	126 681	594 457
Qualifying educational programmes	232	464	28	190	914
Higher education/PhD	9 698	344 806	9 282	58 382	422 168
Women	40 213	944 701	39 768	434 617	1 459 299
Basic school/not stated	8 228	140 890	11 158	186 900	347 176
General upper-secondary education	4 887	43 860	2 238	16 203	67 188
Vocational education and training	11 214	333 791	13 984	140 380	499 369
Qualifying educational programmes	204	123	28	138	493
Higher education/PhD	15 680	426 037	12 360	90 996	545 073

www.statbank.dk/hfudd15

Table 148 The ICT sector in Denmark. 2014

	Enterprises	Full-time employees	Turnover	Wages and salaries
	DKK mio.			
ICT industries, total	13 619	80 203	201 700	48 267
ICT manufacturing	271	4 542	10 956	2 253
ICT wholesale trade	1 001	12 045	61 563	7 455
Telecommunications	375	13 774	42 617	6 362
ICT services industries	11 972	49 842	86 563	32 197

Note: The figures cannot be compared with previous publications due to shift to new industry classification.

Table 149 Enterprises' use of ICT. 2016

	Internet access	Own web site	Mobile internet
	per cent		
All enterprises¹	100	93	88
Sectors			
Manufacturing	100	95	89
Construction	100	94	91
Trade and transport etc.	100	91	84
Information and communication	100	98	96
Business service and finance	100	93	93
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	100	91	85
20-49 employees	100	95	89
50-99 employees	100	96	95
100 employees +	100	98	97

¹ All enterprises with at least 10 employees.

www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/vita1

Table 150 Goods and services purchased on the Internet. 2016

	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-89 years	Total
	per cent of age group							
Total	90	89	90	83	76	59	27	77
	per cent of e-shoppers							
Travel arrangements	47	65	69	66	59	58	46	61
Clothes, sports- and recreation goods	71	69	76	61	45	32	27	61
Holiday accommodation	31	58	71	65	62	55	41	57
Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	30	59	66	50	49	41	25	49
Internet, television, phone subscription	41	51	50	41	32	28	30	41
Books, magazines, newspapers	28	36	34	30	30	28	29	31
Electronic equipment	33	37	34	31	22	15	15	30
Video games software	46	41	36	25	14	13	14	30
Computer hardware	33	39	33	31	24	16	18	30
Music, movies	31	29	29	27	18	13	11	25
Food or groceries	11	22	28	23	19	13	12	20
Medicine	7	12	11	16	19	18	18	13
E-learning material	18	16	11	8	5	1	2	10

Note: E-shoppers are those, who have purchased goods on The Internet during The past 12 months.

Table 151 Access to internet in the home

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	per cent of households				
Internet access from home					
Total	92	93	93	94	94
Single adult without children	83	85	89	86	90
Couple without children	99	97	94	95	97
Single adult with children	93	96	98	97	99
Couple with children	99	99	98	98	99
Internet access from home					
Region Hovedstaden	94	94	95	93	95
Region Sjælland	90	89	93	95	95
Region Syddanmark	89	91	90	95	92
Region Midtjylland	94	94	94	93	95
Region Nordjylland	90	93	91	92	95

www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 152 Internet and telephony

	first half 2012 ¹	first half 2014	first half 2016
Subscriber line, fixed network (1.000) ²	2 088	1 762	1 439
Per 100 inhabitants	37,4	31,3	25,1
Mobile subscriptions ³ (1.000)	8 284	8 258	8 357
Per 100 inhabitants ³	148,3	146,4	146
Internet subscriptions (1.000)	2 181	2 342	2 464
Per 100 inhabitants	39,6	41,5	43
xDSL subscriptions (1.000)	1 200	1 165	1 097
Cable modem subscriptions (1.000)	593	660	717
Fibre subscriptions (1.000)	245	367	482
Mobile broadband subscriptions ⁴ (1.000)	5 085	5 910	6 907
Dedicated data subscriptions (1.000)	980	1 135	1 274
----- mio. minutes (first half) -----			
Domestic traffic, fixed network ⁵	4 934	3 746	2 873
International traffic, fixed network ⁵	439	368	283
Domestic traffic, mobile network	11 433	11 995	12 967
International traffic, mobile network	727	699	651
----- mio. (first half) -----			
SMS sent	11 781	9 082	6 923
MMS sent	119	196	231
----- mio. MB in period (year) -----			
Mobile data traffic	34 056	92 532	299 717
----- DKK mio. (year) -----			
Revenues	39 873	40 052	...

¹ 2010 and 2012 have been updated to 1H figures compared to last year. ² Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions ³ Include GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-subscriptions, mobile broadband and active GSM- og UMTS-prepaid cards. A prepaid card is active, if there within the last three months was incoming or outgoing traffic or reloads of the prepaid card. ⁴ Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions. ⁵ Including traffic from fixed network IP telephony.

Source: Danish Energy Agency, www.ens.dk/en

Table 153 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
----- DKK mio. in 2015-prices -----						
Total R&D expenses	55 836	57 115	57 959	58 289	58 254	59 976
The public sector	18 405	19 006	19 954	21 368	21 106	21 618
The private sector	37 431	38 109	38 005	36 921	37 148	38 358
----- DKK mio. in current prices -----						
Total R&D expenses	52 611	52 826	54 383	56 495	57 321	58 661
The public sector	15 897	17 413	18 097	19 450	21 013	22 396
The private sector	36 714	35 413	36 286	37 045	36 308	36 265
----- per cent -----						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.92	2.94	2.98	2.97	2.92	2.96
The public sector	0.96	0.98	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.07
The private sector	1.96	1.96	1.95	1.88	1.86	1.89

www.dst.dk/fui

Culture and National Church

Museums and cultural heritage

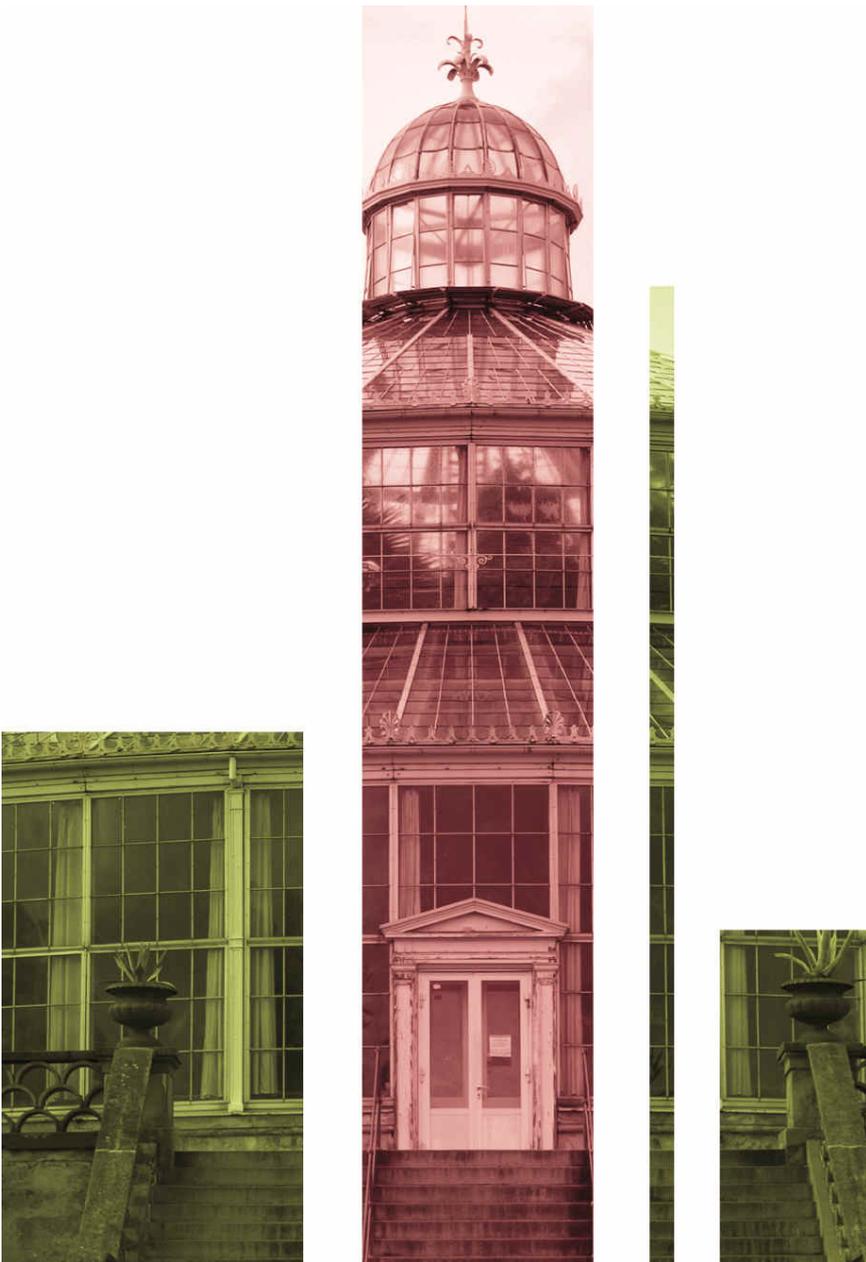
Libraries

Films and media

Theatres

Culture, economy and structure

National Church



Museums and cultural heritage

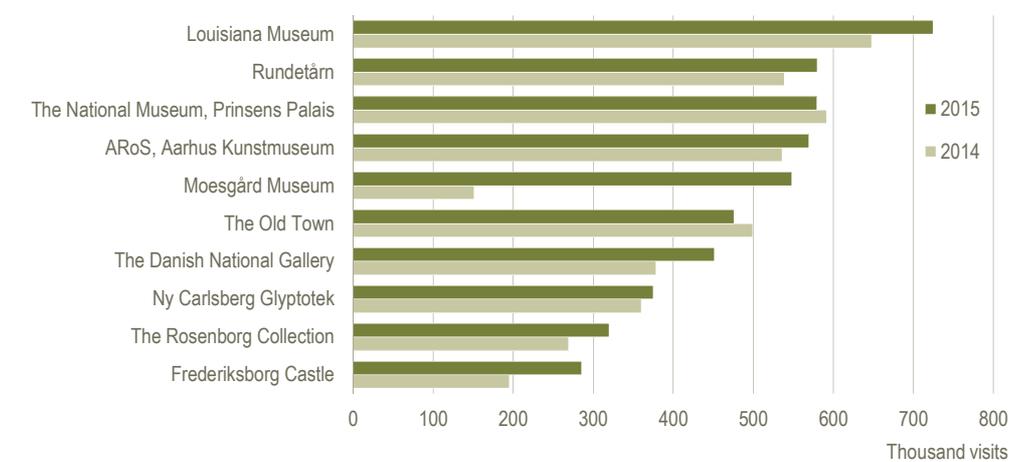
16.1 million visits to museums

In 2015, admission rates of Danish museums reached 16.1 million visitors. Of the 254 museums included in the statistics, 130 are subsidized by the state. Museums subsidized or owned by the state had 12.7 million visitors in 2015, equal to 79 per cent of the total number of visitors in 2015. In 2015, the zoological and botanical gardens had a total of 4.9 million visitors.

Louisiana the most visited museum

Louisiana The Art museum Louisiana account for the highest admission rates of 725,000 visitors. With a total of 580,000 visitors, Rundetårn is now ranked as number two.

Figure 1 Museums - the ten highest admission rates



www.statbank.dk/mus

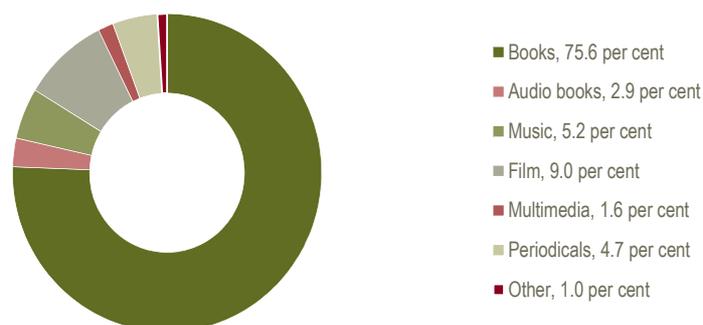
Libraries

Danes borrow fewer books

The population continue to visit public libraries, but they do not borrow as many books as before. Lending of physical books was 26,8 million in 2015, which is 0,8 million fewer loans than the year before. This is a decrease of 3 per cent.

In 2015 the number of downloads was 2,6 mio. e-books. This is an increase of 1 mio. additional downloads compared to the previous year.

Figure 2 Lending from public libraries. 2014



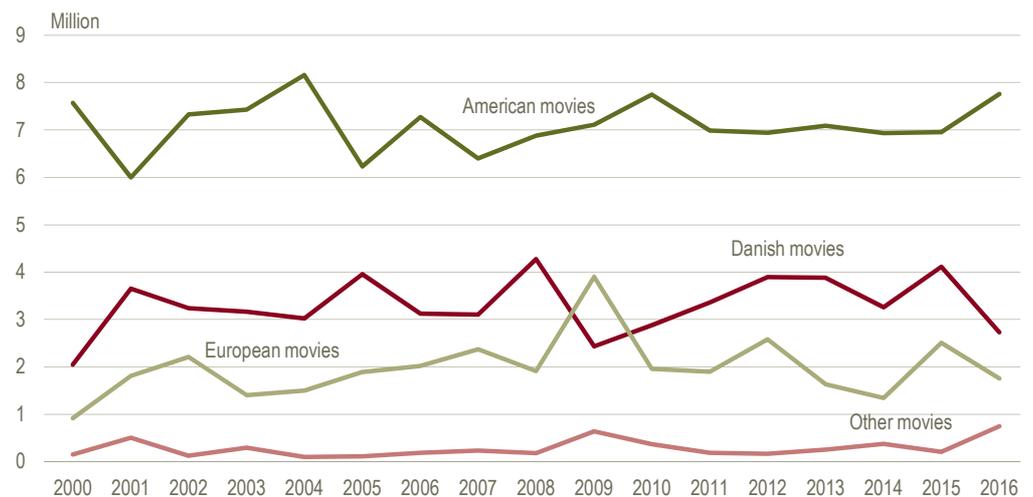
www.statbank.dk/bib1

Films and media

Decrease in the number of tickets sold for films

From 2015 to 2016 the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas saw a decrease of 6 per cent and reached 12,9 million tickets sold. The number of tickets sold for European films showed a decrease of 30 per cent, to 1,8 million tickets in 2016. Danish films accounted for 21 per cent of all tickets sold in 2016. This is a decrease of 3 percentage points compared to the previous year. The most popular Danish film was *Flaskepost fra P* selling 687,842 tickets in 2016.

Figure 3 Tickets sold for movies



www.statbank.dk/bio

Minor fall in daily television viewing

The average Dane above the age of 3 watched TV for 2 hours and 52 minutes in 2015 – a decrease of a single minute compared to the previous year. January is the month of the year, where the Danes watch the most television. In January 2015, average daily TV viewing was 3 hours and 27 minutes. In 2015, August with 2 hours and 24 minutes of daily TV viewing was the month with least time spent in front of the television. Music, entertainment and dramas are watched almost half of the time that Danes spend watching TV (44 per cent).

Figure 4 Television viewing by program type. 2015

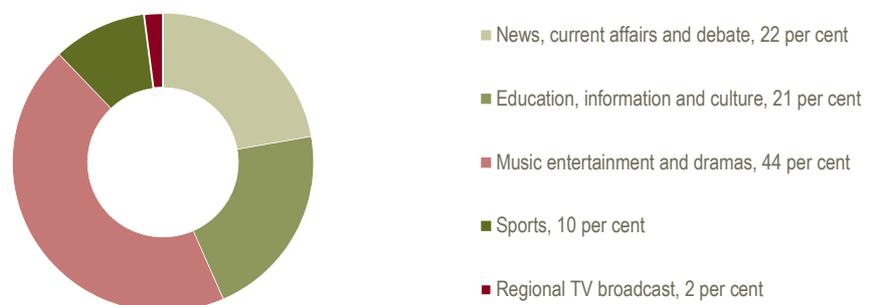
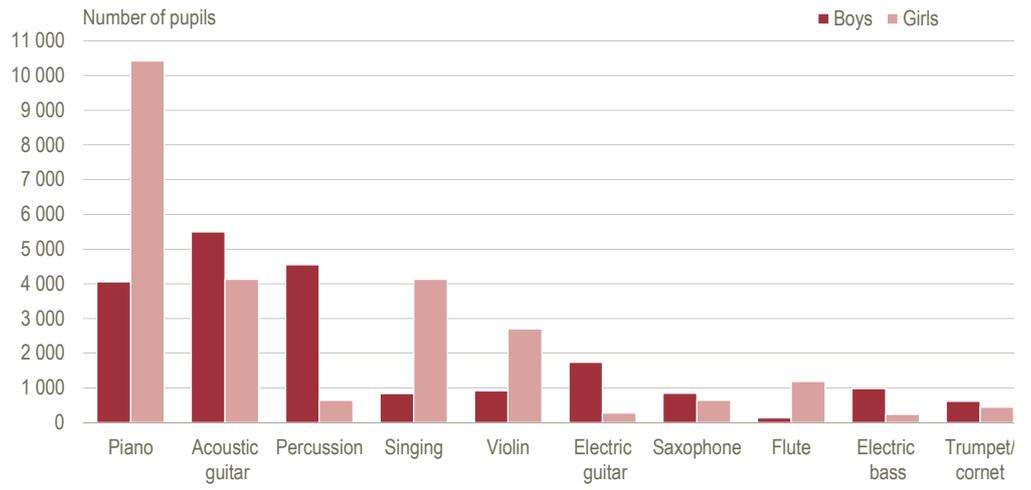


Table 170

Musical schools

In the season 2015/2016, almost 50,700 pupils were given instrument or singing lessons in the Danish music schools. 56 per cent of the pupils were girls and the remaining 44 per cent were boys. With more than 75 per cent of the pupils being female, the flute, singing and the violin can be considered most popular with girls. Conversely, percussion, electric guitar and electric bass can be considered boys' instruments as more than 80 per cent of the pupils are male.

Figure 5 Music school pupils by sex for the ten most popular instruments



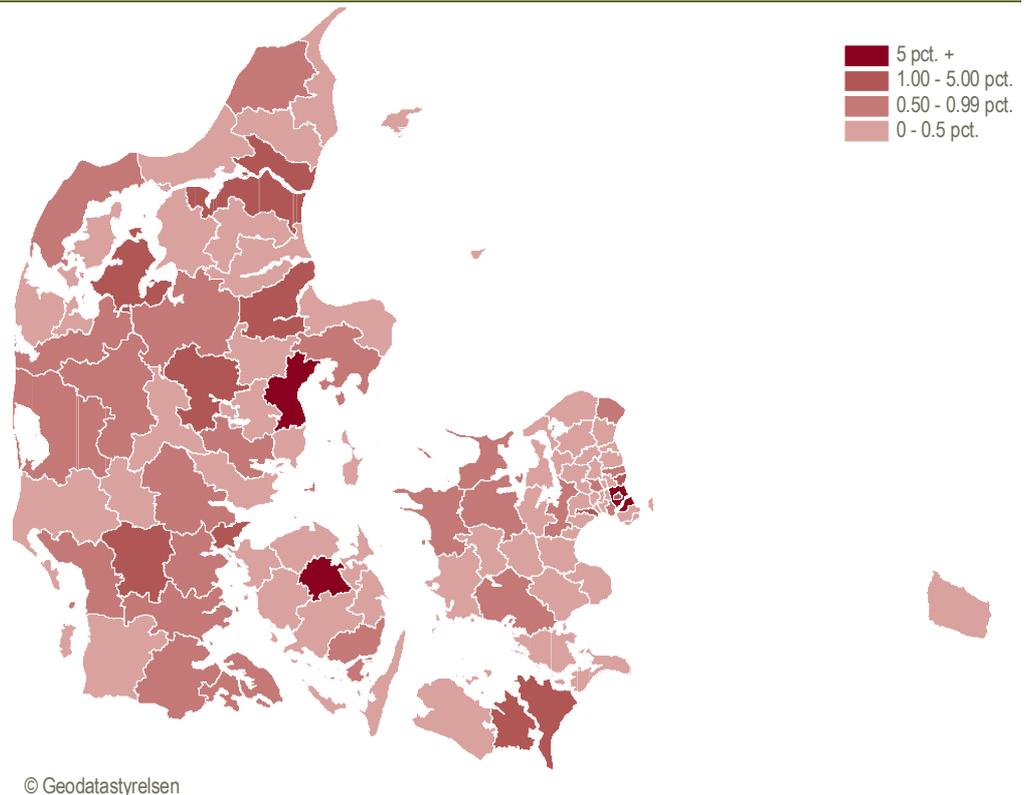
www.statbank.dk/MUSKOL02

Theatres

Every fourth spectator to the performing arts are under 25 years

Slightly more than one out of four spectators who attends a performing arts production are children and adolescents under 25 years. As a new feature details of spectators from season 2015/2016 are divided between adults and children/adolescents under 25 years of age.

Figure 6 Shares of young spectators

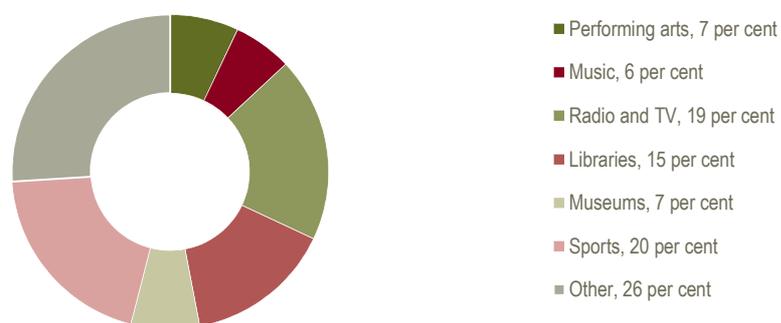


Culture, economy and structure

Sports, Radio and TV receive the largest shares of public funding

Public funding for cultural activities for 2016 was DKK 23.3 billion. The distribution of funding between various cultural domains has only changed slightly from 2015. In 2016, the largest proportions of funding are allocated to *Sports* (20 per cent), *Radio and TV* (19 per cent), and *Libraries* (15 per cent).

Figure 7 Public subsidies to cultural activities. 2016



www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Municipalities and government support different cultural domains

The central government's share of the total public funding for cultural activities increased from 55 per cent in 2015 to 56 per cent in 2016. Conversely, local municipalities decreased their share of the funding from 45 per cent in 2015 to 44 per cent in 2016. Central government and local municipalities support different cultural domains. The municipal funds account for 78 per cent and 76 per cent of public fund-

ing for *Sports* and *Libraries*, respectively. On the contrary, public support is primarily funded by the central government for *Performing Arts* and *Museums*. *Radio and TV* are entirely funded by the central government, while public funding for *Music* is distributed almost equally between the central government and the municipalities.

Public funding for culture is mainly in the form of operating grants

The distribution of public funding by financing type is virtually unchanged from 2015. In 2016, 85 per cent of public funding for culture is in the form of operating grants while construction works receive 6 per cent and projects 6 per cent. The rest is distributed between distribution support (2 per cent) and personal grants (1per cent).

National Church

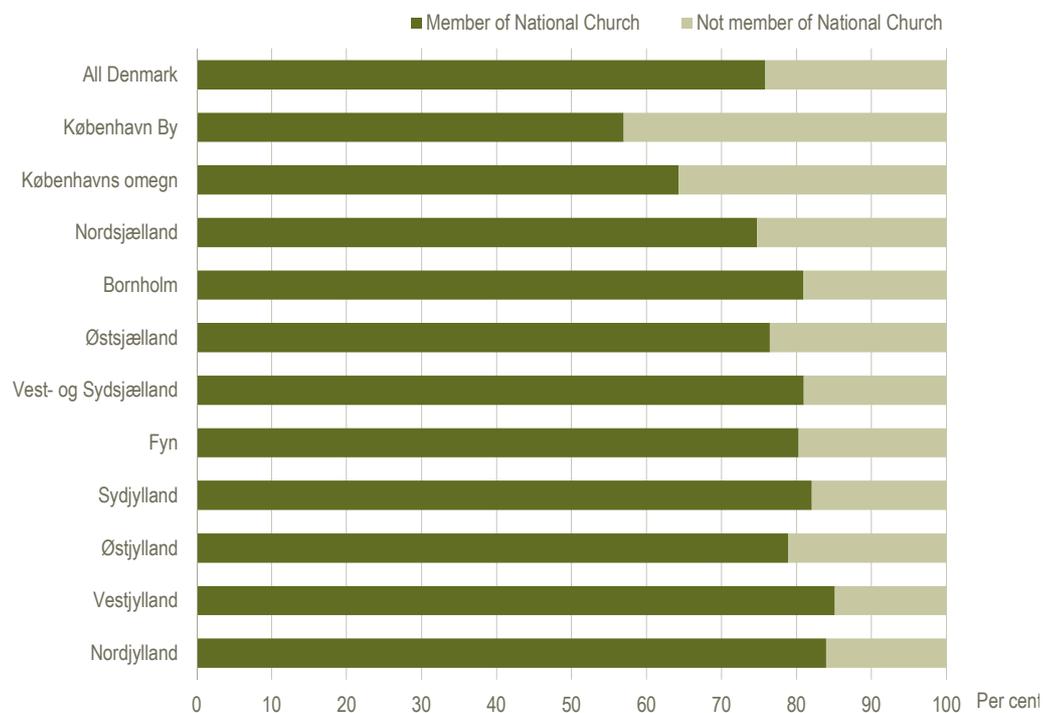
Fewer members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark

An increasing number of people have decided not to be members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. The share of the Danish population with membership was 75.9 per cent on 1 January 2017. The share shows a falling tendency and made up 76.9 per cent in 2016. The share was 82.6 per cent ten years ago.

Largest membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark is seen in Western Jutland

The share of members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark differs among the various regions of Denmark. The region accounting for the highest number is Vestjylland, followed by Nordjylland and Syddjylland. The region with the lowest number of members is København by, followed by Københavns omegn and Nordsjælland.

Figure 8 Membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1 January 2017



www.statbank.dk/km6

Table 154 The National Danish Archives

	2014	2015
	number	
Visits to homepage	4 453 014	3 675 528
Visitors to reading rooms	26 252	24 519
Written enquiries	12 003	14 078
	metres	
Total size of conventional holdings	440 191	451 488
Accessed records	5 112	11 297
	gigabyte	
Total size of electronic holdings	67 411	92 897
Accessed electronic records	25 839	25 486
	full-time equivalents	
Employees, regular	201	202
Employees, subsidised	18	16

www.statistikbanken.dk/arkiv03

Table 155 Admissions to zoological gardens and botanical gardens, etc.

	2014	2015
Total number of zoological gardens	28	28
	thousands	
Admissions total	4 930	4 898
Of which:		
Københavns Zoo	1 137	1 148
Danmarks Akvarium, Den Blå Planet	768	603
Givskud Zoo	300	392
Aalborg Zoo	416	381
Odense Zoo	340	354
Randers Regnskov	247	251
Knuthenborg Safaripark	239	237
Jesperhus Resort	200	195
Nordsømuseum, Nordsøen Oceanium	155	175
Ree Park - Ebeltoft Safari Gravlev	162	171
Jyllands Park Zoo	152	153
Kattegatcentret	129	138
AQUA Silkeborg	116	100
Guldborgsund Zoo & Botanisk Have	74	70
Blåvand Zoo	55	68
Fjord- og bæltcentret i Kerteminde	46	60
Den Geografiske Have	55	54
Skandinavisk Dyrepark, Nødager	47	52
Jyllandsakvariet	43	50
Birkegårdens Haver	35	41
Øresundsakvariet	46	40
Odsherred Zoo - Dyrepark	45	40
Skærup Zoo	35	37

Note: Figures on the individual zoological gardens include zoological gardens for which the number of visitors has been stated for both years and have had more than 30,000 visitors in 2015 only. Admissions total include all zoological gardens.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 156 Admissions to museums

	2014	2015		2014	2015
Total number of museums	255	254			
Cultural historical museums	139	133	Frøslevlejrens museum	51	46
Art museums	45	48	Roskilde Museum	30	45
Natural science museums	5	5	Museum Østjylland, Randers	43	43
Museum like institutions	66	68	Helsingør Kommunes Museer	41	43
Admissions (thousands)			b. Art museums, total	3 376	3 754
a. Cultural historical museums, total	6 802	7 239	Of which:		
Of which:			Louisiana Museum for Moderne Kunst	648	725
Prinsens Palais	591	579	ARoS, Aarhus Kunstmuseum	536	569
Moesgård Museum	151	548	Statens Museum for Kunst	378	451
Den Gamle By, Danmarks Købstadsmuseum	499	476	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	360	375
Rosenborgsamlingen	269	320	Arken Museum for Moderne Kunst	191	259
Frederiksborg Slot	195	285	Designmuseum Danmark	132	172
Kronborg Slot	251	270	Skagens Museum	89	90
Frilandsmuseet	240	248	Brandts	78	85
Vikingskibsmuseet	134	147	Ordrupgaard	117	80
Post & Tele Museum	276	144	Trapholt	75	77
Kongernes Jelling	22	137	Johannes Larsen Museet	41	60
M/S museet for Søfart	155	135	Thorvaldsens Museum	56	56
H.C. Andersens Hus	110	129	Dauids Samling	44	46
Tøjhusmuseet	74	126	KØS Museum for Kunst i Det Offentlige Rum	47	41
Museum Østjylland, Ebeltoft	89	115	Museum Jørn	50	40
Fiskeri- og Søfartsmuseet	110	113	Nivaagaards Malerisamling	30	40
			Danmarks Keramikmuseum Grimmerhus	•	40
			c. Natural science museums, total	290	564
Museet Ribes Vikinger	113	111	Of which:		
Den Fynske Landsby	102	110	Steno Museet	37	257
Museet på Koldinghus	124	108	Zoologisk Museum	129	121
Danmark Borgcenter	104	107	Naturhistorisk Museum, Aarhus	61	66
Amalienborg Museet Christian VIII's Palæ	97	105	Naturama	52	55
Vejle Museum	93	100	Dansk Jagt- og Skovbrugsmuseum	23	40
Arbejdermuseet	96	99			
Dansk Landbrugsmuseum Gl. Estrup	94	90	d. Museum like institutions, total	4 140	4 629
Gammel Estrup Herregårdsmuseet	94	90	Of which:		
Møntergården	85	88	Rundetårn	539	580
Fregatten Jylland	88	85	Det Kongelige Christiansborg	223	272
Liselund Gl. Slot	48	83	Carlsberg Besøgscenter	201	220
Nyborg Slot	80	77	Egeskov Slot	199	211
Hjerl Hedes Frilandsmuseum	74	77	Experimentarium	196	197
Danmarks Jernbanemuseum	67	73	Tycho Brahe Planetarium	158	170
Marstal Søfartsmuseum	65	70	Elvis Museet	10	130
Det Kongelige Bibliotek Bog- og Fotomuseum	64	70	Gavnø Slot	101	110
Kroppedal Museum	95	69	Det Danske Filminstitut/ Museum og Cinematek	105	106
Valdemars Slot, Herregårdsmuseum	63	67	Cisternerne	31	93
Langelands Museum	0	64	Universe Science Park	85	88
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	66	59	Geocenter Møns Klint	63	65
Vikingeborgen Trelleborg	45	56	Esrum Kloster og Møllegård	45	65
Mønsted Kalkgruber	0	55	Historiecenter Dybbøl Banke	89	63
Lyngvig Fyr	48	53	Kunsthal Charlottenborg	55	56
Sønderborg Slot	60	53	Naturbornholm	50	56
Danmarks Tekniske Museum	48	52	Bornholms Middelaldercenter	41	47
Bork Vikingehavn	45	49	Sophienholm	43	42
Museumscenter Hanstholm	49	49	Middelaldercentret, Nykøbing Falster	45	40
Fængselsmuseet	67	49			
Lemvig Museum	46	47	a-d. Total admission	14 609	16 185

Note: Figures for each museum category include all museums. The table includes museums with more than 40,000 visitors in 2015 only.

www.statbank.dk/mus

Table 157 Public libraries, key figures

	2014	2015
loan		
All materials	37 331 808	35 445 654
Books	27 555 076	26 780 412
Talking books	1 170 420	1 020 080
Music recordings	2 173 381	1 841 756
Animated pictures	3 590 608	3 197 619
Multimedia	676 024	581 269
Other materials	382 987	355 439
Serial publications	1 783 312	1 669 079
stock		
All materials	19 747 631	18 743 511
Books	16 086 144	15 320 119
Talking books	405 022	391 409
Music recordings	2 192 765	2 005 952
Animated pictures	540 281	546 995
Multimedia	191 517	177 621
Other materials	241 478	219 455
subscribers		
Serial publications	90 424	81 960
download		
Uses of electronic resources	8 400 175	7 098 410
DKK thousands		
Expenditure, materials	353 769	341 964

www.statbank.dk/bib1

Table 158 Public libraries by activity

	2014	2015
number		
Main libraries	97	97
Branch libraries	354	319
Mobile libraries	33	21
Servicspot	106	96
hours		
Main libraries, weekly opening hours	7 054	7 554
Branch libraries, weekly opening hours	24 623	25 402
Mobile libraries, opening hours	619	394
number		
Active borrowers total	1 803 006	1 888 116
Active borrowers, domestic municipalities	1 582 486	1 654 340
Active borrowers, other municipalities	220 520	233 776
Visitors	35 998 531	37 654 264
Website visits	26 816 880	26 236 419
Website pages visited	145 540 354	145 632 055
Audience workstations	5 155	4 915
Audience workstations with internet	4 976	4 780
Libraryserved institutions	13 518	12 955
Librarians, FTE	1 818.9	1 761.6
Other academic staff, FTE	255.1	268.6
Clerical staff, FTE	1 367.9	1 315.1
Other staff, FTE	291.6	322.2

www.statbank.dk/bib2 and bib8

Table 159		Research libraries	
	2014	2015	
	hours		
Weekly opening hours, main library	1 525	1 641	
Filialernes samlede åbningstid, timer pr. uge	3 102	3 250	
Seats with tablespace	11 214	11 770	
	sqm		
Audience area	85 459	86 237	
Closed storage area	73 728	73 888	
Total building area	202 488	202 730	
	number		
Audience workstations	1 211	1 209	
Website visits	10 191 980	9 898 031	
Website pages visited	133 028 376	144 397 861	
Active borrowers	244 727	235 325	
Visitors	5 223 720	5 662 446	
Loaner requests	771 525	762 594	
Reference requests	230 057	213 230	
Exhibitions	184	185	
Events	319	306	
User education, performed lessons	10 706	11 967	
User education, number of pupils	115 732	125 338	
	FTE		
Staff total	1 269	1 269	
Research librarians	121	119	
Librarians	449	459	
Assistants	328	326	
Other academic staff	171	169	
Other staff	200	195	
Staff of which in the employment scheme	56	48	

www.statbank.dk/forsk1

Table 160 Daily newspapers

	Number of daily newspapers						Circulation					
	Weekdays ¹			Sundays			Weekdays			Sundays		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	thousands											
Daily newspapers, total²	33	32	32	12	11	11	1 248	1 194	1 106	764	701	667
By size of circulation:												
Under 10 000	9	9	9	1	-	-	60	56	54	2	-	-
10 000-19 999	10	9	11	1	2	2	135	101	145	13	13	30
20 000-29 999	2	2	1	1	-	-	48	62	26	22	19	-
30 000-49 999	2	3	6	-	2	2	83	84	265	-	-	92
50 000-99 999	8	7	4	6	5	5	574	351	303	379	346	319
100 000 +	2	2	1	3	2	2	347	540	313	349	324	226

¹ Including free newspapers 24timer, Urban and Metroxpress. ² Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2014.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations
www.statbank.dk/dagblad

Table 161 19 selected newspapers

	Circulation ¹			
	Weekdays ²		Sundays	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	thousands			
MetroXpress	243	313	•	•
24Timer	130	•	•	•
Politiken	92	90	114	117
Jyllands-Posten	85	84	113	109
Berlingske	82	76	97	87
Børsen	60	53	•	•
JydskeVestkysten	50	50	55	54
Fyens Stiftstidende	48	48	53	52
B.T.	53	47	73	66
Ekstra Bladet	52	45	70	61
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	45	40	48	44
Frederiksborg Amts Avis	37	36	•	•
Kristeligt Dagblad	26	26	•	•
Information	20	20	•	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	15	15	•	•
Sjællandske	15	15	•	•
Aarhus Stiftstidende	16	15	19	18
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	15	14	•	•
Horsens Folkeblad	11	11	•	•

¹ Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half of 2014. ² Includes free newspapers 24timer to 2013 and MetroXpress.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations
www.statbank.dk/dagblad

Table 162 Magazines

	Circulation	
	2013	2014
	thousands	
Familie Journalen	160	152
Billed Bladet	150	133
Ude og Hjemme	115	104
Hjemmet	108	101
Se & Hør	117	99
Her og Nu	96	89
Bo Bedre	72	71
Ugebladet Søndag	68	63
Illustreret Videnskab	51	51
Femina	50	44
Alt for damerne	48	43
Costume	37	38
Isabellas	34	35
I Form	32	34
Hendes Verden	31	30
Woman	32	30
M!	32	29
Anders And & Co.	29	26
Vi Unge	30	25
Kig Ind	27	23

Note: Included are major, consumer-paid magazines. Free magazines are not included.

Source: Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations
www.statbank.dk/magasin

Table 163 The most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2016			2016		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-1998	Titanic	1 428	1 09-2016	Flaskepost fra P ¹	688
2 51-2001	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1 332	2 40-2016	Klassefesten 3: Däben ¹	525
3 40-1976	Olsen banden ser rødt ¹	1 201	3 03-2016	The Revenant	341
4 51-2003	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	1 168	4 06-2016	Zootropolis	332
5 51-2009	Avatar	1 159	5 50-2016	Rogue one: A Star Wars Story	330
6 51-2002	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	1 123	6 06-2016	Deadpool	324
7 11-1976	One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest	1 120	7 31-2016	The secret live of Pets	322
8 39-1977	Olsen banden deruda ¹	1 045	8 46-2016	Fantastic beasts and where to find them	319
9 51-1982	E.T. – The Extra Terrestrial	1 019	9 02-2016	Kollektivet ¹	293
10 46-1994	The Lion King	1 009	10 11-2016	Kung Fu Panda 3	280

¹ Danish films.

www.dst.dk/bio

Table 164 Cinemas

	2015	2016
Cinemas at end of year		
Number of cinemas	161	163
Number of cinema screens (thousands)	60	61
Cinema activity		
Paid admissions (thousands)	13 789	12 994
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	940	896

www.statbank.dk/bio1 and bio2

Table 165 Books translated. 2015

	Originalsprog						Danish translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	English/ American	German	French	Other languages	
	number of releases						
Translations, total	573	293	2 705	280	258	421	4 530
Fiction	460	224	1 962	165	211	357	3 379
Non-fiction	113	69	743	115	47	64	1 151

www.statbank.dk/bog03

Table 166 Books published

	2014		2015	
	All editions	First editions	All editions	First editions
	number of releases			
Fiction, total	6 911	5 644	8 089	6 494
Novels and short stories for adults	3 367	2 535	4 047	2 962
Plays for adults	79	78	57	53
Poetry for adults	389	370	504	473
Humour, comics, etc. for adults	119	90	153	105
Novels and short stories for children	2 794	2 442	3 156	2 760
Plays for children	10	10	10	10
Poetry for children	50	45	62	50
Humour, comics, etc. for children	103	74	100	81
Non-fiction, total	13 251	10 556	12 892	10 357
General, museums and the press	114	105	106	103
Miscellaneous scripts	198	60	147	74
Philosophy, psychology and research	586	486	614	499
Religion	323	262	338	306
Social sciences	2 258	1 521	2 144	1 461
Education	842	731	705	624
Folk tradition, anthropology and ethnography	86	68	99	88
Geography, travel, topography	526	393	555	420
Mathematics and arithmetic	168	88	231	59
Natural sciences	622	553	648	586
Medicine and health sciences	1 642	1 403	1 532	1 325
Technique, manufacturing industry and craft	1 391	1 108	1 367	1 015
Agriculture, forestry, gardening and fishing	478	341	369	296
Home and household	557	493	578	514
Commerce, traffic, shipping	239	211	195	158
Arts	626	565	614	560
Theatre, movies, radio, television and music	168	128	142	108
Entertainment, games, sports	536	469	484	451
Literature theory and literature history	120	85	111	102
Linguistics	257	172	270	158
History	460	375	425	346
Personal history	1 054	939	1 218	1 104

www.statbank.dk/bog02

Table 167 Hours of radio broadcasting, DR

	2015		2016	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
Type of programme	43 555	61 319	43 935	61 488
News service	3 664	12 159	3 628	12 101
Current affairs	21 592	5 203	20 943	4 123
Information and culture	956	2 698	1 501	3 744
Drama/Fiction	22	50	30	74
Music	14 131	40 400	13 962	40 557
Entertainment	1 395	583	1 882	539
Sports	1 204	•	1 358	•
Education	•	•	•	•
Choir- and orchestra activity	1	1	46	93
Presentation and Service	590	225	585	257

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)

Table 168 Hours of television broadcasting, DR and TV2

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV2	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	hours			
Television hours of broadcasting, total	43 836	43 809	10 433	10 250
National TV, total	43 836	43 809	7 320	7 295
News service	3 774	3 837	1 343	1 425
Current affairs	3 000	3 059	800	712
Information and culture	15 043	15 541	2 028	2 009
Education	138	226	•	•
Music	675	767	63	61
Entertainment	1 786	2 054	460	620
Danish drama	2 657	1 922	287	237
Foreign drama	14 698	14 616	1 218	1 379
Sports	968	626	852	578
Programme introduction & service	1 097	1 160	269	274
Regional TV, total	•	•	1 735	1 771
Advertising	•	•	1 378	1 184
By kind of production¹				
Own productions	5 329	4 890	2 692	1 868
Other productions	4 412	3 522	2 164	1 972
Repeat broad casts	34 094	35 397	2 464	3 455

¹ For TV2 excl. regional TV and advertising.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV2

www.statbank.dk/for4213

Table 169 Household access to TV-channels

	2014		2015	
	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets	Number of households	Number of households with television- sets
	thousands	per cent	thousands	per cent
Total number of households 1st of Jan.	2 621	•	2 637	•
Of which households with television sets	2 487	100	2 423	100
DR 1	2 424	99	2 385	98
DR 2	2 400	98	2 310	95
DR 3	2 046	83	2 098	87
DR K	2 249	92	2 168	90
DR Ramasjang	2 165	88	2 129	88
DR Ultra	1 687	69	1 816	75
TV2	2 299	94	2 245	93
TV2 ZULU	1 624	66	1 404	58
TV2 Charlie	1 717	70	1 665	69
TV 2 Film	885	36	-	-
TV 2 News	1 632	66	1 521	63
TV2 Fri	1 109	45	1 122	46
TV3	1 808	74	1 744	72
TV3+	1 378	56	1 279	53
TV3 Puls	1 241	51	1 170	48
TV 3 Sport 1	955	39	840	35
TV 3 Sport 2	716	29	673	28
Kanal 4	1 576	64	1 477	61
Kanal 5	1 768	72	1 671	69
6'eren	1 347	55	1 230	51
Investigation Discovery	754	31	670	28
Canal 8 Sport	691	28	-	-
Canal 9	992	40	931	38
Discovery Channel	1 196	49	1 031	43
Discovery World	346	14	371	15
Discovery Science	256	10	285	12
TLC Danmark	912	37	874	36
Animal Planet	1 146	47	1 030	43
National Geographic	1 075	44	969	40
Cartoon Networks	963	39	867	36
Boomerang	742	30	702	29
MTV	1 055	43	913	38
Nickelodeon	881	36	817	34
Nick Jr.	498	20	505	21
VH-1	839	34	774	32
TCM	774	32	710	29
TNT	619	25	631	26
Disney Channel	1 058	43	953	39
Disney Junior	695	28	669	28
Disney XD	802	33	734	30
Eurosport	1 058	43	951	39
Eurosport 2	783	32	755	31

Source: TNS Gallup A/S, Annual Survey

www.statbank.dk/dis136

Table 170 Viewing time by channel and type of program. 2015

	News, Current Affairs and Debate	Education, Information and Culture	Music, Entertainment, Drama and Fiction	Sport	Regional Television
	per cent				
Total Program viewing time	22	21	44	10	2
DR1	30	21	46	5	0
DR2	48	31	21	0	0
DR3	6	27	58	10	0
DR K	3	55	43	0	0
DR Ramasjang	2	31	66	0	0
TV 2	29	22	30	10	8
TV 2 Zulu	0	1	98	0	0
TV 2 Charlie	0	2	98	0	0
TV 2 News	95	5	0	0	0
TV3	0	37	62	0	0
TV3+	0	6	49	45	0
TV3 PULS	0	79	21	0	0
Kanal 4	4	34	62	0	0
Kanal 5	8	2	82	8	0
6'eren	1	13	56	30	0

Source: TNS Gallup and TV-meter Annual Report

www.statistikbanken.dk/for4213 and for4214

Table 171 The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV2, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV2	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	thousands			
Number of household	2 382	2 390	2 382	2 390
Radio and TV licenses¹	2 477²	2 390³	2 477²	2 390³
Of which: Medielicens	2 382	2 390	•	•
Companies witch pay licenses	95	...	•	•
	DKK mio.			
Annual accounts				
Revenue, total	4 316	4 026	2 570	2 638
Of which: Licenses	3 863	3 688	-	-
Commercial, sponsors	9	0	1 268	1 270
Other	445	338	1 301	1 367
Total costs	3 906	3 665	2 238	2 443

¹ DR- licenses and Programme service collects the total licenses fees for DR, TV2, local radio- and TV and others. ² 25.12.2014. ³ 25.12.2015.

Source: DR and TV2

Table 172 Activities at danish theatres. 2015/2016

	Productions	Performances	Audience
	number		
All theatres, total	670	9 642	2 161 157
Plays	260	5 151	1 026 943
Musicdrama/opera	83	1 194	480 680
Ballet and Dance	47	491	166 968
Newcircus, Performance, etc.	52	746	86 293
Other genres	86	1 068	191 155
Genre, not stated	142	992	209 118
State-subsidized theatres, total	577	8 335	1 585 403
Plays	250	4 850	836 294
Musicdrama/opera	76	1 136	454 613
Ballet and Dance	29	226	105 836
Newcircus, Performance, etc.	49	727	84 928
Other genres	69	703	55 511
Genre, not stated	104	693	48 221
Non state-subsidized theatres, total	93	1 307	575 754
Plays	10	301	190 649
Musicdrama/opera	7	58	26 067
Ballet and Dance	18	265	61 132
Newcircus, Performance, etc.	3	19	1 365
Other genres	17	365	135 644
Genre, not stated	38	299	160 897

www.statbank.dk/scene01

Table 173 Public Funding for Cultural Purposes. 2016

	Sports and Recreation	Cultural and Natural Heritage	Media, Library and Literature	Performing Arts and Music	Visual Arts and Design	Other Cultural Activities	Total
	mio. DKK						
Total public funding	4 715	2 012	8 943	3 068	567	3 970	23 274
Municipalities	3 688	713	2 693	1 024	•	2 014	10 133
Total state funding	1 026	1 299	6 250	2 044	567	1 956	13 142
National Budget – Ministry of Culture	8	1 278	1 708	1 959	140	1 359	6 452
National Budget – Other Ministries	•	•	89	•	416	1	506
Lotto Funds	1 019	20	17	85	11	596	1 749
License Fee - Public Service Broadcasting	•	•	4 435	•	•	•	4 435

www.statbank.dk/bevil02

Table 174 Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	2015
	thousands members
Youth organizations, total¹	86
The Danish Scout Association	30
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	22
The Green Girl Guides in Denmark	4
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	25
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	1
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	4
Sports Federations²	
The Danish Sports Federations	1 909
Badminton	80
Football (DBU)	337
Golf	152
Gymnastics	177
Handball	106
Riding	69
Sailing	52
Swimming	182
Tennis	57
Other federations	697
The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations	1 522
Badminton	110
The Danish Rifle Federation	50
Football	251
Gymnastics	296
Handball	97
Swimming	198
Tennis	51
Other federations	363
Sports for children	8
Exercise and leisure	71
Continuation schools, etc.	27
The Danish Firms' Sports Federations	367
Badminton	15
Football	23
Handball	2
Bowling	14
Fitness centre	55
Keep-fit exercises	28
Jogging	38
Other sports	192
Other outdoor activities organizations	
The Danish Camping Association	98
The Danish Cyclist Federation	15
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	125
The Danish Hunting Federation	92
The Danish Garden Society	31
The Danish Hikling Association	9
The Danish Ornithological Society	16

¹ Includes members of the uniformed groups under the association for children's and youth organizations.

² Includes active members, the other organizations include associate members too. If a person takes part in more than one sport, the person will usually be counted more than once.

Source: The organizations
www.statbank.dk/medlem

Table 175 Attendance at selected sporting events

	Season 2013/2014			Season 2014/2015			Per cent changes in the number of avr. attendance
	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	Attendance	Matches	Average attendances per match	
Football							
Football – International (in Denmark)	80 742	4	20 186	120 439	6	20 073	-0.6
Superleague – men	1 570 027	198	7 929	1 372 536	198	6 932	-12.6
1st Division – men	266 508	198	1 346	336 600	198	1 700	26.3
2nd Division – men	137 280	480	286	194 400	480	405	41.6
Handball							
Handball league – men	382 914	420	912	380 174	420	905	-0.8
1st Division – men	86 116	364	237	74 499	416	179	-24.5
Handball league – women	154 349	280	551	134 438	274	491	-10.9
1st Division – women	34 987	372	94	35 867	416	86	-8.5
Ice hockey							
Al-Bank league – men	268 504	180	1 491	266 714	180	1 482	-0.6
Play-offs and final games - men	93 468	38	2 459	101 875	39	2 612	6.2
Season, total ¹ – men	361 972	218	1 661	368 589	219	1 683	1.3
Badminton²							
Denmark Open (Aarhus)	11 445	..	..	13 306	..	..	..
Copenhagen Masters (Cph.)	3 763	..	..	3 693	..	..	..
DM (Aalborg)	2 298	..	..	2 417	..	..	..
Hold-finalen (Guldmatchen - Cph.)	1 318	..	..	1 383	..	..	..
Basketball							
Basketball league – men	98 670	167	591	124 602	167	746	26.2

¹ Cup ties are excluded. ² Only larger tournaments, includes badminton for both men and women.

Source: Danish Football Association, Danish Handball Association, Danish Ice Hockey Union, Danish Badminton Federation, Danish Basketball Federation
www.statbank.dk/sport1

Table 176 Activity rates by education institution. November 2014

	graduation years 2004-2013		
	All sexes	Female	Male
	per cent		
All education institutions	88.9	87.2	91.1
The Aarhus School of Architecture	92.6	92.1	93.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture	89.8	88.6	91.3
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Design	86.9	84.2	93.0
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation	91.1	89.1	100
Kolding School of Design	88.9	87.7	91.5
The Royal Danish Academy of Music	87.5	83.5	91.9
Rhythmic Music Conservatory	88.3	80.5	90.7
The Royal Academy of Music, Aarhus/Aalborg	91.3	90.3	92.0
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – music	90.7	91.6	89.9
The Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts, Southern Denmark – drama	94.7	94.6	94.9
The Danish National School of Performing Arts	85.8	80.7	91.5
The School of Acting at the Theatre of Aarhus	88.7	82.9	94.4
The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools	77.1	74.8	79.7
The National Film School of Denmark	81.4	78.9	83.2

www.statbank.dk/kubesk2

Table 177 National Church divisions. 2017

1 January	Church divisions			
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Parishes
All Denmark	2 339	2 057	104	2 165
København Diocese	115	215	9	93
Helsingør Diocese	166	286	13	147
Roskilde Diocese	337	274	13	313
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	59	4	103
Fyn Diocese	243	180	11	232
Haderslev Diocese	186	188	7	173
Ribe Diocese	211	156	8	201
Aarhus Diocese	358	312	14	328
Viborg Diocese	287	172	11	276
Aalborg Diocese	327	215	14	299

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

Table 178 Religious ceremonies at the National Church. 2016

	Baptisms as per cent of children born in 2016	Confirmations in 2016 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 January 2017	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2016
	per cent		
All Denmark	67.9	67.8	84.8
Copenhagen Diocese	41.3	40.4	70.1
Helsingør Diocese	63.2	57.1	79.0
Roskilde Diocese	78.7	72.0	83.9
Lolland-Falster Diocese	85.5	75.6	83.4
Fyn Diocese	75.4	70.2	87.1
Haderslev Diocese	77.5	76.1	90.3
Ribe Diocese	81.6	79.7	92.3
Aarhus Diocese	69.5	72.5	88.2
Viborg Diocese	83.8	75.6	92.5
Aalborg Diocese	83.3	78.6	91.8

Source: Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs

www.statbank.dk/km44

Table 179

Membership of the National Church. 2017 - correction

	National Church members as percentage of population							National Church members
	All Denmark			Dioceses of residence				
	Men	Women	Total	Copenhagen	Helsingør, Roskilde and Lolland-Falster	Funen	Jutland	
	per cent								thousands
1 January								
Total	73.5	78.2	75.9	58.1	73.9	80.3	81.4	4 362
0-4 years	58.0	58.2	58.1	35.8	55.2	63.4	73.5	173
5-9 years	69.4	69.7	69.6	44.2	66.1	74.2	80.7	228
10-14 years	75.3	76.2	75.7	50.4	72.5	79.2	84.3	254
15-19 years	79.1	81.0	80.0	57.6	77.9	83.0	86.2	280
20-29 years	69.1	72.0	70.5	60.5	67.1	75.0	74.6	540
30-39 years	63.6	69.7	66.6	52.3	63.7	73.6	75.7	449
40-49 years	72.3	78.1	75.2	57.5	73.1	80.4	83.6	588
50-59 years	76.3	82.5	79.4	64.5	77.5	82.4	82.3	621
60-69 years	79.4	84.6	82.1	65.9	79.4	84.7	87.2	552
70-79 years	84.7	89.8	87.4	74.0	84.9	90.0	84.9	448
80 years +	90.0	93.0	91.8	84.4	89.7	93.5	82.5	229

www.statbank.dk/km55

Labour, income and wealth

Labour force participation

Employment

Unemployment

Commuting

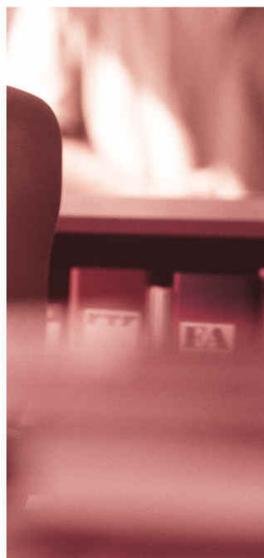
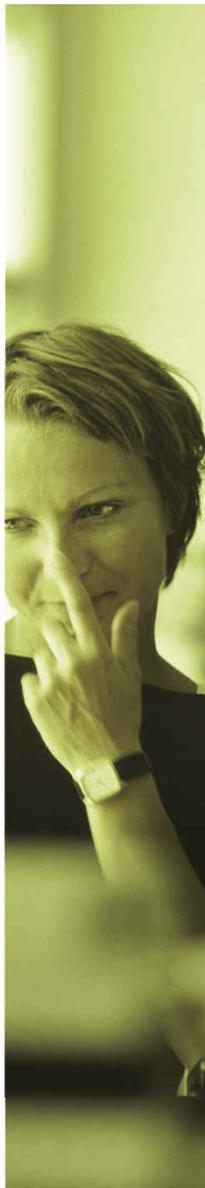
Absence and work stoppages

Earnings and labour costs

A European perspective

Income

Wealth and debt



Labour force participation

Men and women's activity rate – the difference decreases

Labour market statistics are based on the basic concepts adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), according to which the population is divided into three groups:

- Employed
- Unemployed
- Persons outside the labour force

The labour force consists of employed and unemployed persons. The activity rate is calculated as the labour force in relation to the population that is of working age (16-64-year-olds).

Developments from 1980 to 2015 show significant differences between men and women. Women's activity rate increased primarily in the 1980s. The increase in the activity rate for women started, in reality before, but Statistics Denmark has only made annual calculations of the population attachment to the labour market from 1980 and onwards. The activity rate of men decreased in the 1980s.

In the 1990s, in which Denmark had a period of recession, the activity rate of both men and women decreased during most of the period. The fall in the activity rate for women ceased in 1997, and thereafter the activity rate for women rose until 2002. During the same period the activity rate for men continued to fall. From 2006 until 2008 activity rates for both men and women increased slightly. After this, activity rates for both men and women decreased due to the economic crisis. The fall in activity rates is extra big, because the statistics were subject to adjustments in November 2008. Consequently, information for 2008 and onwards is not strictly comparable with previous years. From 2015 the activity rate for both men and women increases slightly.

Figure 1
Activity rate of 16-64-year-olds. Nov. 1983-2015

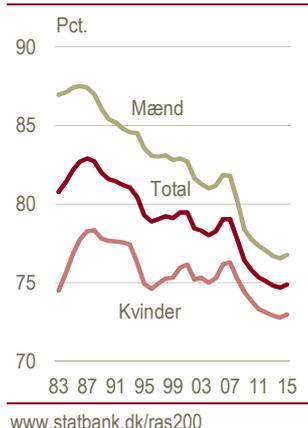
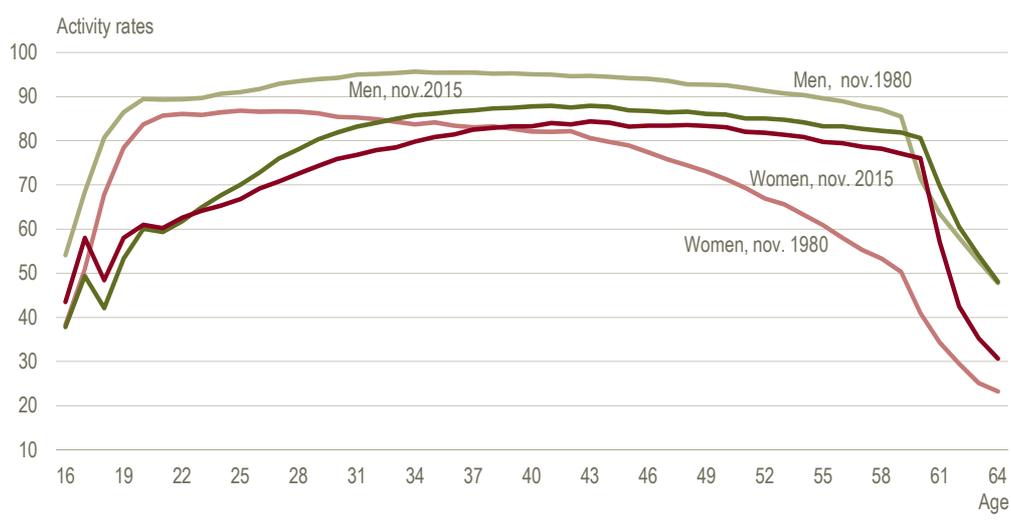


Figure 2 Activity rate by age



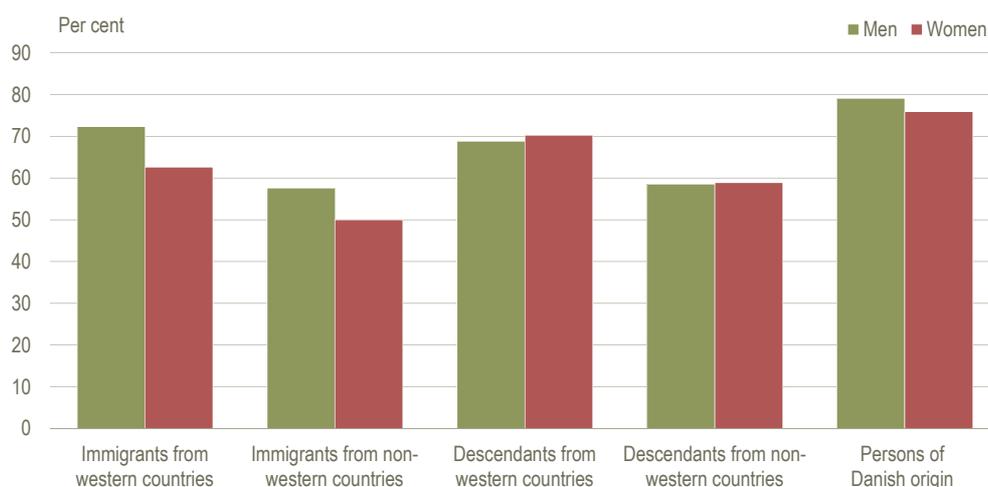
The increasing labour force participation for women implies that their activity rates distributed by age have changed significantly over time. In 1980 women's activity rates already began to decrease in their early thirties. When women were in their mid-forties, they began, to a considerably extent, to leave the labour market. In 2015 women's activity rates remain at a high level until they reach the age of 60, which is similar to the pattern of men.

Activity rates for women are lower than for men except for the youngest age-groups. Thus women have higher activity rates than men until the age of 21. For both men and women activity rates for 18 year olds are lower than for 17 year olds.

Immigrants and their descendants in the labour market

The number of immigrants and their descendants of working age increased from 108,000 to 525,000 in the period November 1980-2015. Especially, the number of immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries has increased. There were 36,000 immigrants and descendants from non-western countries aged 16-64 in 1981, while the figure was 330,000 in 2015.

Figure 3 Activity rate of 16-64-year-old immigrants and their descendants. Nov. 2015



www.statbank.dk/ras200

Immigrants' activity rate is lower than that of persons of Danish origin. Simultaneously, the difference between men's and women's activity rate is relatively large for immigrants from non-western countries.

The groups of descendants from non-western countries have a slightly higher activity rate than immigrants from non-western countries. Simultaneously the difference between activity rates for men and women are smaller than for immigrants from non-western countries. Descendants from non-western countries mainly consists of persons aged between 16 and 30, and for that reason a substantial proportion of the group still attend an education, and only a small number of them are in the age groups where activity rates normally are high. Therefore it is not possible to draw valid conclusions concerning their integration on the labour market.

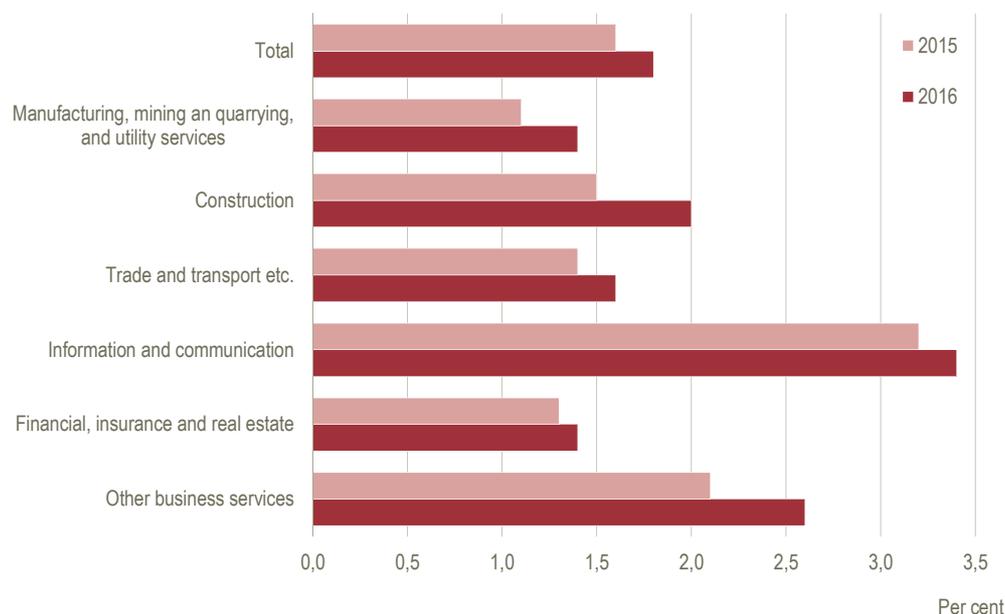
Increase in the job vacancy rate

The average for the four quarters made in 2016 in the private sector accounted for a total number of job vacancies of 30,000. The job vacancy rate has increased with 0.2 percentage point to 1.8 per cent from 2015 to 2016. The share of job vacancies is defined as the job vacancy rate and measures the percentage of job vacancies in relation to the total sum of job vacancies and occupied posts.

The industry group information and communication had in 2016 a job vacancy rate of 3.4 per cent, which were the industry group with the highest job vacancy rate. Construction and other business services had both an increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.5 percent point (to respectively 2.0 per cent and 2.6 per cent) and were the groups with the highest increase. The smallest job vacancy rate were found in

the industry groups of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services and financial, insurance and real estate which both had a rate of 1.4 per cent.

Figure 4 Job vacancies by industry



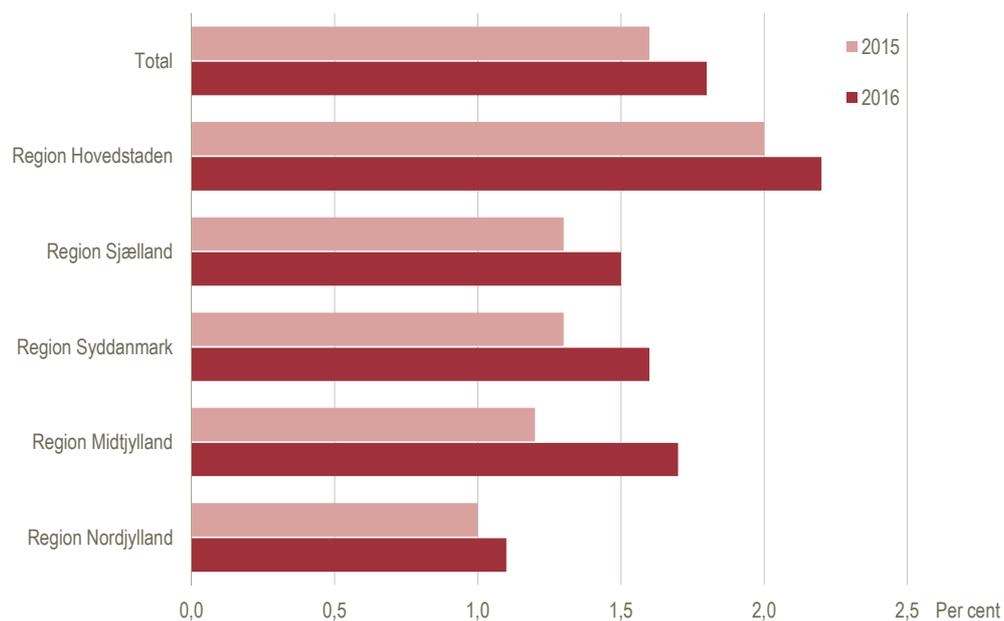
www.statbank.dk/ls01

Small workplaces have the largest share of job vacancies

Small workplaces (less than 10 employees) accounted for more job vacancies than large workplaces. In 2016 small workplaces had a job vacancy rate of 2.2 per cent. The job vacancy rate was 1.7 per cent for workplaces with 10-49 employees and 1.8 per cent for workplaces with 50-99 employees. The largest workplaces (more than 100 employees) had a job vacancy rate of 1.6 per cent, which also was the lowest share

Region Hovedstaden has the highest share of job vacancies

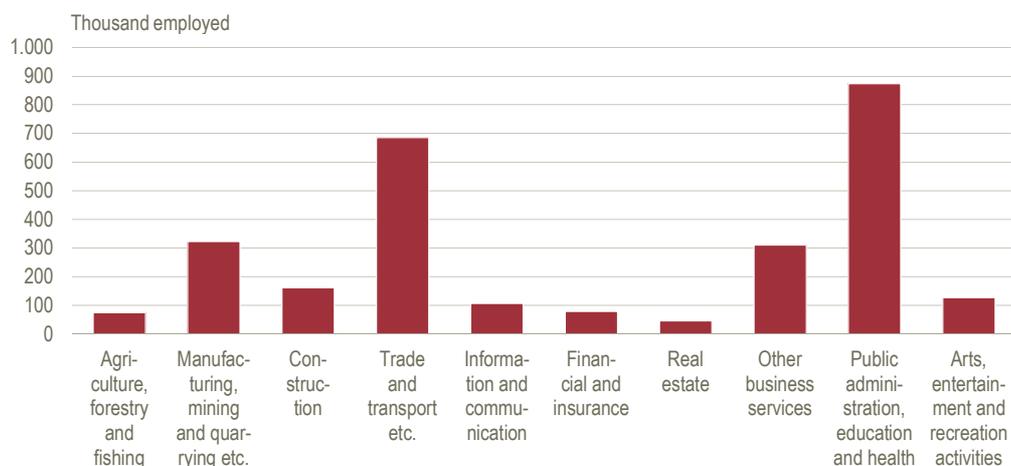
With a job vacancy rate of 2.2 per cent the largest share of job vacancies was seen in Region Hovedstaden in 2016. The highest increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.5 percentages had Region Midtjylland with a job vacancy rate of 1.7 per cent. Region Nordjylland had the smallest increase in the job vacancy rate with 0.1 percentage point to 1.1 per cent. The lowest share was therefore seen in Region Nordjylland, as only 1.1 per cent of all vacant and occupied jobs were vacant.

Figure 5 Job vacancies by region

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Employment

The service sector accounts, by far, for the highest number of persons employed in Denmark. The largest industry groups are thus *public administration, education and health* employing 874,000 persons (corresponding to 31.3 per cent of persons employed) and *trade and transport etc.* employing 685,000 persons (24.5 per cent of persons employed). Primary industries, e.g. *agriculture, forestry and fishing*, account for a substantially lower share employing 74,000 persons (2.7 per cent of persons employed).

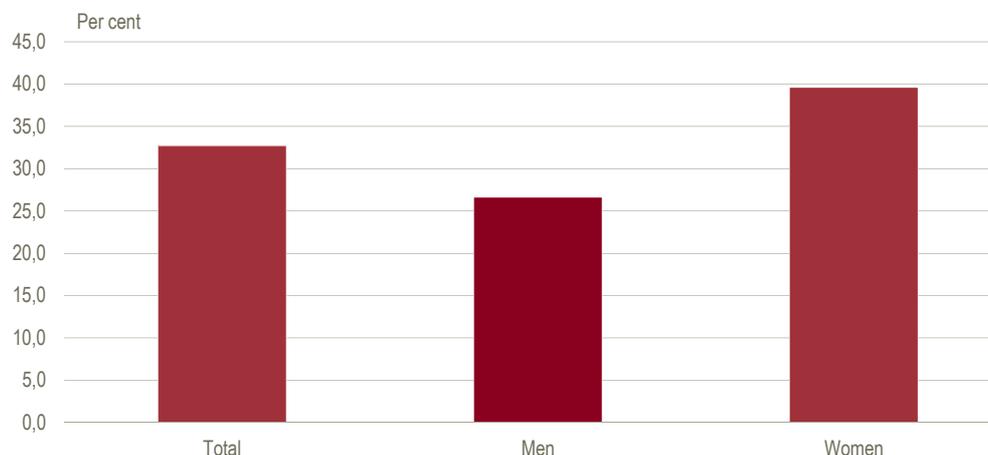
Figure 6 Employed by industry. 2015

www.statbank.dk/atr116

Women work fewer hours than men

The number of hours worked by women is lower than the number of hours worked by men. In 2015, 39,6 per cent of women were working part-time, while only 26,6 per cent of men were working part-time.

Figure 7 Persons working part-time 2015



Note: Part-time is defined as persons working less than 32 hours per week in their main activity.

Source: Working Time Account

Increasing employment in the private sector

From 2014 to 2015, the number of employed increased by 35,200 persons, corresponding to 1.3 per cent. It is a somewhat stronger growth than the year before, where employment increased by 27,900 persons or 1.0 per cent. The increase since 2012 comes after a very sharp decline in employment from 2008 to 2010 and a more moderate decline from 2010 to 2012. Overall, employment was 117,300 persons lower in 2015 than in 2008.

From 2014 to 2015, employment in *corporations and organizations* increased by 33,700 persons (1.7 per cent), while employment in the *general government* increased by 1,500 persons (0.2 per cent).

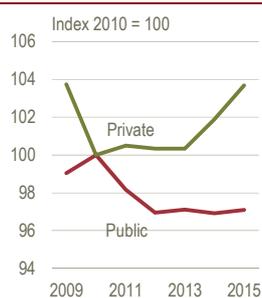
From 2010 to 2015, employment in *corporations and organizations* has been increasing by an average of 13,900 persons (0.7 per cent) per year, while employment in the *general government* has been declining by an average of 4,900 persons (0.6 per cent) per year. From 2008 to 2010, there was the reverse development in the sectors. From 2008 to 2010 employment decreased in *corporations and organizations* by an average of 95,800, equivalent to 4.7 per cent per year, while employment in the *general government* increased on average by 14,600 persons, corresponding to 1.8 per cent per year.

The *general government* sector includes central government, regional government, municipal government, and social security funds. *Corporations and organizations* include private corporations, public corporations, private non-profit organizations and international organizations.

Increasing employment for both men and women in 2015

From 2014 to 2015 male employment increased by 21,700 persons or 1.5 per cent, and female employment increased by 13,500 persons (1.0 per cent).

Figure 8 Employment by sector

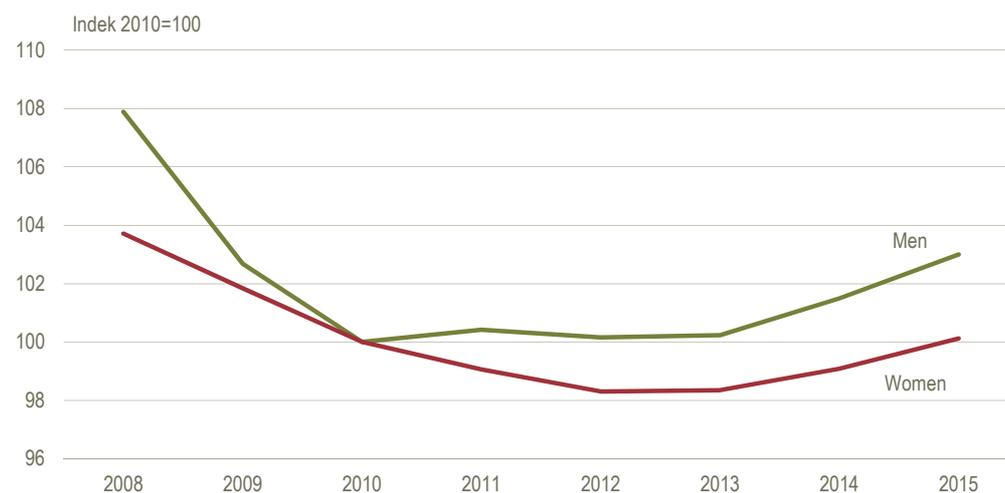


www.statbank.dk/atr122

After a sharp drop in male employment by 114,100 persons from 2008 to 2010 male employment increased until 2015. In 2015, there were 43,400 more employed men than in 2010.

Female employment fell every year from 2008 to 2012. In total the employment of women fell by 70,200 persons in this period. Since 2012, women's employment has increased and in 2015 there were 23,600 more employed women than in 2012.

Figure 9 Employment by sex



www.statistikbanken.dk/atr122

More hours worked in 2015

From 2014 to 2015, the number of hours worked increased by 2.0 per cent. Also the year before, the number of hours worked increased, but only by 0.6 per cent. These increases in hours worked come after a sharp decline from 2008 to 2010 and again a certain decrease from 2011 to 2012. From 2010 to 2011, the number of hours worked increased.

Unemployment

Decrease in the total gross unemployment since 2012

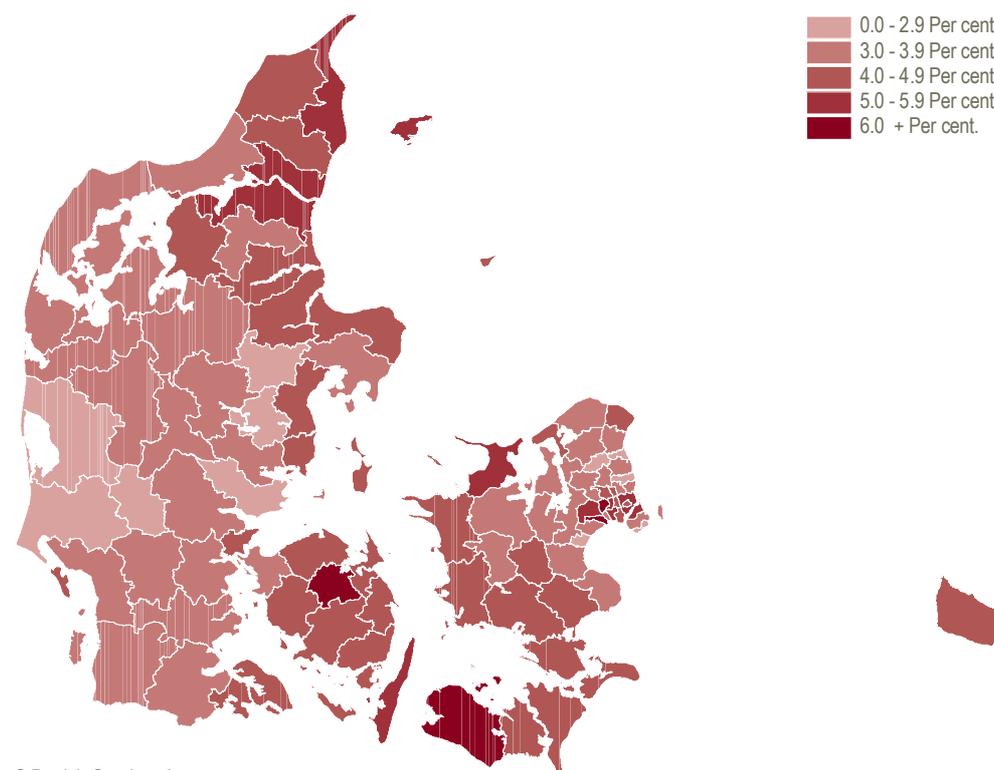
The monthly seasonally adjusted gross unemployment reached the lowest level in present time in the summer 2008. From 2008 to 2010 the unemployment increased sharply, corresponding to more than a doubling. These increase in unemployment had particularly a great impact on men. From 2010 to 2012 the total gross unemployment has largely remained unchanged. From 2012 and onwards there has been a slight falling tendency from around 6.0 per cent of the labour force to 4.2 per cent in 2016.

Figure 10 Gross unemployment in per cent of the labour force, seasonally adjusted

www.statbank.dk/aus07

Today women have the highest unemployment level - again

The increasing unemployment from 2008 to 2010 had a far greater impact on men than women. This was due to the fact that the sectors with the highest unemployment increases – industry, construction and service sector – are typically employed by men. Since the beginning of 2010 the difference between men and women's unemployment has fallen by more than 2 per cent point to the same level for men and women at the end of 2012 and through 2013. Since then women have been affected by unemployment to a slightly higher degree (0.3-0.5 per cent) than men. In a historical perspective, women have also predominately accounted for the highest unemployment rate. Before 2008 we have to go back as far as 1976 in order to find a situation where unemployment (in per cent of the labour force) was higher among men than among women.

Figure 11 Gross unemployment by municipality, seasonally adjusted. December 2016

© Danish Geodata Agency

www.statbank.dk/aus08**Big differences in the gross unemployment near Copenhagen**

In December 2016 you find the lowest gross unemployment north of the city of Copenhagen and in the middle of Jylland. At the same time you find the highest gross unemployment south of Copenhagen, on the small islands and in Odense. The lowest gross unemployment, in per cent of the labor force, you find in the municipality of Hedensted with 2.3 per cent, Dragør (2.5), Allerød (2.5), Hørsholm (2.5) og Skanderborg (2.5). In the other end you find Ishøj (7.0), Lolland (6.4), Odense (6.2) and Albertslund (6.0).

Commuting**Longer commuting distances**

In 2014 every Dane travelled, on average, a distance of 20.4 km to and from home and work. That is a bit longer compared to 2013 where the average commuting distance was 19.8 km. On average, men are working 23.9 km away from their home in 2014, while women in average only travel 16.7 km to their job. This implies that the difference between the average commuting distance for men and women in 2014 is 7.2 km, which is a minor fall from 2008, where the difference was 7,3 km.

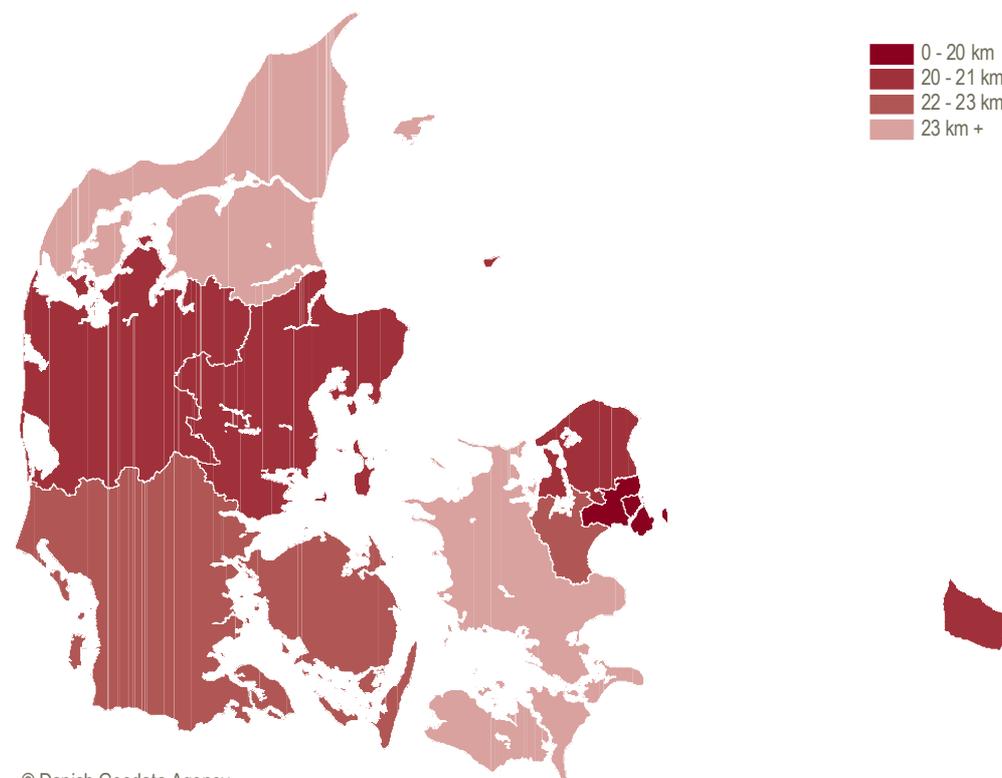
The commuting distance is calculated as the shortest road distance between the home and work. The statistic covers all employed persons who are not living and working at the same address. Commuting usually involves a daily journey between the home and work, but in some cases the journey takes place at more irregular intervals.

Commuters from Copenhagen account for the shortest distance

People living in Vest- and Sydsjælland account for the longest commuting distance to their work, i.e. an average of 28.6 km. People living in København and Køben-

havns Omegn only commute, respectively, 12.4 and 13.1 km to their work. People, who are living in all other provinces, commute between 20.8 and 23.1 km to their work.

Figure 12 Commuting. November 2014



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Absence

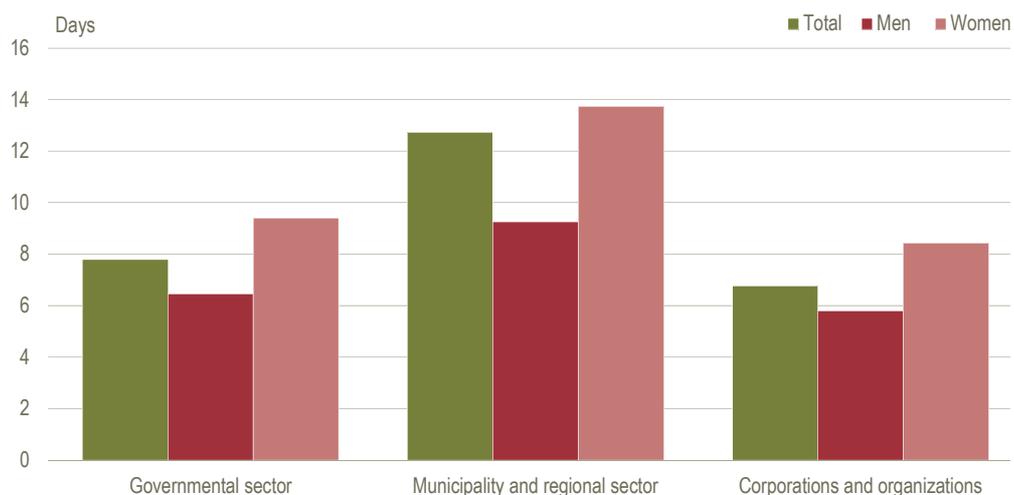
Women are more absent due to sickness than men

The employees in the regions and the municipalities were on average absent from work 12.7 days due to sickness in 2015. In the governmental sector, employees were, on average, absent 7.8 days due to sickness whereas employees in the private sector were absent 6.8 days.

In all sectors women are more absent from work due to sickness than men are, and the different absence figures between the sectors are partly due to the different proportions of men and women in the sectors.

Within regions and municipalities 77 per cent of the employees are women whereas the proportion of women in the governmental sector is 46 per cent and 36 per cent in the private sector.

In the three sectors the occupation of the employees differs. This has an impact on the extent of absence. In the regions and the municipalities a large share of the employees are for instance occupied within the industry *human health and social work* which is an area with a high level of absence.

Figure 13 Absence caused by own sickness. 2015

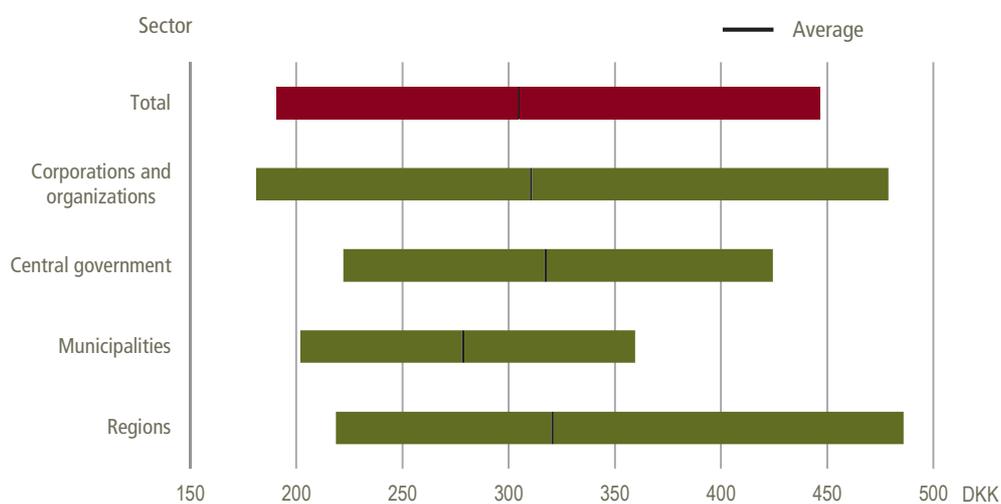
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Earnings and labour costs

Earnings per hour worked and standardized hourly earnings

Earnings comprise the payment made by employers to each individual employee, including holiday and public holiday allowances, fringe benefits, bonuses and total pension contributions, etc. Earnings can be related to, e.g. the number of hours worked by an employee in the period as well as the *normal* number of hours worked by an employee in the period.

The two concepts are called in the statistics on earnings, respectively, earnings per hour worked and standardized hourly earnings. Standardized hourly earnings indicates the amount earned by an employee per hour during the period in which he/she is employed to perform work – whereas earnings per hour worked indicates the cost per hour paid by an employer for employing an employee to perform his/her work. All costs of a business enterprise, which are involved in having employees, are called total labour costs. The majority of total labour costs are earnings per hour worked.

Figure 14 Earnings per hour worked by sectors. 2015

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Men employed in the regional government account for the highest earnings

Irrespective of the way in which earnings are calculated, men's earnings are, on average, higher than women's, earnings of persons in managerial positions are higher than those of other employees and earnings of people living in Zealand are higher than those of people living in Jutland. Average earnings of general government employees are higher than earnings of municipal and regional government employees as well as persons employed in corporations and organizations per normal hour, although employees in the regional government account for the highest earnings per hour worked. Men in the regional government have higher earnings per normal hour in relation to men employed in the general- and municipal government as well as in corporations and organizations, whilst women employed in the general government have higher earnings compared to women employed in the other sectors.

The greatest spread of earnings is, by contrast, seen in the corporation and organizations sector. Hourly earnings for the 10 per cent highest paid employees in the corporation and organizations sector were more than DKK 479 per hour worked in 2015, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 181 per hour worked. Hourly earnings of the 10-per cent highest paid general government employees were more than DKK 424 per hour worked, while the 10 per cent lowest paid employees earned less than DKK 222 per hour worked. In municipalities the numbers were DKK 360 and DKK 202 respectively and in the regions DKK 486 and DKK 219 respectively. The spread of earnings is based on the difference in earnings between high- and low-paid employees within a given group.

A European perspective

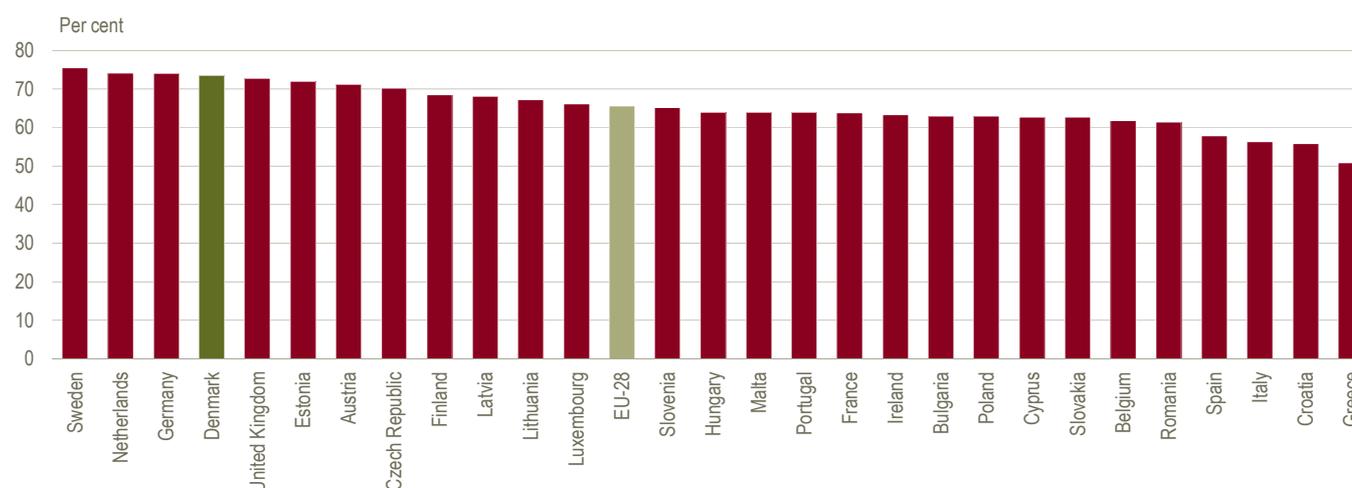
Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union

At 75.5 per cent of the population in the age 15-64 years in employment, Sweden had the highest employment rate in the European Union in 2015 according to the Labour Force Survey.

The Labour Force Survey collects data according to the same guidelines and with similar methods in all European Union countries. Therefore information from the Danish Labour Force Survey is comparable with information from similar surveys in other European Union countries.

In 2015 the employment rate in Sweden was considerably above the European Union average of 65.6 per cent – ahead of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark, where the employment rates were 74.1, 74.0 and 73.5 per cent, respectively. Greece and Croatia had the lowest employment rates in the European Union at 50.8 and 55.8 per cent, respectively.

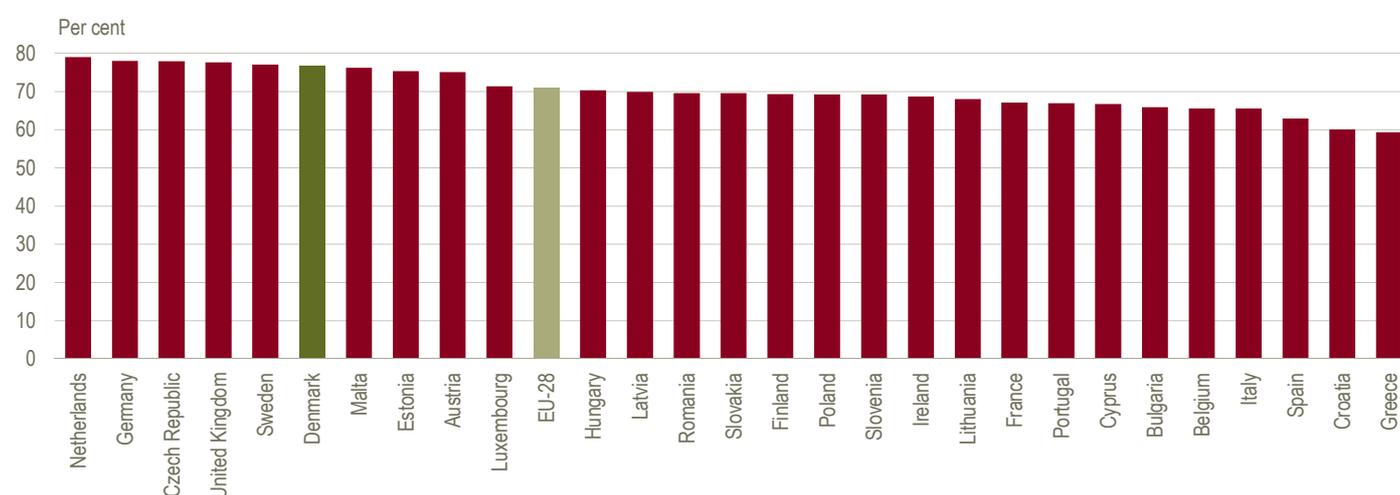
The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed persons in a specific age group in the population. The chapter *International Statistics* contains further employment figures for a wider range of countries.

Figure 15 Employment rate in the EU. 2015

Source: Eurostat

The Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men

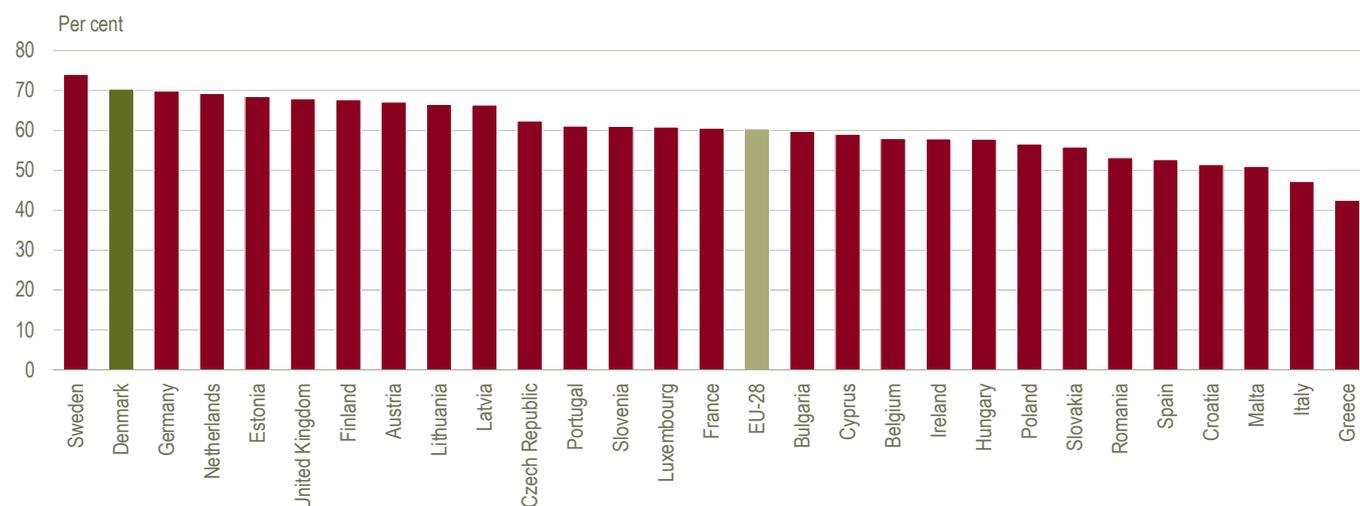
At 79.0 per cent the Netherlands had the highest employment rate for men among the 28 countries in the European Union, followed by Germany and the Czech Republic where 78.0 and 77.9 per cent, respectively, of the men were employed. Denmark had the sixth highest employment rate for men at 76.6 per cent. Greece and Croatia at 59.3 and 60.1 per cent, respectively, had the lowest employment rates for men in the European Union. The EU average in 2015 was 70.8 per cent.

Figure 16 Employment rate in the EU. Men. 2015

Source: Eurostat

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women

Sweden had the highest employment rate for women in the European Union in 2015. 74.0 per cent of the women were in employment in 2015. Denmark and Germany had the second and third highest employment rate for women at 70.4 and 69.9 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 60.4 per cent. At 42.5 and 47.2 per cent, Greece and Italy had the lowest employment rates for women in the European Union.

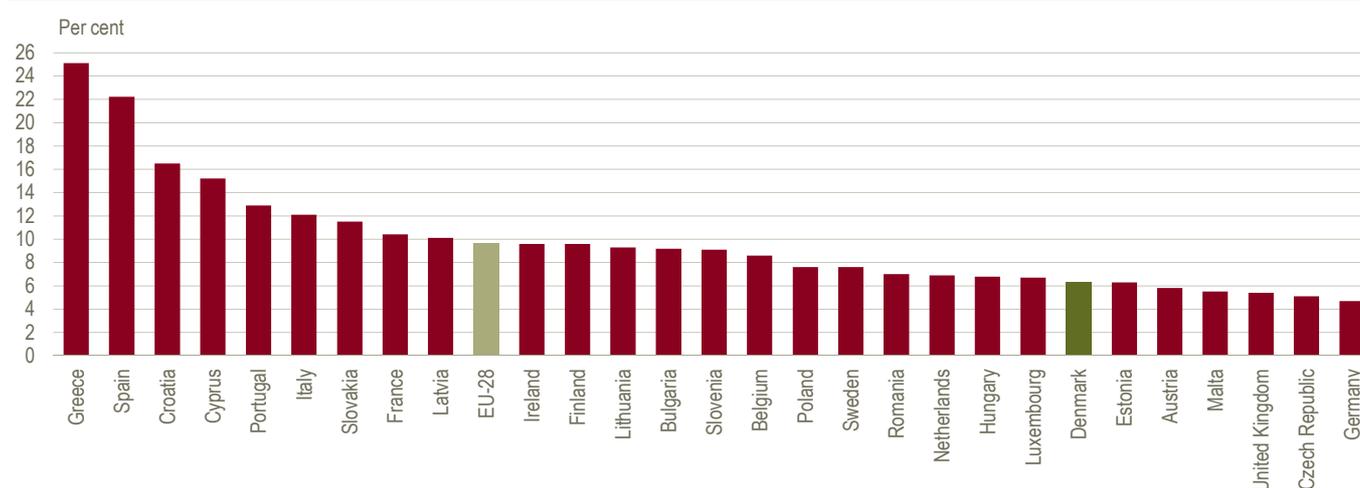
Figure 17 Employment rate in the EU. Women. 2015

Source: Eurostat

Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in the EU

Among the 28 countries of the European Union, Germany had the lowest unemployment rate in 2015. The unemployment rate among those aged 15-64 years was 4.7 per cent in Germany, followed by the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom at 5.1 and 5.4 per cent, respectively. In Denmark the unemployment rate was 6.3 per cent.

Greece and Spain had the highest unemployment rates in the EU at 25.1 and 22.2 per cent, respectively. In 2015 the EU average was 9.6 per cent.

Figure 18 Unemployment rate in the EU. Age 15-64 years. 2015

Source: Eurostat

In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed are those without a job, who have looked for a job within the last four weeks and can begin a new job within two weeks.

The unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in a specific age group in the labour force. The chapter *International statistics* contains further unemployment figures for a wider range of countries.

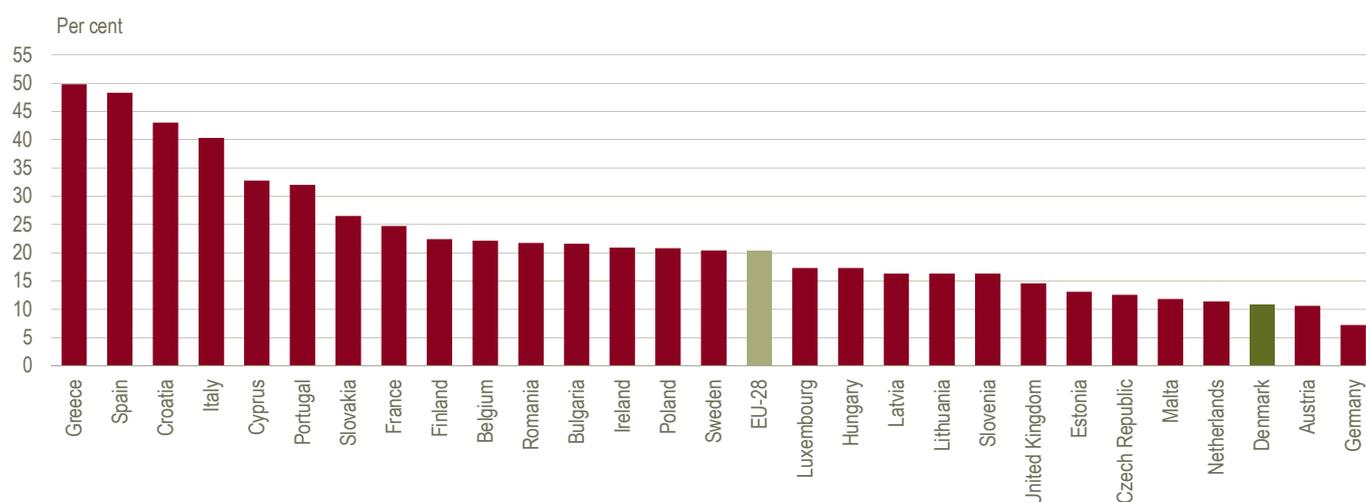
Youth unemployment in the EU

Considering the youth unemployment rate in the European Union, defined as the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years, Denmark was also placed relatively low at 10.8 per cent in 2015. Germany and Austria had the lowest youth unemployment rates at 7.2 and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

In our neighbouring country Sweden the youth unemployment rate was high at 20.4 per cent, while the unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 years was 7.6 per cent. Greece and Spain had the highest youth unemployment rates in the European Union at 49.8 and 48.3 per cent, respectively. The EU average was 20.3 per cent in 2015.

Figure 19

Youth unemployment rate. Age 15-24 years. 2015



Source: Eurostat

Income

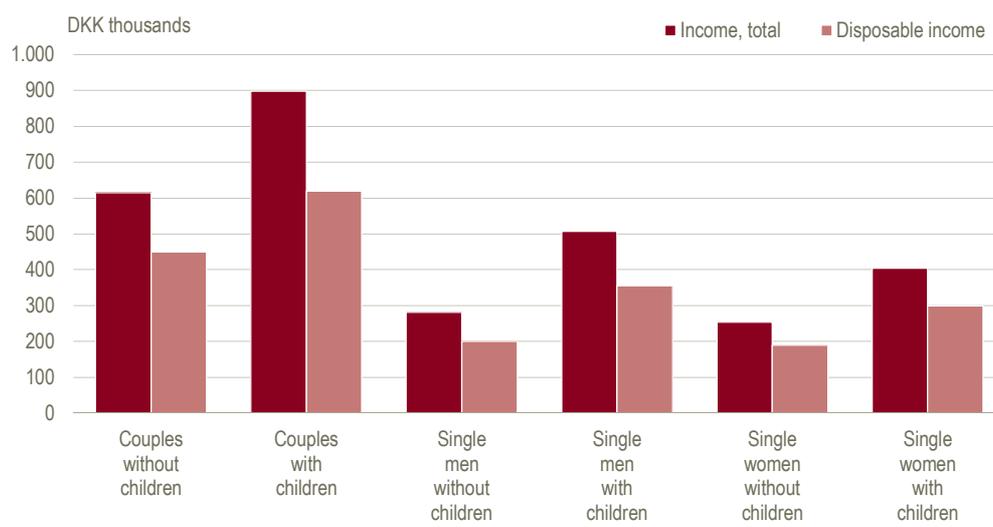
Concepts of income

Income statistics comprise of both individual and aggregated family statistics. Three main concepts are *personal income*, *disposable income* and *family incomes*.

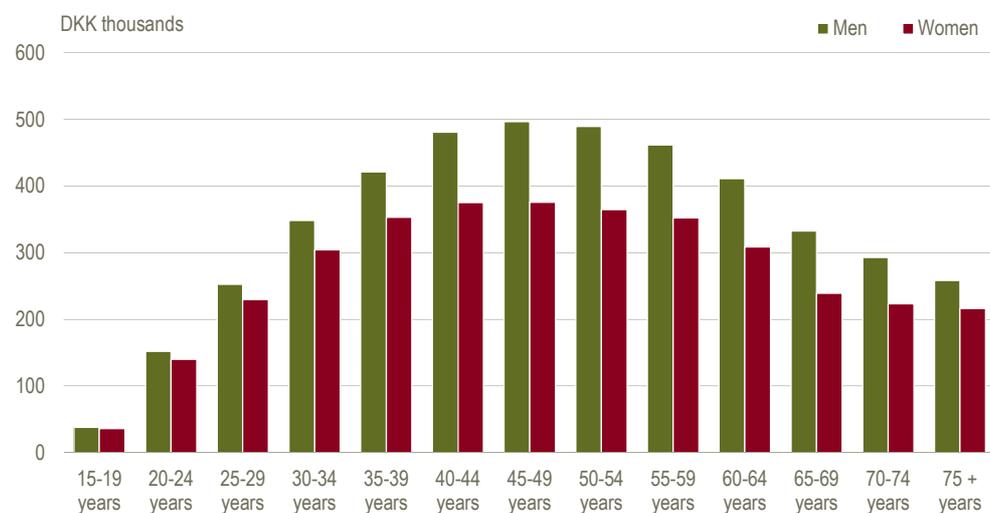
Personal income is the sum of the pre-tax Primary income, public transfer income, private pensions, property income, gross and other personal income. Disposable income is the post-tax income. Family income is the sum of personal incomes within the family.

Couples with children earn most

Couples with children had the highest average income pre-tax of DKK 898,100 in 2015. The corresponding figure for couples without children was DKK 614,800. When making such comparisons, demographics should be taken into account. Couples without children are typically older than couples with children and children may also to some extent contribute to the family income.

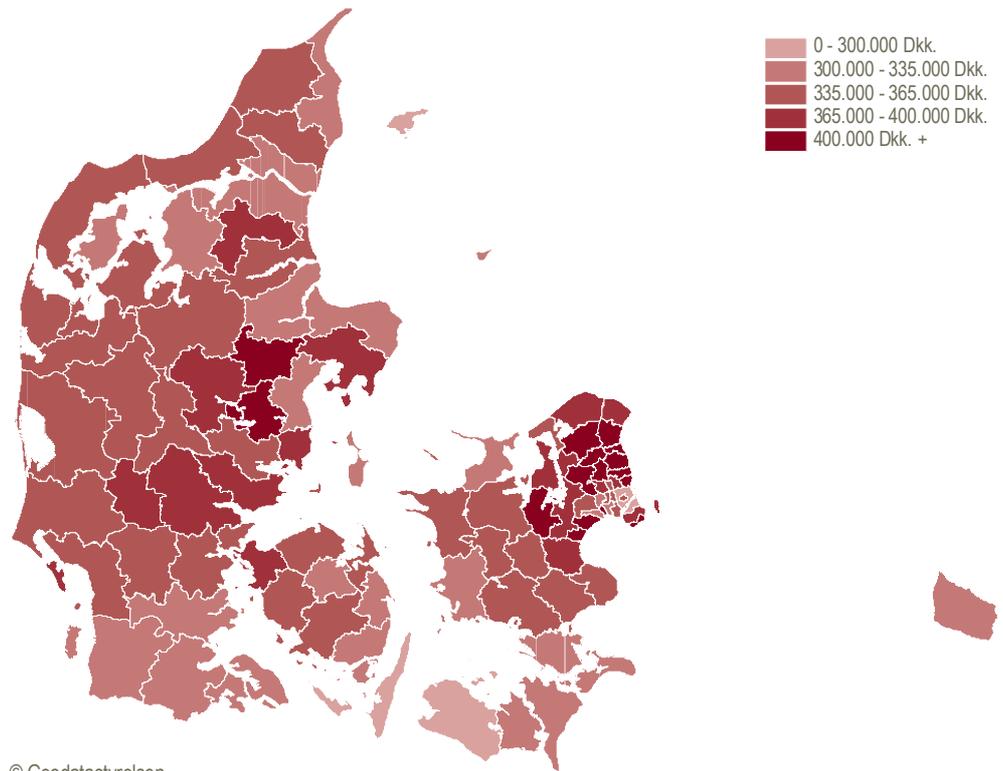
Figure 20 Average family income. 2015**Men earn more than women**

In 2015, the average personal income for persons aged 15 or more DKK 308,100. Men had larger incomes than women as men's average income was DKK 344,900, while that of women was DKK 272,400. The level of personal income peaks for both men and women in the late forties.

Figure 21 Average personal income by age group. 2015**Wealthiest municipalities are north of Copenhagen**

Average family income after taxes, i.e. the disposable family income, was DKK 354,000 in 2015. The highest average disposable family incomes were recorded in the municipalities north of Copenhagen. Family income was DKK 688,200 in Gentofte and DKK 643,300 in Rudersdal. The lowest average family incomes were found in Langeland with DKK 284,600. In Jutland, families in Skanderborg have the largest disposable income with DKK 434,400.

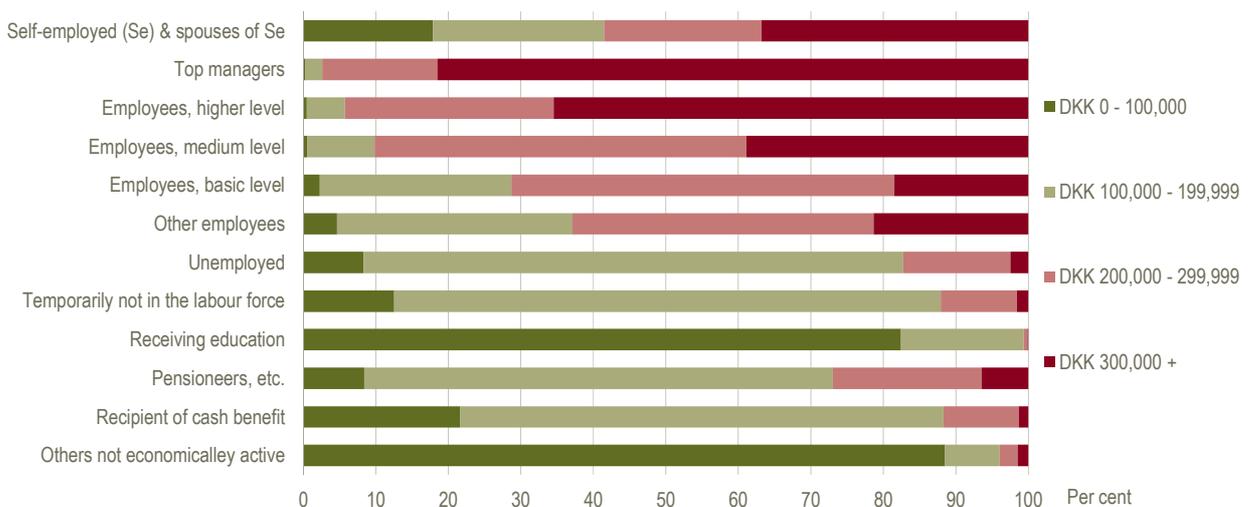
Figure 22 Average family income in municipalities in DKK. 2015



Personal income by socio-economic status

When considering disposable personal incomes as they relate to socio-economic status, it is seen that only 0.3 per cent of all top-level managers (salaried employees at upper levels) made less than DKK 100,000 in 2015. When considering the other end of the scale, 82.4 per cent of all students and 21.7 per cent of all recipients of cash benefits had incomes of less than DKK 100,000.

Figure 23 Distribution of disposable personal income by socio-economic groups. 2015

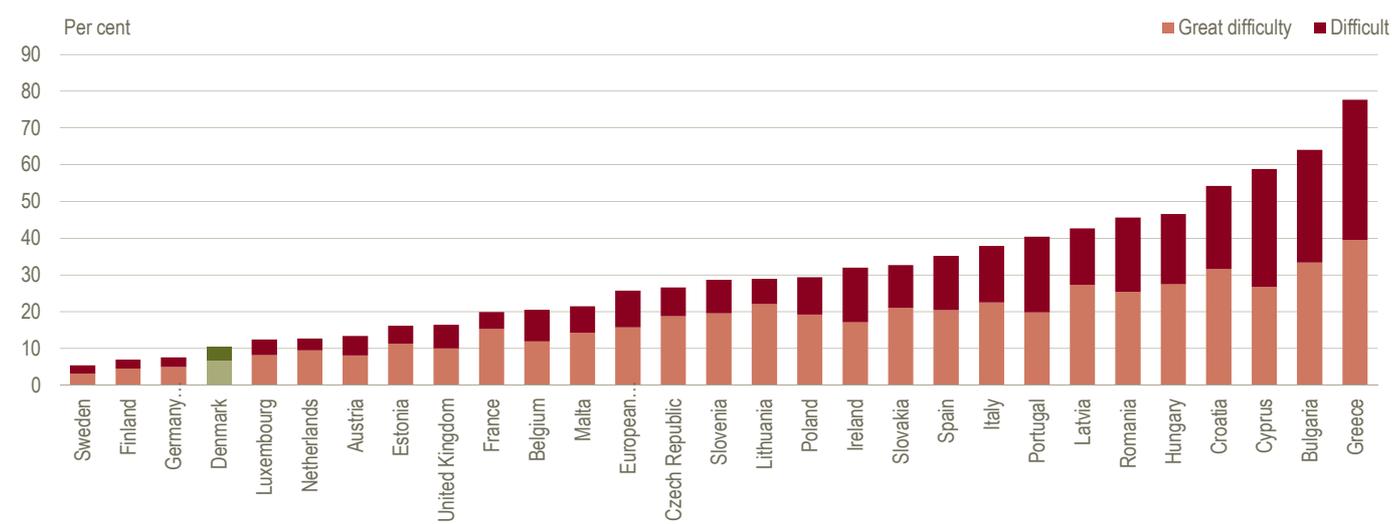


Can EU-households make ends meet?

In 2015 households from all over Europe participated in the SILC-survey. They were asked, whether they found it easy or difficult to make ends meet, considering the households total income. In Denmark 10.4 per cent of the population live in households that found it difficult or very difficult to make ends meet. The same was true for only 5.4 per cent of people living in Sweden. Greece is the EU-Country with most difficulties making ends meet for households, here it was 77.7 per cent in 2013.

Figure 24

Ability to make ends meet in EU. 2015



Source: Eurostat database. Table: MDES09

Wealth and debt

Danes wealth continued to rise

In 2015, the Danish households' net wealth continued to rise, which it has done since 2011. The increase is due to a rise both in financial net worth and in real assets. The financial net worth consists, among other things, of pension savings, stocks and bonds, net loans, etc. The increase in financial net worth is mainly due to a rise of 414 billion DKK in financial assets along with a minor decrease of 1 billion DKK in financial liabilities. The financial net worth increased by 415 billion DKK in 2015, corresponding to a 14 per cent increase or DKK 73,000 per capita. The value of real assets increased in the same period, by 185 billion DKK corresponding to 5 pct. Or 32,000 DKK per capita.

Danish net worth thus averaged 1,298,000 DKK at the end of 2015, of which financial net worth made up 595,000 dkk. and real assets 703,000 dkk. The increase in the financial net worth reflected increased investments in shares and other equity as well as increased amounts placed in pensions. In addition to this came increases due to positive revaluations. The increase in value of real assets was mainly due to increased market values on dwellings across most of Denmark.

Swedes have the highest net financial worth in the Nordic countries

In 2015, Swedish households had a net worth of DKK 643,000 per person. Denmark follows with a net worth of DKK 595,000. Both Finland and Norway are well below this - Finland with a financial net worth of DKK 182,000 per person and Norway with DKK 139,000. It is important to note that pension systems vary in the Nordic countries, which makes a direct comparison difficult

Figure 25 Households net financial worth per person in DKK.

Table 180 Population by industry in the censuses

	1834	1840	1845	1855	1860	1870	1880	1890	1901
	thousand persons								
Total population	1 224	1 283	1 350	1 500	1 601	1 785	1 969	2 172	2 450
Agriculture	704	720	744	816	853	934	1 006	997	1 015
Fishing and shipping	34	35	37	40	45	47	54	59	73
Trades and industry	261	302	334	389	423	460	511	606	721
Trade and sales	51	56	60	78	95	121	152	214	277
Non-material activities	81	82	83	86	92	106	132	159	194
Property	48	48	52	58	58	69	81	92	113
Assistance	45	41	40	33	35	48	33	45	56
	per cent								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	58	56	55	54	53	52	51	46	41
Fishing and shipping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trades and industry	21	24	25	26	26	26	26	28	29
Trade and sales	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
Non-material activities	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Property	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Assistance	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2

Note: Grouping by industry is per the census in 1890. Children living at home and married women, as well as people who are employed as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. The total population indicates the number of people in the region that belongs to Denmark proper at the time of the census. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Table 181 Population by industry in the censuses

	1901	1906	1911	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
	thousand persons								
Total population	2 450	2 589	2 757	3 551	3 844	4 281	4 585	4 768	4 938
Agriculture, etc.	975	999	1 041	1 127	1 066	1 012	861	703	495
Manufacturing	721	737	788	1 091	1 285	1 492	1 674	1 776	1 758
Trade and sales	238	291	310	421	484	557	631	661	681
Transport	126	138	162	236	249	306	335	331	330
Administration and professions	118	135	141	223	268	363	480	605	770
Industry not stated	53	68	73	86	73	63	31	43	69
Pension, property, assistance	219	220	241	367	418	487	574	649	834
	per cent								
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, etc.	40	39	38	32	28	24	19	15	10
Manufacturing	29	28	29	31	33	35	37	37	36
Trade and sales	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14
Transport	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Administration and professions	5	5	5	6	7	8	10	13	16
Industry not stated	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pension, property, assistance	9	8	9	10	11	11	13	14	17

Note: Children living at home and married women with no commercial employment as well as domestic help are placed in the same industry group as the head of the household. Grouping by occupation is per the census in 1950. 1901-1911 is excl. North Schleswig. Due to rounding up/down, the totals are not precise.

Source: Lars Bugge Andersen, et al. *Erhvervsstrukturens udvikling i Danmark 1901-1976*

Table 182 Employed persons by industry

	November 2005	November 2015
	thousand persons	
Total	2 755	2 759
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82	71
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	400	318
Construction	179	161
Trade and transport etc.	653	669
Information and communication	97	106
Financial and insurance	80	77
Real estate	38	46
Other business services	257	307
Public administration, education and health	842	873
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	117	126
Activity not stated	9	4

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Table 183 Employees by sex and sector. Novovember 2015

	Men	Women	Total
	persons		
Total	1 313 948	1 248 783	2 562 731
Central government sector	101 984	93 561	195 545
Social security funds	585	1 533	2 118
Regions	26 724	104 946	131 670
Municipalities	115 362	376 335	491 697
General government, total	244 655	576 375	821 030
Public corporations	36 169	17 940	54 109
Public sector, total	280 824	594 315	875 139
Private corporations	1 003 614	608 000	1 611 614
Private non-profit organizations	29 510	46 468	75 978
Private sector, total	1 033 124	654 468	1 687 592
Not stated sektor	0	0	0

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Table 184 Employed persons by sex, industry and socio-economic status. Nov. 2015

	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Salaried employees					Salaried employees total	Employment total	
			Top managers	Upper levels	Intermediate levels	Basic levels	Other Not further specified			
	— thousands —									
Men and women, total	192.0	4.7	105.1	652.6	273.3	1 079.0	236.2	216.7	2 562.7	2 759.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31.6	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	11.2	2.8	22.1	38.0	71.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	8.3	0.2	18.3	40.8	39.2	166.6	29.3	15.8	309.9	318.4
Construction	17.5	0.3	7.0	4.3	9.8	90.6	21.1	10.7	143.4	161.2
Trade and transport etc.	39.8	1.1	31.4	30.9	61.1	353.3	73.9	77.6	628.2	669.1
Information and communication	9.1	0.1	5.2	44.0	16.6	17.3	4.9	8.6	96.7	105.9
Financial and insurance	0.5	0.0	4.5	32.8	18.2	15.7	1.2	4.4	76.8	77.3
Real estate	9.0	0.2	1.5	2.1	5.4	14.6	3.9	9.0	36.5	45.8
Other business services	35.2	0.6	11.4	69.1	40.7	71.2	54.8	24.0	271.2	307.0
Public administration, education and health	20.9	0.2	21.5	405.3	69.1	301.1	31.7	23.3	852.0	873.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	16.3	0.1	4.0	22.4	12.5	37.4	12.4	21.2	110.0	126.4
Activity not stated	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8
Men, total	135.9	0.6	75.0	272.3	132.6	568.8	134.1	131.2	1 313.9	1 450.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	8.6	2.1	16.3	28.1	56.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	6.3	0.0	15.3	27.5	22.5	122.3	21.5	10.7	219.7	226.1
Construction	17.0	0.0	6.3	3.5	7.3	83.0	20.0	9.0	129.2	146.2
Trade and transport etc.	29.2	0.2	23.6	17.5	36.3	198.5	44.8	48.0	368.8	398.2
Information and communication	7.8	0.0	4.1	32.4	11.8	8.7	2.9	6.2	66.1	73.8
Financial and insurance	0.4	0.0	3.4	18.8	9.1	5.5	0.5	2.7	40.0	40.5
Real estate	7.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.7	9.1	2.1	6.1	22.2	29.1
Other business services	23.2	0.1	8.3	41.6	18.9	36.7	28.4	13.9	147.7	171.0
Public administration, education and health	8.1	0.1	10.2	119.2	17.3	81.8	7.6	8.4	244.5	252.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6.1	0.0	2.5	10.2	6.1	14.7	4.2	9.9	47.6	53.6
Activity not stated	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4
Women, total	56.1	4.1	30.0	380.3	140.7	510.2	102.1	85.5	1 248.8	1 308.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.7	5.8	9.9	14.7
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1.9	0.2	3.0	13.3	16.7	44.3	7.8	5.1	90.2	92.3
Construction	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.4	7.6	1.1	1.7	14.2	15.0
Trade and transport etc.	10.6	0.9	7.9	13.4	24.8	154.8	29.1	29.5	259.4	271.0
Information and communication	1.3	0.1	1.2	11.6	4.8	8.6	2.0	2.4	30.6	32.0
Financial and insurance	0.1	0.0	1.0	14.0	9.1	10.2	0.7	1.7	36.7	36.8
Real estate	2.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.7	5.5	1.8	3.0	14.4	16.6
Other business services	12.0	0.5	3.1	27.5	21.8	34.5	26.4	10.1	123.4	136.0
Public administration, education and health	12.8	0.2	11.3	286.1	51.7	219.3	24.2	14.9	607.5	620.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	10.3	0.1	1.5	12.2	6.4	22.7	8.3	11.3	62.4	72.8
Activity not stated	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4

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Table 185 Population by sex, region and socio-economic status. Nov. 2015

	Labour force population				Total	Persons outside the labour force			Population Total
	Self-employed persons	Assisting spouses	Employees	Un-employed persons		Temporarily outside the labour force	Pensioners	Other persons outside the labour force	
	— thousands —								
Men and women, total	192.0	4.7	2 562.7	100.8	2 860.2	204.5	1 217.7	1 417.5	5 700.0
Region Hovedstaden	59.7	1.0	837.5	34.8	933.1	60.2	322.5	470.8	1 786.5
Region Sjælland	29.5	0.8	357.2	14.0	401.4	30.6	202.3	192.2	826.5
Region Syddanmark	39.2	1.2	525.1	21.2	586.7	46.6	285.4	291.7	1 210.5
Region Midtjylland	43.4	1.1	588.8	19.5	652.8	45.8	270.1	323.0	1 291.7
Region Nordjylland	20.2	0.6	254.1	11.4	286.3	21.3	137.4	139.8	584.8
Men, total	135.9	0.6	1 313.9	50.3	1 500.8	91.5	519.5	721.6	2 833.4
Region Hovedstaden	39.5	0.2	418.5	17.1	475.3	27.4	134.9	238.6	876.1
Region Sjælland	21.1	0.1	183.5	7.2	212.0	13.5	87.5	98.4	411.3
Region Syddanmark	28.5	0.2	272.9	10.9	312.5	20.8	123.0	148.5	604.7
Region Midtjylland	31.5	0.1	305.9	9.4	347.0	20.2	114.8	164.1	646.0
Region Nordjylland	15.1	0.1	133.1	5.8	154.1	9.7	59.3	72.0	295.1
Woman, total	56.1	4.1	1 248.8	50.5	1 359.5	113.0	698.2	696.0	2 866.6
Region Hovedstaden	20.2	0.8	419.0	17.7	457.8	32.8	187.6	232.2	910.4
Region Sjælland	8.3	0.6	173.7	6.8	189.4	17.1	114.8	93.8	415.2
Region Syddanmark	10.7	1.1	252.2	10.3	274.2	25.8	162.5	143.3	605.7
Region Midtjylland	11.8	1.0	282.9	10.1	305.8	25.6	155.3	158.9	645.6
Region Nordjylland	5.0	0.6	121.0	5.7	132.3	11.6	78.0	67.8	289.7

www.statbank.dk/ras209

Table 186 16-64-year-old persons analyzed by ancestry and labour market attachment. Nov. 2015

	Population	Labour force	Persons employed	Activity rate	Employment rate
	— persons —			— per cent —	
Total population	3 598 405	2 694 842	2 594 037	74,9	72,1
Immigrants from:					
The Western World	184 752	124 955	117 690	67,6	63,7
The non-Western World	269 663	144 892	131 813	53,7	48,9
Afghanistan	11 353	5 659	5 143	49,8	45,3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 041	8 372	7 840	55,7	52,1
Iraq	19 518	8 391	7 495	43,0	38,4
Iran	13 826	7 242	6 633	52,4	48,0
Yugoslavia (former)	7 708	4 164	3 833	54,0	49,7
Lebanon	11 495	4 598	4 069	40,0	35,4
Pakistan	11 130	6 510	5 796	58,5	52,1
Somalia	10 363	3 724	2 908	35,9	28,1
Turkey	28 754	17 776	15 280	61,8	53,1
Descendants	70 637	42 500	39 733	60,2	56,2
Persons of Danish origin	3 073 353	2 382 495	2 304 801	77,5	75,0

www.statbank.dk/ras204 and ras205

Table 187 Commuting to and from work for employed population. Nov. 2014

	Total	No commu- ting	Until 5 km	5-10 km	10-20 km	20-30 km	30-40 km	40-50 km	Over 50 km	Not estimated	Average
Men and women, total	2 719 840	173 925	821 326	488 621	511 477	268 389	146 175	84 920	203 230	6 142	20.4
Region Hovedstaden	878 625	47 344	286 613	204 544	184 864	74 979	35 758	15 840	27 743	940	14.8
Region Sjælland	381 940	28 250	87 366	44 191	66 083	46 695	33 186	19 626	52 604	571	26.8
Region Syddanmark	560 952	38 321	168 247	97 901	99 483	57 634	27 517	16 479	48 939	2 196	22.2
Region Midtjylland	626 017	40 736	192 126	101 272	112 619	60 277	34 501	24 028	52 048	1 227	21.5
Region Nordjylland	272 306	19 274	86 974	40 713	48 428	28 804	15 213	8 947	21 896	1 208	23.1
Province Copenhagen Town	387 272	16 174	165 357	105 613	53 560	14 732	8 418	2 660	11 780	621	12.4
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	254 989	12 270	69 404	65 051	77 053	16 264	4 106	1 608	5 426	216	13.1
Province Nordsjælland	219 419	16 438	42 110	28 505	47 222	40 280	21 817	11 167	9 132	280	20.8
Province Bornholm	16 945	1 434	6 370	2 439	3 250	2 149	421	4	767	152	21.4
Province Østsjælland	119 031	7 684	23 288	13 081	21 138	21 156	17 394	8 165	5 176	133	22.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	262 909	20 566	64 078	31 110	44 945	25 539	15 792	11 461	47 428	438	28.6
Province Fyn	220 977	14 787	67 865	40 482	38 019	19 779	10 014	7 235	19 807	1 206	22.4
Province Sydjylland	339 975	23 534	100 382	57 419	61 464	37 855	17 503	9 244	29 132	990	22.2
Province Østjylland	418 248	24 970	124 629	73 682	75 182	37 604	23 110	16 940	35 338	762	21.7
Province Vestjylland	207 769	15 766	67 497	27 590	37 437	22 673	11 391	7 088	16 710	465	21.0
Province Nordjylland	272 306	19 274	86 974	40 713	48 428	28 804	15 213	8 947	21 896	1 208	23.1
Men, total	1 426 324	124 469	381 515	239 684	258 547	141 729	82 270	51 340	142 866	3 904	23.9
Region Hovedstaden	447 542	32 288	127 494	99 482	97 833	41 339	20 399	9 692	18 259	756	17.1
Region Sjælland	200 705	20 531	38 592	20 122	30 701	23 999	18 173	11 626	36 587	374	31.8
Region Syddanmark	298 657	27 459	80 405	48 763	50 002	30 128	15 370	9 777	35 278	1 475	26.3
Region Midtjylland	333 008	29 783	92 116	50 553	56 639	31 493	19 690	15 048	36 943	743	24.8
Region Nordjylland	146 412	14 408	42 908	20 764	23 372	14 770	8 638	5 197	15 799	556	27.2
Province Copenhagen Town	195 413	11 074	75 959	53 801	31 124	9 185	4 939	1 625	7 358	348	14.1
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	131 051	8 712	30 080	32 227	42 542	9 666	2 682	1 091	3 905	146	15.2
Province Nordsjælland	112 126	11 463	18 442	12 206	22 528	21 324	12 539	6 974	6 443	207	23.8
Province Bornholm	8 952	1 039	3 013	1 248	1 639	1 164	239	2	553	55	27.2
Province Østsjælland	61 481	5 432	9 782	5 879	10 551	11 637	9 837	4 767	3 510	86	25.9
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	139 224	15 099	28 810	14 243	20 150	12 362	8 336	6 859	33 077	288	34.4
Province Fyn	115 957	10 452	31 583	19 827	19 009	10 395	5 598	4 197	14 119	777	26.9
Province Sydjylland	182 700	17 007	48 822	28 936	30 993	19 733	9 772	5 580	21 159	698	25.9
Province Østjylland	219 514	18 084	58 470	36 462	37 827	19 745	13 375	10 617	24 485	449	25.2
Province Vestjylland	113 494	11 699	33 646	14 091	18 812	11 748	6 315	4 431	12 458	294	24.2
Province Nordjylland	146 412	14 408	42 908	20 764	23 372	14 770	8 638	5 197	15 799	556	27.2
Women, total	1 293 516	48 909	440 889	247 476	252 511	129 755	67 534	36 280	69 693	469	16.7
Region Hovedstaden	431 083	15 056	159 119	105 062	87 031	33 640	15 359	6 148	9 484	184	12.6
Region Sjælland	181 235	7 679	48 411	23 519	35 526	23 731	15 805	8 418	18 098	48	21.6
Region Syddanmark	262 295	10 587	88 059	48 953	49 613	28 202	13 149	7 404	16 209	119	17.9
Region Midtjylland	293 009	10 840	100 500	50 825	56 185	29 992	16 060	10 296	18 247	64	17.9
Region Nordjylland	125 894	4 747	44 800	19 117	24 156	14 190	7 161	4 014	7 655	54	18.6
Province Copenhagen Town	191 859	5 518	91 622	54 602	24 018	5 948	4 023	1 167	4 837	124	10.7
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	123 938	3 808	39 517	33 696	36 279	6 950	1 548	554	1 559	27	11.0
Province Nordsjælland	107 293	5 312	24 691	15 540	25 134	19 727	9 567	4 427	2 869	26	17.9
Province Bornholm	7 993	418	3 289	1 224	1 600	1 015	221	0	219	7	15.4
Province Østsjælland	57 550	2 251	13 300	7 311	11 455	10 022	7 846	3 503	1 847	15	19.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	123 685	5 428	35 111	16 208	24 071	13 709	7 959	4 915	16 251	33	22.5
Province Fyn	105 020	4 239	36 186	21 067	19 261	9 780	4 688	3 299	6 436	64	17.6
Province Sydjylland	157 275	6 348	51 873	27 886	30 352	18 422	8 461	4 105	9 773	55	18.0
Province Østjylland	198 734	6 839	66 955	37 581	37 777	18 682	10 704	7 298	12 854	44	18.1
Province Vestjylland	94 275	4 001	33 545	13 244	18 408	11 310	5 356	2 998	5 393	20	17.4
Province Nordjylland	125 894	4 747	44 800	19 117	24 156	14 190	7 161	4 014	7 655	54	18.6

Note: Regions and provinces indicates the area of residence.

www.statbank.dk/afstb3 and afstb4

Table 188 Commuting to and from work in major municipalities. Nov. 2014

	Persons with workplace in the area			Employed persons resident in the area			Incoming commuters, net		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	persons								
Region Hovedstaden	491 429	459 536	950 965	447 542	431 083	878 625	43 887	28 453	72 340
Region Sjælland	162 933	156 699	319 632	200 705	181 235	381 940	-37 772	-24 536	-62 308
Region Syddanmark	294 469	262 489	556 958	298 657	262 295	560 952	-4 188	194	-3 994
Region Midtjylland	329 894	289 402	619 296	298 657	262 295	560 952	31 237	27 107	58 344
Region Nordjylland	143 695	124 921	268 616	146 412	125 894	272 306	-2 717	-973	-3 690
Province Copenhagen Town	216 184	218 425	434 609	195 413	191 859	387 272	20 771	26 566	47 337
Copenhagen	180 995	184 739	365 734	154 964	151 029	305 993	26 031	33 710	59 741
Frederiksberg	19 026	22 489	41 515	26 406	27 161	53 567	-7 380	-4 672	-12 052
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	177 299	147 253	324 552	131 051	123 938	254 989	46 248	23 315	69 563
Ballerup	22 845	17 820	40 665	11 251	10 698	21 949	11 594	7 122	18 716
Gentofte	18 122	20 401	38 523	18 351	18 667	37 018	-229	1 734	1 505
Gladsaxe	21 652	18 384	40 036	16 779	16 012	32 791	4 873	2 372	7 245
Hvidovre	14 781	12 485	27 266	13 091	12 295	25 386	1 690	190	1 880
Høje-Taastrup	18 874	13 853	32 727	12 477	10 854	23 331	6 397	2 999	9 396
Lyngby-Taarbæk	17 022	15 223	32 245	13 532	13 289	26 821	3 490	1 934	5 424
Province Nordsjælland	89 106	85 924	175 030	112 126	107 293	219 419	-23 020	-21 369	-44 389
Hillerød	13 658	15 345	29 003	12 589	12 272	24 861	1 069	3 073	4 142
Province Bornholm	8 840	7 934	16 774	8 952	7 993	16 945	-112	-59	-171
Province Østsjælland	50 157	47 308	97 465	61 481	57 550	119 031	-11 324	-10 242	-21 566
Roskilde	19 709	20 570	40 279	21 387	20 386	41 773	-1 678	184	-1 494
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	112 776	109 391	222 167	139 224	123 685	262 909	-26 448	-14 294	-40 742
Holbæk	13 036	13 806	26 842	17 254	15 723	32 977	-4 218	-1 917	-6 135
Næstved	14 950	16 185	31 135	20 246	18 301	38 547	-5 296	-2 116	-7 412
Slagelse	16 596	16 098	32 694	18 593	16 753	35 346	-1 997	-655	-2 652
Province Fyn	107 407	102 169	209 576	115 957	105 020	220 977	-8 550	-2 851	-11 401
Odense	49 122	49 237	98 359	46 018	43 619	89 637	3 104	5 618	8 722
Province Sydjylland	187 062	160 320	347 382	182 700	157 275	339 975	4 362	3 045	7 407
Esbjerg	32 544	27 592	60 136	29 235	25 838	55 073	3 309	1 754	5 063
Kolding	26 406	23 000	49 406	23 437	20 936	44 373	2 969	2 064	5 033
Sønderborg	16 843	15 682	32 525	17 447	15 402	32 849	-604	280	-324
Vejle	26 888	25 088	51 976	28 802	25 239	54 041	-1 914	-151	-2 065
Aabenraa	14 582	12 608	27 190	14 376	12 306	26 682	206	302	508
Province Østjylland	212 453	192 578	405 031	219 514	198 734	418 248	-7 061	-6 156	-13 217
Horsens	21 622	19 586	41 208	22 399	19 318	41 717	-777	268	-509
Randers	19 908	20 161	40 069	24 061	21 409	45 470	-4 153	-1 248	-5 401
Silkeborg	20 151	18 514	38 665	23 503	20 846	44 349	-3 352	-2 332	-5 684
Aarhus	95 756	88 172	183 928	81 803	78 529	160 332	13 953	9 643	23 596
Province Vestjylland	117 441	96 824	214 265	113 494	94 275	207 769	3 947	2 549	6 496
Herning	24 051	20 695	44 746	23 404	19 597	43 001	647	1 098	1 745
Holstebro	15 494	14 360	29 854	15 203	13 348	28 551	291	1 012	1 303
Ringkøbing-Skjern	16 613	12 119	28 732	15 702	12 426	28 128	911	-307	604
Viborg	25 862	22 502	48 364	25 082	21 168	46 250	780	1 334	2 114
Province Nordjylland	143 695	124 921	268 616	146 412	125 894	272 306	-2 717	-973	-3 690
Frederikshavn	15 176	12 376	27 552	14 733	12 609	27 342	443	-233	210
Hjørring	14 806	13 830	28 636	16 140	14 161	30 301	-1 334	-331	-1 665
Aalborg	55 283	49 758	105 041	51 295	46 231	97 526	3 988	3 527	7 515

www.statbank.dk/afsta3 and afstb3

Table 189 Absence due to own sickness by age. 2015

	Governmental sector			Municipality and regional sector			Corporations and organizations		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed								
Age. total	6.45	9.39	7.80	9.26	13.73	12.72	5.80	8.43	6.76
-19 years	5.56	6.53	5.87	5.67	10.14	9.08	3.81	3.85	3.82
20-24 years	6.20	9.51	7.31	7.72	12.50	11.29	6.30	7.50	6.75
25-29 years	5.46	7.15	6.20	8.78	15.22	13.86	5.96	8.56	6.94
30-34 years	5.69	8.53	7.04	8.56	14.89	13.52	5.63	9.46	7.07
35-39 years	5.67	9.50	7.56	8.58	14.29	13.04	5.77	8.94	6.91
40-44 years	6.15	9.57	7.89	9.03	13.53	12.55	5.54	8.15	6.51
45-49 years	6.26	9.43	7.84	8.92	13.44	12.49	5.38	8.61	6.58
50-54 years	6.62	10.28	8.33	9.08	13.38	12.50	5.76	8.42	6.72
55-59 years	7.87	10.63	9.02	10.61	13.49	12.81	6.53	8.73	7.30
60 years +	7.67	9.41	8.36	10.72	12.84	12.19	6.51	8.13	6.97

www.statbank.dk/fra024

Table 190 Absence due to own sickness by occupation. 2015

	Governmental sector		Municipality and regional sector		Corporations and organizations	
	average no. of absence days per full-time employed					
Total	7.80		12.72		6.76	
Armed forces occupations	7.96		●		●	
Managers	3.83		6.57		3.19	
Professionals	6.53		12.51		5.44	
Technicians and associate professionals	8.90		10.74		5.94	
Clerical support workers	10.51		10.46		7.48	
Service and sales workers	9.53		14.48		7.76	
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9.48		12.94		5.80	
Craft and related trades workers	10.87		9.42		7.51	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.28		7.88		8.37	
Elementary occupations	11.77		12.99		8.30	

www.statbank.dk/fra020

	Work stoppages		Number of employees involved		Number of working days lost	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	number					
Total	318	158	10 616	6 054	16 900	9 400
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying	1	0	20	0	0	0
Manufacturing, total	64	33	4 362	1 572	6 500	2 800
Of which:						
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	15	7	1 241	311	2 300	300
Mfr. of textiles and leather	-	0	-	0	-	0
Mfr. of wood products, printing and publ.	4	4	85	205	0	400
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products	9	4	294	395	300	1 600
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products	4	2	255	18	200	0
Mfr. of basic metals and fabricated products	26	16	1 451	643	2 700	500
Mfr. of furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	6	0	1 036	0	900	0
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	4	25	162	0	100
Construction	149	52	3 022	865	6 100	1 500
Wholesale and retail trade	16	8	673	433	1 600	200
Hotels and restaurants	2	0	41	0	0	0
Transport, post and telecomm.	64	41	1 573	1 722	1 500	3 200
State, counties and municipalities	15	11	749	655	1 000	1 000
Other	6	9	151	645	200	600
Activity not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

www.statbank.dk/abst1

Table 192 Earnings by occupation and sector. 2015

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked					DKK			
Total	All	304.98	1.00	10.28	4.94	2.03	6.21	37.61	242.91	40 383
	Corp. and organiz.	310.59	1.34	7.08	3.59	3.18	7.22	36.98	251.20	41 656
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	295.78	0.45	15.53	7.14	0.14	4.55	38.64	229.33	38 299
Armed forces occupations	All	292.05	0.00	12.29	15.62	0.09	18.98	30.32	214.77	38 325
	Corp. and organiz.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	292.05	0.00	12.29	15.62	0.09	18.98	30.32	214.77	38 325
Managers	All	511.67	0.17	9.08	0.59	14.38	19.41	63.77	404.27	69 340
	Corp. and organiz.	529.52	0.19	8.31	0.55	17.59	21.08	63.92	417.87	71 889
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	436.19	0.07	12.35	0.74	0.78	12.34	63.15	346.77	58 560
Professionals	All	352.15	0.39	14.18	3.85	1.28	7.15	46.61	278.68	46 256
	Corp. and organiz.	391.99	0.31	8.89	1.47	2.95	10.66	49.21	318.49	52 595
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	324.89	0.44	17.80	5.48	0.14	4.75	44.83	251.44	41 919
Technicians and associate professionals	All	320.47	0.49	9.18	1.82	3.63	6.45	39.93	258.97	42 747
	Corp. and organiz.	332.85	0.50	7.69	1.64	4.84	7.51	40.65	270.02	44 665
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	285.45	0.44	13.39	2.32	0.19	3.47	37.90	227.74	37 321
Clerical support workers	All	263.86	0.51	8.41	1.74	1.09	3.49	32.57	216.06	35 065
	Corp. and organiz.	264.38	0.56	6.85	2.01	1.39	3.76	31.52	218.29	35 370
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	262.28	0.35	13.11	0.91	0.17	2.65	35.70	209.39	34 149
Service and sales workers	All	234.29	0.55	9.72	11.23	0.79	3.24	24.64	184.13	30 737
	Corp. and organiz.	223.14	0.55	4.68	6.17	1.70	3.27	22.53	184.24	30 090
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	243.33	0.55	13.79	15.33	0.05	3.22	26.35	184.04	31 261
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	All	226.96	1.38	6.31	1.25	0.41	2.49	25.20	189.91	30 301
	Corp. and organiz.	226.73	2.32	5.51	1.42	0.56	3.16	23.15	190.61	30 282
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	227.24	0.21	7.31	1.04	0.21	1.67	27.76	189.04	30 324
Craft and related trades workers	All	264.20	3.12	6.79	5.09	0.64	5.82	31.32	211.41	35 193
	Corp. and organiz.	263.82	3.19	6.57	5.05	0.66	5.95	31.11	211.29	35 166
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	274.01	1.38	12.36	6.18	0.26	2.69	36.61	214.53	35 880
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	All	245.12	4.04	7.10	9.00	0.29	3.54	28.86	192.29	32 414
	Corp. and organiz.	244.81	4.05	7.06	9.00	0.29	3.53	28.80	192.07	32 374
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	287.98	1.67	11.97	8.49	0.29	4.28	38.16	223.13	37 953
Elementary occupations	All	219.80	2.12	6.28	5.01	0.31	2.91	24.23	178.94	29 243
	Corp. and organiz.	220.31	2.55	5.03	5.29	0.37	3.17	23.90	180.01	29 474
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	217.80	0.43	11.19	3.93	0.08	1.91	25.54	174.73	28 335

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons20

Table 193 Earnings by industry and sector. 2015

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked							DKK	
Total	All	304.98	1.00	10.28	4.94	2.03	6.21	37.61	242.91	40 383
	Corp. and organiz.	310.59	1.34	7.08	3.59	3.18	7.22	36.98	251.20	41 656
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	295.78	0.45	15.53	7.14	0.14	4.55	38.64	229.33	38 299
Agriculture, forestry and Fishing	All	278.77	0.49	10.42	0.60	0.67	4.17	39.00	223.42	36 970
	Corp. and organiz.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	278.77	0.49	10.42	0.60	0.67	4.17	39.00	223.42	36 970
Manufacturing, mining and Quarrying and utility services	All	313.53	1.93	7.35	5.18	2.90	7.70	38.87	249.60	42 079
	Corp. and organiz.	313.56	1.93	7.34	5.18	2.91	7.70	38.87	249.63	42 084
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	282.23	1.12	12.40	1.07	0.16	1.94	40.07	225.47	37 004
Construction	All	285.90	2.75	5.92	3.23	2.78	8.80	33.73	228.69	38 358
	Corp. and organiz.	286.12	2.74	5.81	3.05	2.83	8.90	33.75	229.05	38 405
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	273.28	3.02	12.43	13.49	0.29	3.28	32.62	208.15	35 674
Trade and transport etc.	All	282.32	1.40	6.42	3.76	4.25	6.11	32.12	228.27	37 882
	Corp. and organiz.	282.55	1.40	6.32	3.74	4.32	6.16	32.07	228.53	37 928
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	269.54	1.33	11.96	5.14	0.23	3.06	34.45	213.36	35 326
Information and communication	All	382.40	0.43	8.35	1.63	3.99	10.80	43.44	313.77	51 403
	Corp. and organiz.	383.18	0.45	8.03	1.70	4.11	11.25	43.23	314.42	51 560
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	364.77	0.04	15.64	0.09	1.23	0.65	48.22	298.91	47 821
Financial and insurance	All	423.00	0.48	11.68	1.12	3.13	9.45	61.22	335.92	55 612
	Corp. and organiz.	423.27	0.48	11.66	1.13	3.14	9.47	61.27	336.12	55 648
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	324.45	0.55	16.10	0.00	0.25	1.96	45.38	260.21	41 991
Real estate	All	294.21	0.33	6.76	1.08	1.95	3.20	35.23	245.67	39 614
	Corp. and organiz.	293.17	0.31	6.59	1.00	2.01	2.90	34.96	245.41	39 498
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	329.79	0.86	12.59	3.87	0.10	13.25	44.43	254.69	43 584
Other business services	All	309.45	0.81	7.66	2.86	2.19	7.03	34.51	254.39	41 558
	Corp. and organiz.	315.98	0.89	6.38	2.96	2.58	7.94	34.07	261.16	42 666
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	275.74	0.41	14.23	2.33	0.18	2.37	36.74	219.46	35 841
Public administration, education and health	All	295.24	0.43	14.96	7.29	0.17	4.65	38.32	229.42	38 319
	Corp. and organiz.	275.50	0.27	7.25	4.69	0.56	3.75	33.01	225.97	36 953
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	297.31	0.44	15.78	7.56	0.13	4.74	38.88	229.78	38 463
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	All	291.70	0.54	8.04	1.42	1.29	2.95	35.31	242.15	38 973
	Corp. and organiz.	300.41	0.76	7.08	1.26	1.72	3.20	36.49	249.90	40 318
	Govnm. incl. social sec. funds	272.16	0.06	10.18	1.77	0.33	2.38	32.68	224.76	35 956

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons40

Table 194 Earnings by education and sector. 2015

		Earnings	Overtime payment	Sickness with pay	Nuisance bonus	Fringe benefits	Irregular payments	Pension incl. ATP	Basic earnings	Standardized monthly earnings
		DKK per hour worked						DKK		
Total	All	304.98	1.00	10.28	4.94	2.03	6.21	37.61	242.91	40 383
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	310.59	1.34	7.08	3.59	3.18	7.22	36.98	251.20	41 656
		295.78	0.45	15.53	7.14	0.14	4.55	38.64	229.33	38 299
Primary education	All	243.86	2.05	7.77	5.76	1.01	3.80	27.70	195.77	32 281
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	246.04	2.60	6.20	5.47	1.31	4.00	27.80	198.65	32 782
		237.22	0.37	12.55	6.66	0.08	3.18	27.39	186.99	30 749
Upper secondary education	All	274.49	0.66	7.20	4.79	2.23	5.61	30.52	223.49	36 738
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	285.00	0.79	5.97	3.96	3.03	6.22	31.69	233.34	38 341
		246.46	0.32	10.47	7.00	0.10	4.01	27.38	197.18	32 462
Vocational upper secondary school	All	277.20	1.25	8.91	5.93	2.04	5.10	33.21	220.76	36 750
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	285.38	1.56	6.91	4.16	2.81	5.72	34.10	230.12	38 195
		256.64	0.48	13.93	10.39	0.10	3.54	30.96	197.23	33 115
Qualifying educational programmes	All	274.40	1.40	6.95	5.62	2.47	4.87	28.59	224.49	36 742
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	284.14	1.76	6.11	4.75	3.27	5.29	28.74	234.22	38 165
		245.81	0.35	9.44	8.18	0.12	3.66	28.16	195.91	32 564
Short cycle higher education	All	319.11	0.60	8.78	2.66	3.54	6.22	39.85	257.46	42 590
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	330.96	0.53	7.82	1.98	4.38	6.92	41.04	268.29	44 358
		271.87	0.84	12.60	5.36	0.19	3.44	35.13	214.31	35 543
Vocational bachelors educations	All	328.88	0.39	15.37	4.98	1.77	5.86	42.75	257.77	42 849
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	385.75	0.46	7.99	2.19	5.34	10.37	48.26	311.14	51 985
		302.67	0.36	18.77	6.27	0.12	3.78	40.21	233.17	38 638
Bachelors programmes	All	318.38	0.37	8.81	2.60	2.73	7.28	38.09	258.50	42 573
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	335.42	0.33	6.90	1.67	4.05	8.61	37.77	276.08	45 212
		285.23	0.44	12.53	4.41	0.16	4.68	38.71	224.29	37 437
Masters programmes	All	413.68	0.39	12.32	2.80	2.85	11.95	55.57	327.80	55 145
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	442.17	0.22	9.30	0.86	5.26	15.06	55.30	356.16	59 510
		383.42	0.58	15.53	4.86	0.29	8.64	55.85	297.67	50 507
PhD programmes	All	453.14	0.51	11.40	4.80	1.76	13.46	64.99	356.22	60 933
	Corp. and organiz. Governm. incl. social sec. funds	498.02	0.02	8.51	0.63	4.42	21.19	66.06	397.20	67 535
		428.45	0.78	12.98	7.09	0.30	9.22	64.40	333.69	57 303

Note: New names have been allocated to the sectors. The private sector now covers companies and organizations. The state, municipal and regional sectors cover the general government. The table includes all employees excluding young people under 18 years and students.

www.statbank.dk/lons11

Table 195 Total labour costs for corporations and organizations by occupation. 2015

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
	DKK per hour worked									
Total	323.67	310.59	13.08	6.19	3.92	1.54	0.68	0.13	1.66	7.05
Managers	549.40	529.52	19.88	8.18	1.82	1.91	0.97	0.12	1.59	9.16
Professionals	411.99	391.99	20.00	10.56	3.68	1.07	0.58	0.15	2.67	8.96
Technicians and associate professionals	348.17	332.85	15.32	7.45	3.85	1.29	0.63	0.15	2.05	7.90
Clerical support workers	277.65	264.38	13.27	7.15	4.55	1.24	0.57	0.15	1.78	7.23
Service and sales workers	229.20	223.14	6.06	3.09	4.73	1.21	0.62	0.08	1.06	4.89
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	233.86	226.73	7.13	3.94	5.54	1.95	0.59	0.31	0.93	5.56
Craft and related trades workers	271.68	263.82	7.86	2.29	3.89	2.49	0.79	0.10	0.90	5.38
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	253.22	244.81	8.41	3.21	4.23	2.07	0.82	0.16	0.88	5.81
Elementary occupations	227.00	220.31	6.69	2.50	4.22	1.78	0.68	0.12	1.01	5.06

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao03 and sao04

Table 196 Total labour costs for corporations and organizations by industry. 2015

	Total labour costs	Earnings	Other labour costs	Of which						
				Contributions to public funds	Refunds from public funds	Other compulsory costs	Contributions according to agreement	Refunds according to agreement	Education	Other staff costs
	DKK per hour worked									
Total	323.67	310.59	13.08	6.19	3.92	1.54	0.68	0.13	1.66	7.05
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	323.19	313.56	9.63	2.25	3.59	2.14	0.86	0.11	1.06	7.03
Construction	295.22	286.12	9.10	2.22	2.99	3.54	0.81	0.14	0.68	4.97
Trade and transport etc.	289.98	282.55	7.43	2.70	4.30	1.38	0.69	0.12	1.08	5.99
Information and communication	397.82	383.18	14.64	2.13	2.88	0.86	0.53	0.09	2.83	11.25
Financial and insurance	486.95	423.27	63.68	51.20	4.51	0.39	0.73	0.33	5.07	11.12
Real estate	310.31	293.17	17.14	12.13	4.38	1.14	0.63	0.14	1.67	6.10
Other business services	326.29	315.98	10.31	2.25	3.53	0.78	0.48	0.14	2.22	8.24
Education and health	282.13	275.50	6.63	4.68	5.53	1.22	0.34	0.07	2.00	3.99
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	315.14	300.41	14.73	9.57	4.60	1.42	0.46	0.13	1.88	6.14

Note: The statistics exclude apprentices and young people below 18 years of age. Total labour costs are calculated net of deductions for any subsidies, etc.

www.statbank.dk/sao01 and sao02

Table 197 Average hours of work per week in main job. 2016

	Usual hours			Actual hours		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total	36.6	31.7	34.3	32.3	26.3	29.4
Age						
15-29 years	27.7	22.6	25.2	24.5	18.5	21.6
30-54 years	39.9	35.2	37.7	35.1	28.9	32.2
55-64 years	38.6	33.8	36.4	34.0	29.1	31.7
Industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	42.6	32.0	40.5	39.9	27.3	37.4
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and utility services	38.7	34.7	37.5	34.2	28.9	32.6
Construction	39.6	33.4	39.0	34.6	26.0	33.9
Trade and transport etc.	34.2	26.8	31.1	30.6	23.0	27.4
Information and communication	38.0	34.3	37.0	32.8	28.1	31.5
Financial and insurance	39.0	35.7	37.6	33.9	29.3	31.9
Real estate	36.1	29.4	33.5	31.5	25.8	29.3
Other business services	37.7	33.1	35.6	33.7	27.5	30.8
Public administration, education and health	35.8	33.2	34.0	30.5	27.2	28.2
Arts, entertainment and other services	31.0	28.5	29.6	27.5	23.7	25.3

www.statbank.dk/aku502 and aku503

Table 198 Gross unemployment by sex and region. 2015

	Full time unemployed persons			Full time unemployed persons as percentage		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Denmark, total	60 801	61 844	122 646	4.4	4.8	4.6
Region Hovedstaden	20 695	21 260	41 955	4.6	4.8	4.7
Region Sjælland	8 659	8 502	17 161	4.4	4.7	4.6
Region Syddanmark	12 742	12 414	25 156	4.4	4.7	4.6
Region Midtjylland	11 381	12 597	23 978	3.6	4.3	3.9
Region Nordjylland	6 908	6 714	13 621	4.9	5.3	5.1
Province København by	10 554	10 931	21 484	5.2	5.4	5.3
Province Københavns omegn	6 032	6 115	12 147	4.6	4.9	4.7
Province Nordsjælland	3 648	3 738	7 386	3.4	3.5	3.5
Province Bornholm	462	476	938	5.4	6.0	5.7
Province Østsjælland	2 118	2 247	4 365	3.5	3.9	3.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 541	6 255	12 797	4.9	5.1	5.0
Province Fyn	6 035	5 466	11 501	5.3	5.2	5.3
Province Sydjylland	6 707	6 948	13 654	3.8	4.4	4.1
Province Østjylland	8 067	8 746	16 813	3.8	4.4	4.1
Province Vestjylland	3 314	3 851	7 165	3.1	4.2	3.6
Province Nordjylland	6 908	6 714	13 621	4.9	5.3	5.1

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 199 Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force by sex, age and region. 2015

	Men			Women			Men and women, total		
	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total	Under 30 years	30 years +	Total
Denmark, total	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.6
Region Hovedstaden	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.0	4.7
Region Sjælland	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6
Region Syddanmark	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
Region Midtjylland	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9
Region Nordjylland	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1
Province København by	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.1	6.1	5.4	4.0	6.0	5.3
Province Københavns omegn	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.9	4.7
Province Nordsjælland	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5
Province Bornholm	4.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	6.2	6.0	4.5	5.9	5.7
Province Østsjælland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.0
Province Fyn	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3
Province Sydjylland	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
Province Østjylland	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.1
Province Vestjylland	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.6
Province Nordjylland	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.1

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 200 Gross unemployed persons by sex and age. 2015

	Unemployed persons (full time)			Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (full time)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	number of persons			per cent		
Total	60 801	61 844	122 646	4.4	4.8	4.6
16-24 years	4 999	4 628	9 627	2.6	2.4	2.5
25-29 years	8 692	9 952	18 644	6.3	8.0	7.1
30-34 years	8 139	9 132	17 271	5.9	7.4	6.6
35-39 years	6 874	8 053	14 927	4.5	5.6	5.0
40-44 years	6 689	7 480	14 169	3.9	4.5	4.2
45-49 years	6 984	6 836	13 820	4.0	4.1	4.0
50-54 years	7 147	6 531	13 677	4.1	4.0	4.1
55-59 years	6 699	5 857	12 556	4.5	4.1	4.3
60-64 years	4 578	3 376	7 954	4.4	4.1	4.2

Note: The figures in the table are based on information for the relevant persons at the end of December.

www.statbank.dk/aul01 and aulp01

Table 201 Insured persons unemployed by sex and unemployment insurance fund. 2015

	Insured persons unemployed			Unemployed as percentage of labour force		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	47 247	53 097	100 345	4.4	4.8	4.6
Academics (AAK)	3 584	3 587	7 171	3.1	4.0	3.5
Builder	831	289	1 120	6.0	8.8	6.5
Early Childhood Teachers & Youth Educators	415	2 146	2 561	4.6	4.5	4.5
Danish Health Organizations (DSA)	164	1 128	1 292	2.6	1.3	1.4
The Professional house	2 626	2 554	5 180	4.7	6.0	5.3
Electrical Trade	484	7	491	2.4	3.0	2.4
Trade and labour (FOA)	1 139	5 891	7 030	5.4	4.5	4.6
General Workers (3FA)	11 795	5 894	17 689	6.6	9.4	7.3
Independent Employees (FFA)	360	594	954	3.5	4.5	4.1
Salaried Employees and Service Ind.	400	371	771	3.5	4.8	4.0
Salaried Employees and Public Servants (FTF-A)	2 030	3 091	5 121	3.6	3.9	3.8
Danish Food (NNF)	625	355	980	5.1	6.8	5.6
Commercial and Clerical Employees (HK)	2 909	7 679	10 588	5.6	5.1	5.2
Journalism, Communications and Languages	541	981	1 523	6.4	6.7	6.6
The Christian Unemployment Fund	4 970	6 101	11 071	5.5	7.1	6.3
Managers and Executives	1 610	932	2 542	2.2	2.9	2.4
School teachers (DLF-A)	463	1 006	1 470	2.1	1.9	2.0
Masters (MA)	1 417	2 634	4 051	5.4	6.4	6.0
Metal Workers	2 950	180	3 130	4.1	8.0	4.2
My unemployment Fund	1 925	1 052	2 976	3.6	4.8	4.0
Self-employed Persons (DANA)	552	328	880	3.4	4.2	3.6
Self-employed Persons (ASE)	3 084	2 685	5 769	3.3	5.0	3.9
Workers in Social Education (SLA)	318	1 037	1 355	3.7	3.8	3.7
Technicians and Engineers	713	1 076	1 789	5.2	8.7	6.9
Business Economists (CA)	1 342	1 499	2 841	4.8	5.5	5.2

Note: The number of insured persons is measured at the end of the year, excl. persons on voluntary early-retirement pay.

www.statbank.dk/au101

Table 202 Gross unemployed persons by sex and country of origin

	Men		Women		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	number of persons					
Total	66 635	60 801	66 543	61 844	133 178	122 646
Denmark	53 021	47 566	52 457	48 126	105 478	95 692
Rest of the world, total	13 604	13 228	14 085	13 718	27 689	26 947
Of which: Western country's	4 042	4 102	4 245	4 408	8 286	8 510
Non-western country's	9 562	9 127	9 841	9 310	19 403	18 437
EU countries (EU 28)	3 598	3 718	3 693	3 877	7 291	7 595
Europe ekscl. EU 28, total	3 574	3 330	3 969	3 753	7 543	7 082
North America, total	113	93	92	90	205	183
Africa, total	1 712	1 607	1 381	1 292	3 093	2 899
South and Central America, total	237	208	333	322	571	530
Asia, total	4 302	4 214	4 584	4 351	8 886	8 565
Oceania, total	33	24	19	21	52	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina	373	308	394	346	767	654
Bulgaria	275	318	257	289	532	608
Iceland	157	134	209	191	365	325
Yugoslavia	374	322	318	295	692	617
Lithuania	238	232	331	368	569	601
Poland	903	910	1 089	1 139	1 992	2 048
Romania	462	620	472	560	935	1 180
United Kingdom	309	278	102	87	412	364
Sweden	158	128	248	212	406	340
Norway	129	123	222	221	350	344
Turkey	2 164	2 067	2 117	1 990	4 281	4 057
Germany	431	370	377	347	808	717
Morocco	305	266	273	241	578	507
Somalia	608	567	438	415	1 046	982
Afghanistan	400	403	282	254	682	658
Iraq	695	600	535	498	1 230	1 098
Iran	527	473	350	316	877	790
China	139	139	265	260	404	399
Lebanon	528	511	443	438	971	949
Pakistan	604	611	729	697	1 333	1 308
Sri Lanka	206	187	261	221	467	408
Syria	203	311	113	149	316	460
Thailand	67	61	454	400	521	461
Vietnam	320	309	379	369	699	678
Stateless	22	23	7	9	30	32
Unknown	12	12	6	5	18	17
Unknown country of origin	11	7	0	0	11	7

Note: Gross unemployed are measured as full time participants

www.statbank.dk/aul03

Table 203	Unemployment benefits and early retirement pay	2014	2015
		Average number of people receiving unemployment benefits ¹	87 920	82 578
Unemployment benefits paid in DKK mio.	17 612.8	16 773.4	
Holiday benefits paid, DKK mio.	938.1	843.6	
Early retirement pay paid, DKK mio. ²	16 127.5	14 425.7	
Net grants from central government:			
DKK mio.	20 619.8	17 984.0	
Percentage of total paid	59.5	56.1	

¹ Excl. tax-exempt premium paid out. ² Excluding tax-paid premium.

Table 204	Gross unemployed by sex and country of origin in per cent of the labor force					
	Men		Women		Total	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
	per cent					
Total	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.6
Denmark	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0
Rest of the world, total	8.8	7.9	10.3	9.4	9.5	8.6
Of which: Western country's	6.1	5.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.5
Non-western country's	10.8	9.7	11.9	10.8	11.3	10.2

Table 205 Job vacancies by size and industry. 2016

	Job vacancies						Job vacancy rate					
	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total	1-9 em- ployees	10-49 em- ployees	50-99 em- ployees	100 + em- ployees	Fictitious units	Total
	number						per cent					
Job vacancies, total	6 673	9 325	3 566	8 433	1 996	29 993	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.8
Manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply	489	1 018	457	2 367	15	4 345	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4
Construction	1 040	1 290	297	267	30	2 923	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.0
Wh. and retail trade, transport	2 896	3 717	1 047	2 016	605	10 280	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.6
Information and communication	753	1 025	756	1 018	39	3 590	4.6	4.0	4.9	2.4	0.9	3.4
Financial intermediation, insurance and real estate	185	428	98	880	17	1 608	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.4
Business activities	1 311	1 848	912	1 887	1 291	7 249	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.5	2.6

www.statbank.dk/ls01

Table 206 Job vacancies by region. 2016

	Job vacancies		Job vacancy rate	
	number		per cent	
All Denmark	29 993		1.8	
Region Hovedstaden	12 927		2.2	
Region Sjælland	2 425		1.5	
Region Syddanmark	5 235		1.6	
Region Midtjylland	5 773		1.7	
Region Nordjylland	1 638		1.1	
Fictitious units	1 996		2.8	

www.statbank.dk/ls02

Table 207 Membership of employees' trade unions. 2016

31 December	Total	Of whom women
	members	
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)	806 500	400 424
Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation (FTF)	345 371	238 427
Danish Association of Managers and Executives	101 865	31 020
Danish Confederation of Professional Associations (AC)	226 047	110 461
Outside mainorganisations ¹	334 442	149 475

Note: Figures are exclusive Danmarks Frie Fagforening due to lack of data reports.

Source: Main organizations and unions outside of the main organizations

¹ Incl. 2.706 members with double membership under Confederation of Professional Associations (AC).

Table 208 Members of unemployment insurance funds

	2015 ¹	2016 ¹
Number of funds	25	25
Number insured against unemployment, total	2 016 452	2 019 896
Full-time insured	1 998 135	2 001 382
Of which:		
LO ²	829 728	813 666
FTF ³	325 359	325 899
Managers ⁴	103 697	106 191
AC ⁵	291 411	301 745
Other organizations ⁶	447 940	453 881
Part-time and combination-insured	18 317	18 514
Of which:		
LO ²	8 067	7 974
FTF ³	2 823	2 944
Managers ⁴	34	45
AC ⁵	1 709	2 007
Other organizations ⁶	5 684	5 544

¹ Figures are from 1 January. ² Danish Confederation of Trade Unions. ³ Salaried Employees' and Civil Servants' Confederation. ⁴ Danish Association of Management and Executives. ⁵ Danish Confederation of Professional Organisations. ⁶ Incl. unemployment insurance funds which are members of different confederations.

Source: Styrelsen for Arbejdsmarked og Rekruttering
www.statbank.dk/04

Table 209 Personal income by type of income. 2015

	Primary income		Public transfer income			Private pensions	Property income, net	Disposable income	
	Wages and salaries, etc.	Entrepreneurial income etc.	Unemployment benefits etc.	Public pensions	Cash benefit, sickness leave etc.				Other public transfers
	DKK thousands								
Men and women	195.4	14.0	3.7	36.7	9.3	11.6	20.5	25.5	220.2
Self-employed, total¹	25.6	391.7	1.7	9.1	6.3	6.6	17.3	73.7	370.8
Self-employed with employees	16.0	654.4	0.3	4.4	6.5	3.4	10.4	85.2	530.1
Self-employed without employees	28.7	329.5	2.1	9.7	6.3	7.4	19.4	72.6	334.9
Assisting spouses	12.4	152.7	0.4	26.6	3.5	8.5	12.5	20.6	178.4
Employees, total	393.5	0.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	7.4	3.8	27.2	293.1
Top managers	768.3	-1.2	1.0	1.9	0.8	3.4	7.4	134.6	546.0
Employees, highest level	504.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	2.2	7.7	5.7	34.6	363.6
Employees, medium level	404.6	0.5	2.5	1.6	2.9	9.9	2.7	20.8	298.7
Employees, basic level	323.3	0.4	4.0	1.9	3.2	7.1	2.0	11.3	242.0
Other employees	293.1	0.3	5.5	2.4	4.3	6.0	2.2	7.0	220.7
Employees, not further specified	345.7	0.8	4.8	4.1	3.9	6.0	8.0	50.7	286.3
Unemployed	45.3	0.7	110.3	0.3	38.7	12.2	0.8	5.1	161.1
Temporarily outside the labour force	12.0	0.1	44.7	0.7	107.9	20.7	6.9	3.3	152.2
Not economically active									
Pensioners and others	2.6	-0.1	0.1	131.2	0.4	9.6	64.6	33.2	182.0
Recipients of cash benefits	10.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	146.8	17.2	4.5	1.0	140.8
Others persons not economically active ²	27.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.0	27.3	2.8	4.9	56.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkp101.www.statbank.dk/04¹ Includes assisting spouses. ² Includes unknown. .

Table 210 Disposable income by sex and level of income. 2015

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	thousands			per cent		
Persons, total	2 298.4	2 365.3	4 663.7	49	51	100
Disposable income						
Less than 50 000 DKK	215.2	194.4	409.6	53	47	100
50 000 – 99 999 DKK	183.1	239.9	423.0	43	57	100
100 000 – 149 999 DKK	321.8	385.7	707.5	45	55	100
150 000 – 199 999 DKK	375.1	502.8	877.9	43	57	100
200 000 – 249 999 DKK	348.3	400.7	749.0	47	53	100
250 000 – 299 999 DKK	284.5	288.8	573.3	50	50	100
300 000 – 349 999 DKK	195.6	166.0	361.5	54	46	100
350 000 – 399 999 DKK	126.0	83.7	209.7	60	40	100
400 000 – 449 999 DKK	77.9	42.1	120.1	65	35	100
450 000 – 499 999 DKK	48.4	22.0	70.4	69	31	100
500 000 – 599 999 DKK	50.9	19.8	70.7	72	28	100
600 000 – 699 999 DKK	24.0	7.8	31.8	75	25	100
700 000 – 799 999 DKK	13.2	3.9	17.0	77	23	100
800 000 – 899 999 DKK	8.1	2.1	10.2	79	21	100
900 000 – 999 999 DKK	5.4	1.3	6.7	80	20	100
1 000 000 – 1 999 999 DKK	15.4	3.3	18.7	82	18	100
2 000 000 – 2 999 999 DKK	2.8	0.5	3.3	84	16	100
3 000 000 - + DKK	2.7	0.5	3.2	84	16	100

www.statbank.dk/04

Table 211 Disposable income by sex and age. 2015

	Number of persons	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average	Gini coefficient ¹	
	thousands	DKK thousands					
Men and women							
Total	4 663.7	125.6	194.5	276.4	220.2	0.29	
15-19 years	344.4	7.0	21.9	45.1	31.5	0.31	
20-24 years	366.0	66.5	99.1	138.3	107.2	0.35	
25-29 years	342.1	104.9	164.8	220.1	167.6	0.28	
30-34 years	310.7	162.1	221.2	275.8	223.6	0.25	
35-39 years	342.4	190.0	250.3	315.2	265.2	0.25	
40-44 years	388.0	200.4	263.8	338.0	292.2	0.26	
45-49 years	399.8	196.9	262.5	342.7	297.6	0.27	
50-54 years	403.3	190.8	255.7	335.6	293.5	0.28	
55-59 years	357.9	185.1	248.3	325.2	284.4	0.28	
60-64 years	336.0	165.0	221.4	301.0	260.4	0.28	
65-69 years	343.7	133.9	176.1	248.9	219.9	0.28	
70-74 years	292.0	126.2	165.9	223.5	205.0	0.27	
75 years +	437.3	132.9	165.2	205.7	191.5	0.23	
Men							
Total	2 298.4	129.7	207.8	299.1	240.8	0.30	
15-19 years	176.5	6.1	20.9	44.6	31.8	0.31	
20-24 years	187.6	63.7	98.7	146.5	110.4	0.36	
25-29 years	174.0	102.9	169.0	231.8	173.0	0.28	
30-34 years	156.4	159.8	227.5	288.7	232.1	0.25	
35-39 years	171.1	189.7	257.1	333.0	278.2	0.25	
40-44 years	193.7	204.5	275.3	364.2	315.7	0.26	
45-49 years	201.3	204.3	277.9	374.1	327.3	0.27	
50-54 years	202.9	201.8	274.4	370.6	327.0	0.28	
55-59 years	178.7	197.4	268.5	360.8	316.4	0.29	
60-64 years	166.2	175.2	242.2	334.7	293.2	0.29	
65-69 years	168.2	147.8	193.4	284.7	253.4	0.28	
70-74 years	140.4	142.9	181.9	258.3	234.9	0.27	
75 years +	181.4	139.1	172.2	231.6	214.7	0.25	
Women							
Total	2 365.3	121.6	184.7	257.4	200.1	0.29	
15-19 years	167.8	7.9	22.9	45.6	31.1	0.31	
20-24 years	178.4	69.3	99.4	132.2	103.8	0.33	
25-29 years	168.1	106.9	161.5	210.0	162.0	0.28	
30-34 years	154.4	164.1	216.0	264.8	214.9	0.24	
35-39 years	171.2	190.1	244.6	300.7	252.3	0.25	
40-44 years	194.4	197.4	254.8	316.5	268.7	0.25	
45-49 years	198.5	191.5	250.2	315.4	267.6	0.26	
50-54 years	200.5	183.8	240.9	305.5	259.7	0.27	
55-59 years	179.2	177.4	232.1	295.1	252.4	0.28	
60-64 years	169.8	156.8	205.0	271.9	228.2	0.27	
65-69 years	175.5	121.3	163.8	218.4	187.8	0.27	
70-74 years	151.7	110.9	154.1	195.8	177.3	0.26	
75 years +	255.9	126.2	161.9	192.4	175.1	0.21	

¹ The Gini coefficient is calculated based on equivalised disposable income.

Table 212 (page 1 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2015

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
	DKK thousands								
All Denmark	250.1	50.7	240.8	171.5	71.8	200.1	210.2	61.4	220.2
Copenhagen city	271.7	43.8	235.6	198.9	61.3	202.2	234.3	52.8	218.4
101 Copenhagen	261.9	44.3	224.9	195.8	61.0	195.7	228.2	52.8	210.0
147 Frederiksberg	324.6	41.0	283.0	215.3	61.8	226.9	266.1	52.1	253.0
155 Dragør	347.3	41.2	329.7	222.2	58.8	251.9	282.6	50.3	289.5
185 Tårnby	260.5	43.7	244.4	193.2	65.1	212.2	226.0	54.7	227.9
Copenhagen suburban	300.7	45.8	281.9	197.0	68.2	232.1	247.1	57.4	256.2
165 Albertslund	211.1	52.3	205.9	160.7	74.5	187.9	185.6	63.5	196.8
151 Ballerup	248.2	53.3	240.4	181.4	75.9	207.3	213.7	65.0	223.3
153 Brøndby	211.8	55.6	208.5	151.6	80.2	186.2	180.9	68.2	197.1
157 Gentofte	546.5	34.3	515.3	263.2	52.2	346.5	395.4	43.9	425.3
159 Gladsaxe	278.8	44.4	252.3	201.3	67.2	219.0	239.1	56.1	235.2
161 Glostrup	258.4	47.5	236.8	183.4	71.5	203.9	219.9	59.8	219.9
163 Herlev	252.9	48.3	237.0	182.7	72.2	206.0	216.1	60.8	220.8
167 Hvidovre	250.1	47.1	227.8	182.7	70.2	200.7	215.5	59.0	213.9
169 Høje-Taastrup	246.3	46.7	229.4	171.5	70.2	195.9	208.5	58.5	212.5
183 Ishøj	212.3	52.0	204.0	152.7	76.6	183.7	182.2	64.4	193.8
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	379.7	39.3	354.0	238.3	61.1	292.6	305.7	50.8	321.9
175 Rødovre	245.9	48.7	231.1	179.0	74.7	203.0	211.2	62.2	216.5
187 Vallensbæk	294.4	38.4	273.5	205.3	59.9	220.6	249.1	49.3	246.7
Nordsjælland	320.4	44.0	306.0	207.5	64.3	237.2	262.2	54.4	270.5
201 Allerød	353.9	35.4	328.3	239.9	54.9	251.0	295.2	45.4	288.5
240 Egedal	318.2	36.4	280.7	225.8	55.9	232.5	271.3	46.3	256.2
210 Fredensborg	318.5	43.6	296.7	198.6	66.3	241.7	256.1	55.5	268.1
250 Frederikssund	257.4	48.5	245.6	186.7	69.4	209.6	221.4	59.2	227.2
190 Furesø	348.8	40.3	320.0	231.4	60.3	252.7	287.9	50.6	285.1
270 Gribskov	247.1	50.1	251.4	178.5	68.2	213.1	212.4	59.2	232.1
260 Halsnæs	225.3	55.1	225.3	164.7	75.9	195.9	194.7	65.6	210.5
217 Helsingør	272.6	50.4	266.7	180.1	71.7	215.2	224.7	61.4	240.0
219 Hillerød	302.0	41.3	280.2	209.8	61.5	224.1	254.5	51.7	251.3
223 Hørsholm	471.3	39.5	443.5	222.2	61.3	279.6	336.6	51.3	354.9
230 Rudersdal	463.5	38.3	464.5	254.4	57.5	301.1	354.5	48.3	379.4
Bornholm	175.3	67.0	202.2	130.1	85.9	177.1	152.3	76.6	189.5
Østsjælland	285.0	43.8	262.5	196.3	65.4	215.8	239.8	54.8	238.7
253 Greve	286.4	43.3	269.6	195.3	65.4	216.8	239.7	54.6	242.5
259 Køge	263.0	47.2	241.6	181.1	71.0	202.5	221.3	59.3	221.7
350 Lejre	286.4	42.9	262.4	200.8	62.8	214.5	243.6	52.8	238.4
265 Roskilde	289.1	43.5	264.1	202.2	63.7	221.2	244.6	53.9	242.1
269 Solrød	325.1	38.2	298.3	211.5	60.0	229.6	267.4	49.3	263.3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	216.2	57.6	221.9	153.1	78.9	189.7	184.3	68.4	205.6
320 Faxe	237.5	49.8	224.2	162.6	74.0	190.0	200.0	61.9	207.1
376 Guldborgsund	182.8	66.3	206.1	137.3	83.7	181.7	159.9	75.1	193.8
316 Holbæk	244.7	50.3	235.7	172.2	72.9	199.1	207.7	61.8	217.0
326 Kalundborg	220.4	59.6	231.2	153.0	81.2	191.8	186.6	70.5	211.4
360 Lolland	165.9	76.3	197.2	119.1	93.9	171.9	142.6	85.1	184.6
370 Næstved	231.1	52.6	228.5	159.6	76.4	192.6	194.6	64.7	210.2
306 Odsherred	184.8	65.1	210.2	136.6	84.1	186.1	160.7	74.6	198.1
329 Ringsted	251.1	47.6	233.0	176.1	71.6	196.4	213.2	59.8	214.5
330 Slagelse	213.8	55.8	218.9	149.4	77.7	187.3	181.1	66.9	202.8
340 Sorø	244.8	50.8	234.2	172.2	73.9	199.4	208.0	62.5	216.6
336 Stevn	239.8	51.2	236.2	167.5	72.2	198.3	203.6	61.7	217.2
390 Vordingborg	194.5	63.2	214.4	142.4	83.2	188.0	168.0	73.3	201.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 212 (page 2 of 2) Average income in municipalities. 2015

Municipality-code	Men			Women			Total		
	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income	Primary income	Public transfer income	Disposable income
	DKK thousands								
Fyn	211.6	57.9	219.5	149.0	78.7	186.5	179.9	68.4	202.8
420 Assens	215.5	56.1	216.5	150.3	78.0	182.9	182.8	67.1	199.7
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	208.1	57.5	215.7	146.7	79.6	186.8	177.2	68.6	201.2
440 Kerteminde	216.9	59.4	231.5	147.0	80.8	186.4	181.2	70.3	208.5
482 Langeland	151.1	77.3	190.5	115.3	91.4	169.5	133.2	84.4	180.0
410 Middelfart	250.1	52.5	244.8	166.5	74.1	198.2	207.8	63.4	221.2
480 Nordfyns	216.6	55.6	215.7	151.2	79.0	183.7	184.1	67.2	199.8
450 Nyborg	206.2	60.6	216.4	141.7	83.1	184.5	173.4	72.0	200.2
461 Odense	209.6	57.0	216.6	150.8	77.3	186.5	179.5	67.4	201.2
479 Svendborg	211.9	59.5	225.3	147.9	78.4	189.4	179.5	69.1	207.1
492 Ærø	166.2	66.6	204.9	110.8	87.7	172.7	138.7	77.1	188.9
Syddjylland	235.7	52.3	229.5	156.1	75.2	187.5	195.7	63.8	208.4
530 Billund	246.2	47.7	236.7	161.7	73.1	187.5	204.3	60.3	212.3
561 Esbjerg	241.5	53.4	235.2	154.8	74.3	185.7	197.9	63.9	210.3
563 Fanø	234.2	56.9	265.9	151.7	74.4	202.8	191.9	65.9	233.5
607 Fredericia	237.4	55.2	230.0	154.7	77.8	188.2	196.0	66.5	209.1
510 Haderslev	215.9	55.6	213.6	148.4	78.4	182.9	182.0	67.0	198.2
621 Kolding	254.9	49.3	240.2	167.8	72.9	194.0	210.8	61.3	216.8
540 Sønderborg	218.9	57.1	219.6	145.1	79.4	180.7	181.6	68.4	199.9
550 Tønder	198.1	55.8	203.7	138.3	78.2	175.4	168.1	67.0	189.6
573 Varde	232.7	48.8	225.5	154.3	73.4	184.4	193.8	61.0	205.1
575 Vejlen	234.1	48.4	219.6	153.2	74.2	187.3	194.0	61.2	203.6
630 Vejle	259.0	48.8	248.1	173.3	71.6	199.7	215.8	60.3	223.7
580 Aabenraa	214.4	55.0	216.8	144.6	77.5	180.3	179.2	66.3	198.4
Østjylland	245.6	50.4	238.6	166.9	72.3	197.3	205.8	61.5	217.7
710 Favrskov	270.1	43.1	246.8	183.0	66.5	202.1	226.8	54.7	224.6
766 Hedensted	261.3	44.3	244.0	166.5	70.4	191.7	214.3	57.2	218.1
615 Horsens	240.0	50.6	231.3	161.3	74.8	193.4	200.6	62.7	212.3
707 Norddjurs	200.8	57.7	210.7	140.3	79.2	179.4	171.1	68.3	195.3
727 Odder	242.4	49.9	243.1	166.8	72.8	203.6	203.9	61.5	223.0
730 Randers	224.2	54.8	219.5	150.0	78.1	183.3	186.8	66.6	201.3
741 Samsø	190.3	68.9	219.1	127.2	86.5	183.9	158.3	77.8	201.2
740 Silkeborg	259.6	48.4	246.9	171.7	71.1	200.6	215.2	59.9	223.5
746 Skanderborg	292.7	40.8	268.7	196.1	64.7	215.4	244.0	52.9	241.8
706 Syddjurs	226.2	54.2	233.2	156.9	74.7	199.0	191.5	64.5	216.1
751 Aarhus	244.8	51.7	240.9	169.6	71.4	200.0	206.3	61.8	220.0
Vestjylland	234.9	50.8	230.3	154.3	74.8	187.5	194.7	62.8	209.0
657 Herning	241.8	48.8	234.9	155.8	73.3	189.0	198.8	61.0	211.9
661 Holstebro	241.6	49.9	236.0	158.4	73.1	189.6	199.5	61.7	212.5
756 Ikast-Brandeb	237.8	49.5	229.6	154.5	75.1	185.3	196.5	62.2	207.7
665 Lemvig	237.3	52.6	235.7	142.7	75.3	179.4	191.0	63.8	208.2
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	238.6	50.3	230.7	149.8	75.6	184.0	194.8	62.8	207.6
779 Skive	212.8	56.0	217.4	145.3	78.3	182.5	179.4	67.0	200.1
671 Struer	214.0	56.7	221.2	139.4	80.0	179.9	176.8	68.3	200.6
791 Viborg	236.3	49.6	230.3	163.4	73.7	193.9	199.9	61.7	212.1
Nordjylland	218.7	55.3	218.4	151.9	76.6	184.3	185.4	65.9	201.4
810 Brønderslev	215.0	56.6	212.3	154.0	78.2	183.7	184.7	67.3	198.1
813 Frederikshavn	210.4	60.0	221.0	139.9	82.1	182.8	175.2	71.1	201.9
860 Hjørring	213.6	56.3	219.4	149.2	77.9	183.9	181.1	67.2	201.5
849 Jammerbugt	209.4	56.9	214.0	151.6	78.0	186.2	180.7	67.4	200.2
825 Læsø	162.3	71.4	203.7	118.7	85.3	173.7	140.8	78.3	188.9
846 Mariagerfjord	220.1	55.5	217.5	151.6	76.6	183.1	186.2	66.0	200.5
773 Morsø	192.8	61.7	206.7	133.6	83.0	174.6	163.4	72.3	190.7
840 Rebild	261.6	45.0	239.1	180.8	68.0	198.1	221.8	56.3	218.9
787 Thisted	210.6	55.9	218.0	139.8	80.4	180.2	175.4	68.1	199.2
820 Vesthimmerlands	207.5	55.8	208.2	143.7	78.5	177.1	175.9	67.1	192.8
851 Aalborg	225.7	53.4	219.8	158.2	73.4	186.3	192.0	63.4	203.1

Table 213 Pre-tax Income, total. 2015

	Number of families	Lower quartile	Median	Upper quartile	Average
	thousands	DKK thousands			
Families, total	2 913.1	224.6	367.4	649.0	495.0
Without children	2 144.1	202.0	298.4	471.5	391.3
With 1 child	325.6	389.4	607.6	846.2	687.1
With 2 children	323.7	550.9	765.1	986.9	847.5
With 3 children +	119.7	535.5	775.5	1 013.2	875.3
Couples, total	1 348.2	426.5	648.8	877.9	737.6
Without children	764.0	352.6	512.1	728.4	614.8
With 1 child	213.0	573.3	747.7	955.9	834.8
With 2 children	267.4	662.6	825.5	1 041.8	931.5
With 3 children +	103.8	634.5	825.9	1 058.5	941.9
Single persons, total	1 565.0	177.6	238.3	350.9	285.9
Without children	1 380.1	169.9	226.6	324.8	267.6
With 1 child	112.6	266.2	366.8	479.0	407.5
With 2 children +	72.3	312.1	400.9	507.6	447.0

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04**Table 214 Income, total by family type and level of income. 2015**

	Families total			Singles				Couples				
	Total	Without children	With children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 + children	Total	Without children	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 + children
	thousands											
Number of families	2 913.1	2 144.1	769.0	1 565.0	1 380.1	112.6	72.3	1 348.2	764.0	213.0	267.4	103.8
Income, total												
Less than 50 000 DKK	71.8	68.9	2.9	67.5	66.2	1.0	0.3	4.3	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
50 000 -99 999 DKK	94.7	92.9	1.8	92.1	90.9	0.9	0.3	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
100 000 -149 999 DKK	124.3	120.9	3.4	118.4	116.0	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
150 000 -199 999 DKK	248.9	240.9	8.0	237.2	231.3	4.8	1.1	11.6	9.6	1.1	0.6	0.4
200 000 -249 999 DKK	347.0	325.2	21.8	320.7	302.8	14.3	3.7	26.2	22.4	2.1	1.2	0.6
250 000 -299 999 DKK	261.5	230.5	31.0	186.6	161.9	15.0	9.7	74.9	68.6	3.3	2.0	1.0
300 000 -349 999 DKK	235.5	202.6	32.9	148.9	125.1	13.6	10.2	86.6	77.5	4.8	2.9	1.4
350 000 -399 999 DKK	198.7	159.4	39.2	116.6	92.2	14.4	10.1	82.0	67.3	7.5	5.1	2.1
400 000 -449 999 DKK	164.2	123.7	40.5	85.0	62.8	12.7	9.6	79.2	60.9	7.7	6.2	4.4
450 000 -499 999 DKK	131.2	93.8	37.4	57.5	40.2	9.7	7.7	73.6	53.6	9.0	7.1	3.9
500 000 -599 999 DKK	211.7	138.8	72.8	62.9	42.1	11.6	9.2	148.8	96.8	23.4	20.6	8.0
600 000 -699 999 DKK	191.5	104.8	86.7	29.2	19.1	5.8	4.4	162.3	85.8	30.7	34.4	11.4
700 000 -799 999 DKK	168.8	76.1	92.7	14.9	9.8	2.9	2.2	153.9	66.2	31.3	42.0	14.3
800 000 -899 999 DKK	131.7	51.6	80.1	8.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	123.4	46.0	25.7	38.1	13.6
900 000 -999 999 DKK	94.4	33.1	61.4	5.0	3.5	0.9	0.7	89.4	29.6	19.3	29.6	11.0
1 000 000 -1 999 999 DKK	210.4	69.6	140.9	11.2	8.4	1.6	1.1	199.2	61.2	41.3	69.2	27.6
2 000 000 -2 999 999 DKK	16.7	6.6	10.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	15.2	5.4	2.9	4.8	2.2
3 000 000 - DKK +	10.2	4.8	5.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	8.8	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.2

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 215 Family incomings by type of dwelling. 2015

	Type of dwelling					Total	Type of ownership	
	Detached	Terraced or semi-detached	Apartment houses	Student hostels	Other dwellings ¹		Own dwelling	Rented ²
DKK thousands								
Disposable income								
Families, total	469.2	318.3	253.1	94.7	228.3	354.0	504.1	229.1
Without children	378.4	268.0	223.3	92.0	204.9	285.6	419.9	198.1
With 1 child	573.1	420.7	358.1	223.6	403.7	476.4	604.7	331.3
With 2 children	648.8	518.6	436.5	269.9	523.9	587.7	671.2	401.9
With 3 or more children	682.7	527.6	421.3	283.3	572.0	613.9	708.4	417.6
Couples, total	574.1	476.7	412.6	190.9	441.1	523.0	586.6	377.3
Without children	492.7	413.3	374.3	179.8	402.9	449.5	507.1	333.0
With 1 child	629.9	537.8	456.0	250.6	521.9	573.9	650.3	421.3
With 2 children	674.5	604.2	513.6	287.2	600.8	641.0	689.3	473.1
With 3 or more children	705.1	588.3	465.4	306.4	624.0	654.9	720.3	465.2
Singles, total	248.8	218.2	193.3	84.2	153.3	208.4	302.7	177.7
Without children	230.7	202.0	183.2	83.7	148.7	194.9	286.6	165.5
With 1 child	341.3	292.3	264.2	165.3	251.9	291.8	394.8	253.0
With 2 or more children	384.4	331.8	303.5	194.8	294.1	337.3	435.7	301.5
Pre-tax income, total								
Families, total	652.4	439.8	360.7	123.5	309.0	495.0	696.5	327.4
Without children	508.0	363.0	317.1	119.9	273.5	391.3	559.4	281.9
With 1 child	825.1	604.4	519.7	294.8	583.9	687.1	868.3	482.2
With 2 children	936.9	741.8	629.2	355.3	751.5	847.5	967.2	581.0
With 3 or more children	980.7	738.8	582.0	370.0	814.4	875.3	1 015.9	583.0
Couples, total	804.9	670.2	597.9	253.1	600.3	737.6	819.3	550.5
Without children	664.0	563.8	537.0	238.1	532.4	614.8	681.4	480.1
With 1 child	911.1	784.9	675.0	334.0	766.2	834.8	938.5	627.6
With 2 children	977.6	879.4	757.5	381.9	873.2	931.5	996.9	704.1
With 3 or more children	1 017.1	839.0	659.3	404.6	897.0	941.9	1 035.8	669.2
Singles, total	332.2	294.3	271.7	109.4	206.3	285.9	396.7	249.9
Without children	306.3	271.9	258.7	108.8	200.0	267.6	372.6	234.0
With 1 child	474.6	406.8	370.8	210.2	349.8	407.5	544.7	355.8
With 2 or more children	512.8	437.0	401.1	240.0	384.9	447.0	577.6	399.5
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	289.7	229.8	199.5	87.7	180.7	241.3	314.7	180.3
Without children	285.8	225.0	197.1	86.8	175.2	232.2	317.7	176.5
With 1 child	312.2	249.0	218.0	134.4	234.1	270.3	329.6	203.3
With 2 children	296.9	249.0	213.8	132.2	246.9	273.4	306.7	199.2
With 3 or more children	264.6	211.5	167.6	112.8	223.6	239.5	274.3	167.3
Couples, total	318.1	274.5	243.3	122.2	268.7	294.7	327.6	219.3
Without children	328.4	275.5	249.6	119.9	268.6	299.7	338.0	222.0
With 1 child	329.6	285.3	246.7	138.9	276.8	302.8	340.7	227.1
With 2 children	304.6	276.0	236.6	135.4	273.0	290.6	311.6	217.4
With 3 or more children	271.1	227.8	177.3	118.4	239.3	251.7	277.4	177.1
Singles, total	230.2	201.5	183.1	83.9	149.6	195.4	283.4	166.8
Without children	230.7	202.0	183.2	83.7	148.7	194.9	286.6	165.5
With 1 child	241.4	209.4	190.5	124.6	179.3	208.8	278.2	182.6
With 2 or more children	208.3	184.1	167.0	115.9	163.4	184.9	235.4	166.5

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf101.www.statbank.dk/04¹ Includes unknown types of dwelling. ² Dwellings which are part of a housing association are included as rented.

Table 216 Family incomings for families with children. 2015

	Number of families	Age of youngest child						Total
		0-2 years	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-24 years	
	thousands	DKK thousands						
Disposable income								
Families, total	769.0	479.8	521.5	557.1	573.9	586.1	593.6	544.7
With 1 child	325.6	424.6	404.8	416.3	442.5	498.5	574.5	476.4
With 2 children	323.7	511.0	555.2	591.1	631.4	677.1	691.6	587.7
With 3 children +	119.7	545.7	588.0	645.8	707.3	729.3	751.0	613.9
Couples, total	584.2	510.4	587.1	650.6	682.9	701.3	703.7	619.0
With 1 child	213.0	459.6	503.5	556.7	581.4	631.9	689.1	573.9
With 2 children	267.4	535.4	601.7	659.0	709.6	755.6	767.9	641.0
With 3 children +	103.8	573.1	627.2	698.3	757.9	779.9	812.7	654.9
Singles, total	184.8	223.4	271.4	307.5	321.1	336.6	358.0	309.6
With 1 child	112.6	198.6	241.1	275.5	289.0	307.8	347.6	291.8
With 2 children +	72.3	252.8	301.6	337.4	361.9	398.6	438.9	337.3
Pre-tax Income, total								
Families, total	769.0	695.0	752.3	802.3	825.7	839.6	848.6	783.9
With 1 child	325.6	620.4	586.5	601.6	638.4	715.2	823.0	687.1
With 2 children	323.7	739.7	804.2	853.5	909.6	970.3	980.4	847.5
With 3 children +	119.7	778.4	838.6	921.8	1 007.2	1 030.2	1 061.6	875.3
Couples, total	584.2	743.0	854.6	946.3	993.0	1 014.0	1 009.0	898.1
With 1 child	213.0	674.9	741.3	817.4	850.3	916.7	990.0	834.8
With 2 children	267.4	778.4	877.7	960.3	1 033.2	1 091.9	1 092.4	931.5
With 3 children +	103.8	823.1	902.4	1 006.7	1 088.7	1 109.6	1 152.9	941.9
Singles, total	184.8	292.4	362.2	417.2	437.4	461.8	505.7	422.9
With 1 child	112.6	268.4	330.1	385.1	404.5	427.1	492.4	407.5
With 2 children +	72.3	320.9	394.3	447.3	479.4	536.7	609.3	447.0
Equivalised Disposable income								
Families, total	769.0	239.7	255.3	270.1	278.2	272.9	303.3	266.8
With 1 child	325.6	241.6	244.3	260.7	275.1	270.4	306.7	270.3
With 2 children	323.7	246.0	270.2	284.1	285.5	279.4	286.7	273.4
With 3 or more children	119.7	220.9	237.6	248.9	256.5	245.3	255.2	239.5
Couples, total	584.2	250.6	275.1	296.0	307.3	305.5	337.5	288.1
With 1 child	213.0	255.3	279.7	309.3	323.0	316.0	344.6	302.8
With 2 children	267.4	254.7	285.8	306.4	310.1	302.2	307.2	290.6
With 3 children +	103.8	229.9	249.9	263.9	269.8	257.4	269.1	251.7
Singles, total	184.8	148.8	179.7	201.0	210.6	202.2	230.1	199.4
With 1 child	112.6	152.8	185.5	211.9	222.3	205.2	231.7	208.8
With 2 children +	72.3	143.9	174.0	190.8	195.7	195.5	217.3	184.9

Note: Calculation of the income can be found in detail at www.statbank.dk/indkf111.www.statbank.dk/04

Table 217 Familiefordelt formue og gæld. 2015

	Net wealth	Assets	Real assets	Financial assets	Pensions in total	Special deposits for self employed	Liabilities total	Mortgage debt	Other loans
	average per. family in thousand DKK								
Total families	1 835	2 689	1 417	405	838	29	854	639	215
Single persons without children, below 30 years	131	224	141	59	24	0	93	43	49
Single persons without children, between 30-59 years	814	1 280	678	177	413	12	466	306	160
Single persons without children, over 59 years	1 768	2 091	958	526	594	13	322	231	92
Single persons with children	628	1 164	679	140	335	11	536	357	180
2 adults without children, the head of household below 30 years	316	718	501	133	83	1	402	246	156
2 adults without children, the head of household between 30-59 years	2 346	3 687	1 941	393	1 307	46	1 342	1 005	337
2 adults without children, the head of household over 60 years	4 458	5 496	2 474	949	2 009	65	1 038	802	235
2 adults with children	1 679	3 497	2 287	332	840	38	1 818	1 419	399
2 adults with children living at home age 18- 24 year	3 097	5 209	2 996	516	1 616	82	2 112	1 630	481

www.statbank.dk/formue1

Prices and consumption

Consumer prices

Business prices

Cost indices

Consumption

Real property

Cars



Consumer prices

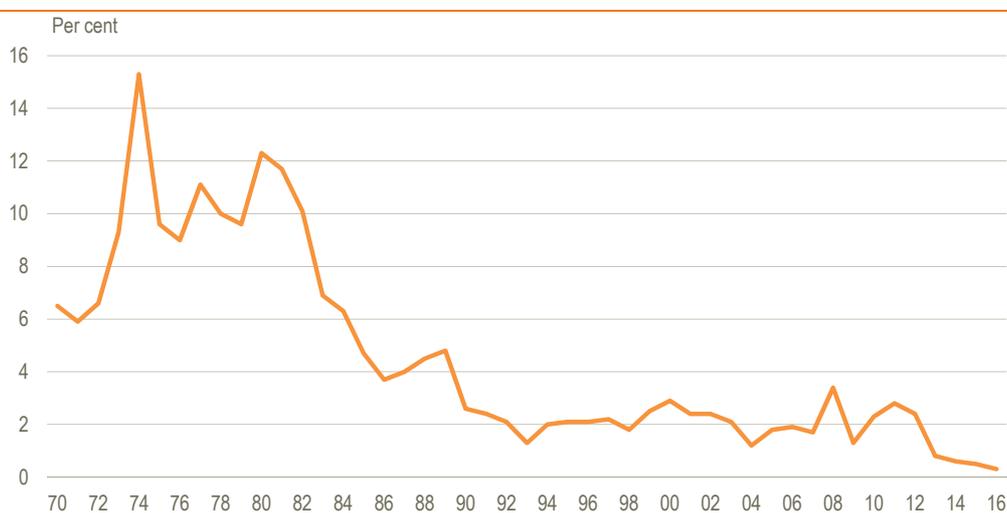
Lowest inflation since 1953

In 1974, inflation peaked with an annual change in the consumer price index of approximately 15 per cent. In 1980, the annual change in the consumer price index was approximately 12 per cent. The low inflation since the 90's should among other things be viewed in the light of the monetary policy and the fixed exchange rate against the Euro. The inflation fell to 0.3 per cent in 2016 which is the lowest level since 1953. The low inflation rates during the last couple of years should be viewed in the light of the financial crisis.

Consumer prices reflect the inflation

The consumer price index shows the trend of the prices typically charged to consumers for goods and services. Real prices, including VAT and duties charged to consumers, are used for estimating price trends. The trend in the consumer price index reflects a country's rate of inflation.

Figure 1 Inflation



www.statbank.dk/pris9

Sub-indices for goods and services

The annual changes in the consumer price index can be divided into goods and services. Similar to the overall consumer price index, these indices reflect the high levels of inflation from the early 1970s to the early 1980s. The increases in the services index were greater than those in the goods index during the periods before and after the oil crises.

Since the end of the 1980s, the services index has been higher than the goods index in almost all years. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the services index to a greater extent than the goods index is influenced by developments in wages and salaries. In 2008 the prices on goods increased more than the prices on services, which to a great extent can be attributed to high price increases on food during that year. During 2011 the prices on goods also increased more than the prices on services. This can to a large extent be attributed to big price increases on gasoline and other energy products. In 2012 the prices on services once again increased more than prices on goods and in 2013, 2014 and 2015 the prices on goods downright fell which among other things was influenced by price decreases on gasoline, soft drinks, purchase of cars and computers. The hallmark of 2016 was that service prices had the lowest increase in more than 50 years.

Figure 2 Annual changes in price indices

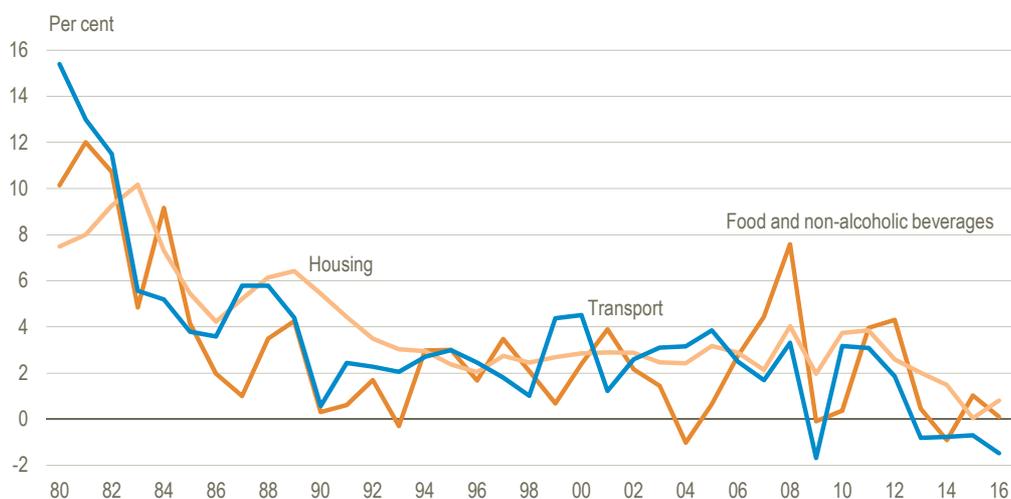
www.statbank.dk/pris6

The housing index, the food index, and the transport index

Generally, the sub-indices – the housing index, the food index, and the transport index show the same overall trend as the consumer price index, i.e. greatest change during the period around the two oil crises.

Food prices increased by 0,1 per cent in 2016 due to among other things higher prices on fruits and vegetables. Housing increased by 0,8 per cent in 2016 while transport decreased by 1.5 per cent especially due to lower prices on gasoline.

From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate on food prices has been lower than that of housing and transport. In 2004, food prices were decreasing, while they in the following years have increased more and more until 2008. In 2008 the food prices increased 7.6 per cent, while they were more or less stable in 2009 and 2010. In 2011 and 2012 food prices increased again, as a result of rising coffee prices and increased taxes on butter and edible oils. In 2014 food prices decreased as a consequence of among other things lower prices on soft drinks and vegetables.

Figure 3 Annual changes in selected sub-indices

www.statbank.dk/pris6

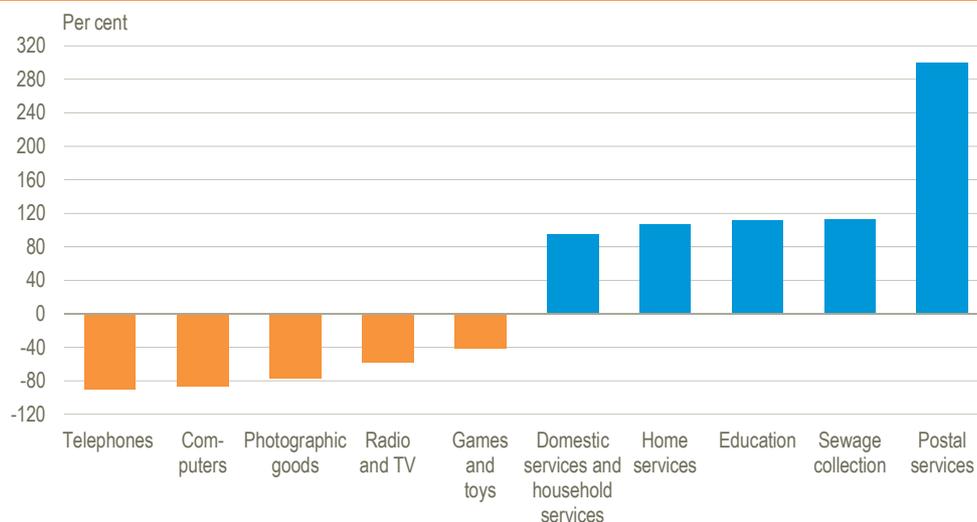
Greatest changes in consumer prices since 2001

The figure below shows the commodity and service groups that account for the greatest falls or increases in prices from January 2001 to January 2017. During the period, there was a price fall of 90 per cent for telephones. Especially, mobile phones have been instrumental in reducing prices. There is also a sharp fall in computers (-86 per cent) and photographic equipment (-77 per cent). During the period, radio and TV accounts for a fall of 58 per cent, while there was a fall in prices for games and toys of 41 per cent.

Since 2001 prices for postal services has risen almost 300 per cent while sewage collection has increased by 113 per cent. Education has increased by 111 per cent. Other services relating to the house (e.g. gardening) has increased by 107 per cent. The rise in the prices for different home services is mainly due to the abolition of subsidies allocated to home service.

Generally speaking, goods with a highly technological content account for the highest falls in prices since 2001, while services account for the highest increases.

Figure 4 Percentage change in consumer prices. January 2001 - January 2017

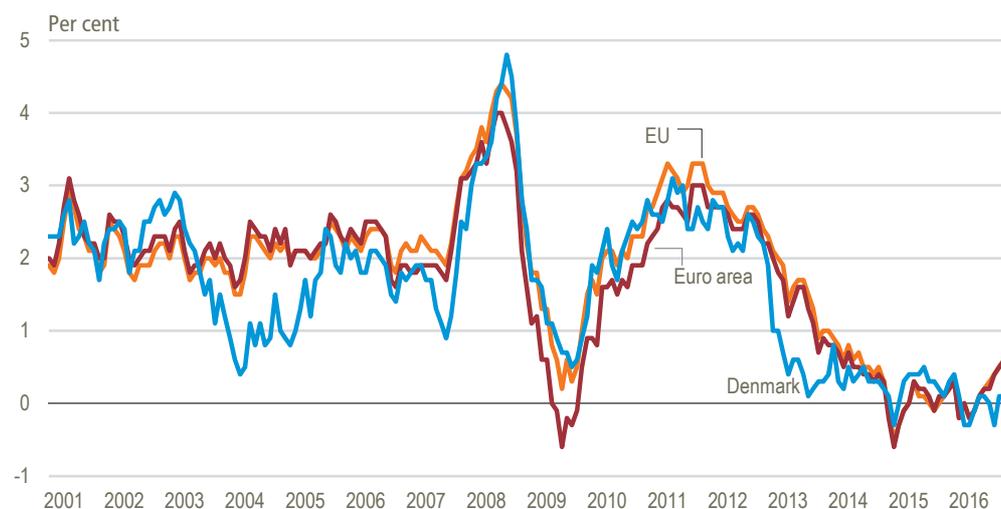


www.statbank.dk/pris6

International comparison of price trends

In the second half of 2007, the inflation in the EU and Denmark rose considerably, mainly due to globally rising food and energy prices. This increase slowed down by the end of 2008 and the inflation rates were moderate in 2009. The Euro area have even experienced deflation for several months in 2009. In 2010-2011, inflation rates were again increasing mostly due to rising energy prices.

Since 2012 the inflation rates were decreasing due to among other things reduced price increases for energy products. Price increases have generally been very small in 2015 and 2016 and there was deflation in both Denmark, the Euro area and the EU in several periods. Price increases have gone upward in the second half of 2016 in both Denmark, the Euro area and the EU as a consequence of among others rising energy prices.

Figure 5 Inflation in Denmark, the Euro area and the EU

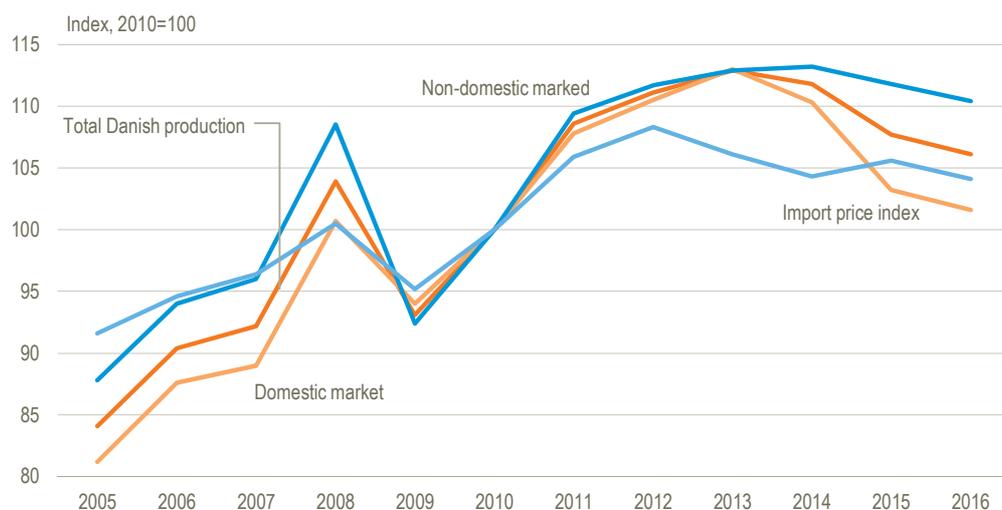
Business prices

Decreasing producer prices and increasing import prices

Importers' real purchase prices, excluding VAT and duties, as well as producers' real sales prices, excluding VAT and duties, are used as the basis for estimating the producer and import price indices.

Since the year 2012 until 2014, the import prices have decreased. From 2014 to 2015 the import prices increased, and from 2015 until 2016 they started to decrease again. In the same period there has also been a slight change in the development of the producer price index as the producer prices from 2010 to 2013 increased, while the prices from 2013 to 2016 were declining. This is due to a decline in producer prices for the domestic market from 2013, and a decline in producer prices for the non-domestic markets from 2014.

Over a ten year period there has been a change in the relationship between the import prices and the producer prices. In 2005, the import prices were at a higher level than the producer prices. Since 2010, the import prices have been at a lower level than the producer prices.

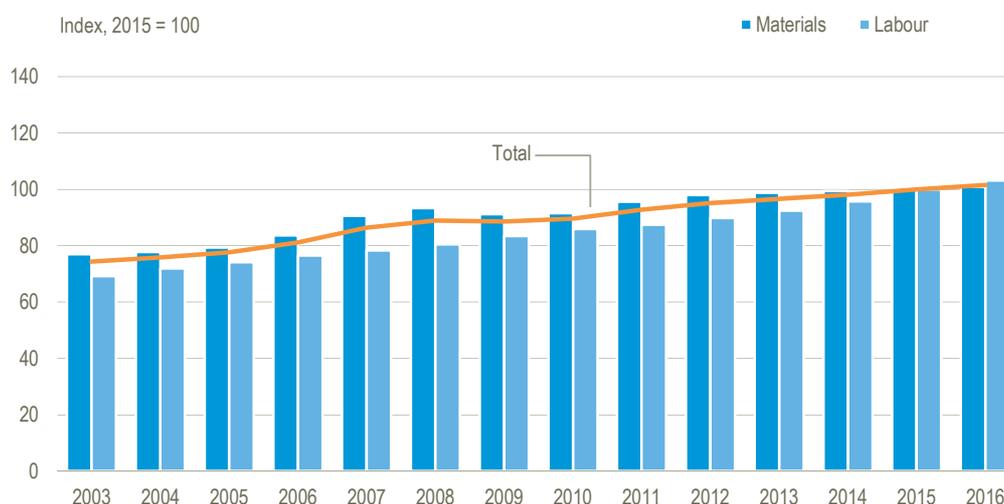
Figure 6 Producer- and import price index for commodities

www.statbank.dk/pris40 and pris41

Cost indices

Increase in total construction costs

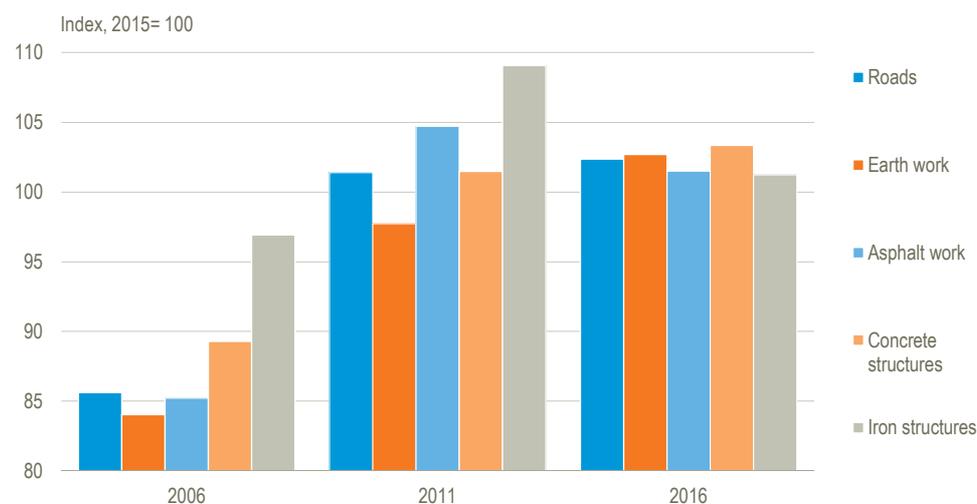
In 2016, the base year for the construction cost index was changed from 2003 Q1=100 to 2015=100. Besides the general indices for residential building, indices are calculated for one-family houses and multi-family houses as well. Total construction costs have increased by 36.6 per cent from 2003 to 2016, i.e. they have increased by a third. During this period, the costs of labour have increased by 49.0 per cent and the costs of materials by 30.9 per cent.

Figure 7 Regulating index for residential construction

www.statbank.dk/byg52

Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

The base year has also been change for the construction cost indices for civil engineering projects, from 1995 Q1=100 to 2015=100. The construction cost indices for civil engineering show trends in prices for work performed by different contractors in civil engineering projects, i.e. earthwork, asphalt work, concrete structures, iron and steel structures and total costs for construction of roads.

Figure 8 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

www.statbank.dk/byg71

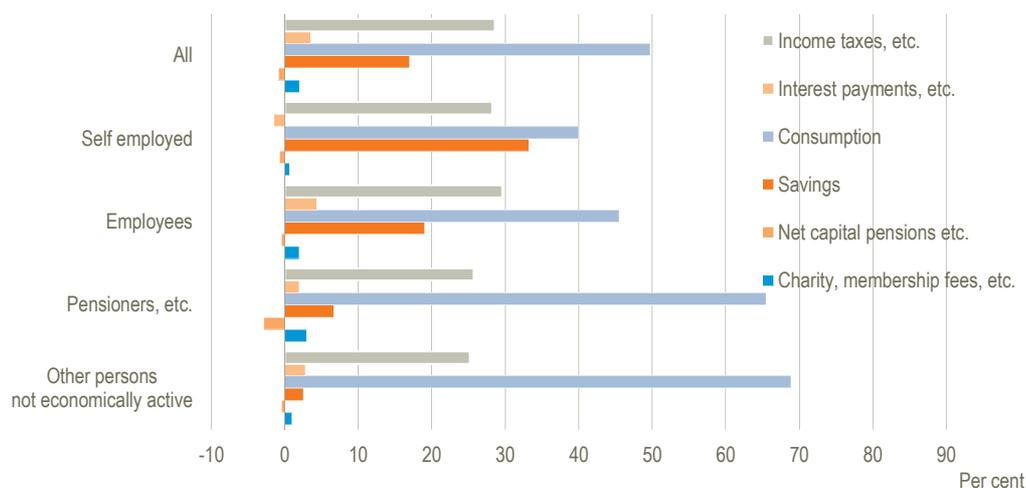
Consumption

How the income is spent?

The household budget survey carried out by Statistics Denmark, which involves a study of private household finances, makes it possible to see how total household income is spent. An average household had in 2014 a total income by DKK 630.466 (the surveys income and households definition are different from the definition in general statistics of income). However, a large part of this income was not at disposal of the household due to income tax, etc., and any interest payable on household debts (including mortgages) – DKK 202.488. The amount left to average households was DKK 427.978.

The main part of this amount was spent on consumption – DKK 313.468 – while DKK 107.132 was used for savings (including pension savings and savings tied up in real property). The remaining DKK 12.597 was spent on membership fees, gifts, and charity, while households got DKK 5.219 from capital pensions etc. capital pensions are defined as a negative saving.

Figure 9 How income was spent in selected households – per cent of total income. 2014



Employees households spent almost half of their total income on consumption

In 2014, self-employed and employee households constituted the groups where consumption accounted for the smallest percentage of the total income.

Pensioner households and other households made up of persons who is not economically active (social security recipients, students, etc.) were characterized by spending a considerably greater percentage of their income on consumption than self-employed and employee households.

Great differences in households

When assessing these differences, it should be noted that households vary greatly in nature. Households where the main breadwinner is an employee or self-employed are significantly larger than other households. These types of households are home to respectively 2.5 and 2.3 persons per household. The corresponding figure for pensioners' households is 1.4 persons and for other households 1.8 persons per household. Total income is significantly lower in households not economically active: The average income of pensioners' households is DKK 379.602, while that of households made of persons who are not economically active is DKK 297.325.

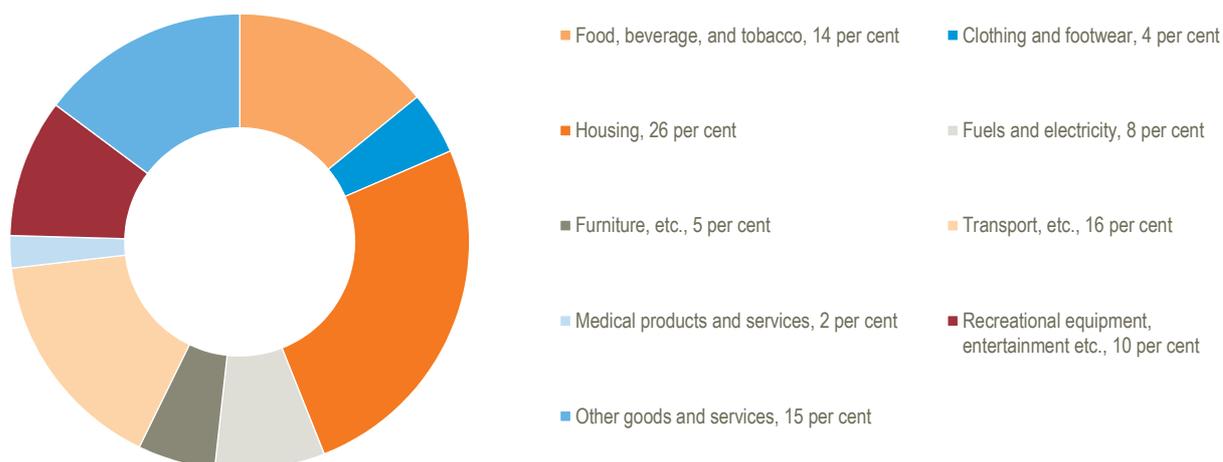
Self-employees households experienced the highest decrease in consumption

From 2009 to 2014, self-employed households experienced the highest decrease in consumption (11 per cent). In other types of households the consumption rose. The consumption of Employee households rose 4 per cent. Not economically active households experienced an almost unchanged consumption (1 per cent), while Pensioners households' consumption rose 10 per cent. The different development in the groups can mainly be explained by the different groups varying developments of the groups as a whole and to a lesser extent the possible changes in the composition of each group. The statistical data are compiled in fixed prices, implying that inflation is taken into account.

Figure 10 Consumer spending from 2009 to 2014. Fixed 2005 prices**Housing was the heaviest consumption item in the household**

26 per cent of the total consumption in 2014 went to housing, i.e. rent in rented accommodation and imputed rent in owner-occupied housing, plus maintenance, etc., not including an additional 8 per cent for heating and electricity.

16 per cent was spent on transport, etc., while food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 14 per cent. Other goods and services, which includes expenditure on education and child care, restaurants and hotels, various services, insurance, etc. accounted for 15 per cent. Recreational equipment and entertainment accounted for 10 per cent, while clothing and footwear accounted for only 4 per cent.

Figure 11**Consumption by goods/services. 2014**

www.statbank.dk/fu5

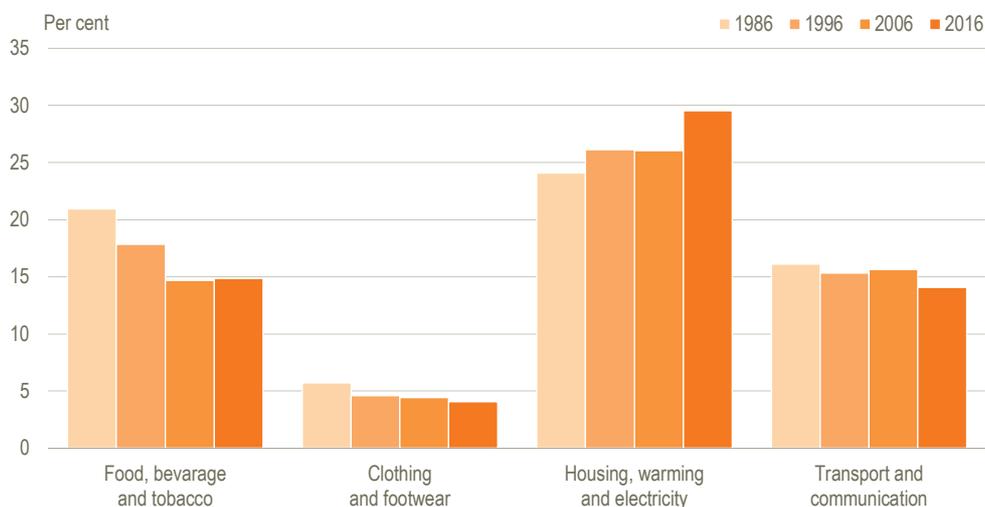
Danes spend less on food and more on housing

The composition of consumption has undergone major changes over a long period of time. Since 1986, the consumption of food, beverages and tobacco has decreased from 21 per cent of the total consumption of private households to 15 per cent in 2016.

Conversely, expenditure on housing, heating, and electricity has increased from 24 per cent in 1986 to almost 30 per cent in 2016. The consumption of clothing and

footwear has decreased from 5.7 per cent in 1986 to 4.1 per cent in 2016, while expenditure on transport and communications has dropped slightly over the last 20 years from 16.1 per cent in 1996 to 14.1 per cent in 2016.

Figure 12 The share of selected consumption items of total consumption

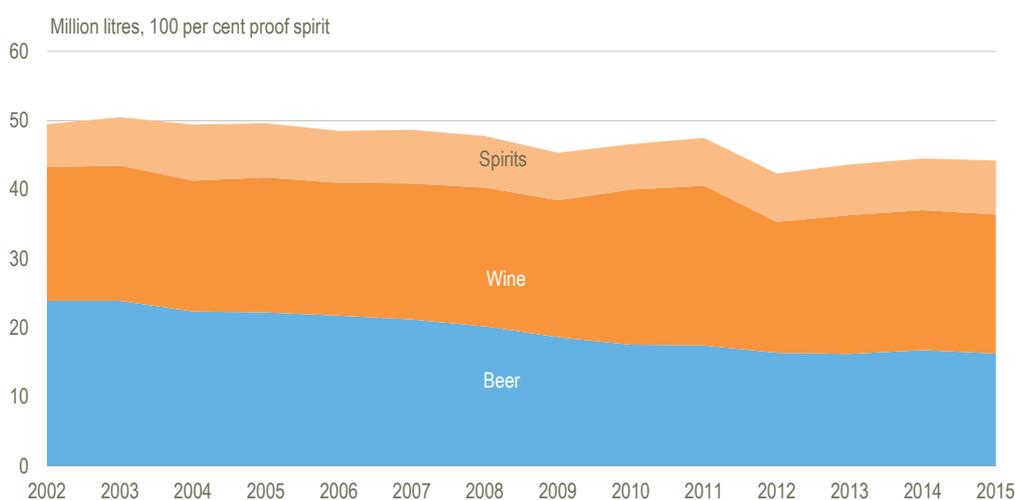


www.statbank.dk/nahc21

We drink the most beer and wine

Beer and wine were the most common types of alcohol that was purchased in 2015, as they accounted for nearly 82 per cent of the total alcohol sales in Denmark. This corresponds to 7,8 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Liquor sales accounted for 17,5 per cent of total sales corresponding to 1.4 liters of pure alcohol per capita. Sales of alcopops accounted for 0,7 percent.

Figure 13 Total consumption of dutiable alcohol



www.statbank.dk/alko4

Sales of cigarettes and tobacco

In 2015, sales of cigarettes went up by 2,8 per cent compared to the year before. Sales of cigars and cigarillos was in 2015 at 84 million units from 126 million units in 2014. A decline of almost 33.3 per cent. Sales are now at the same level as it was in 2012. Tobacco sales continue to decline. 550 tons were sold in 2015. Compared to five years ago, which sold 715 tons, which represents a decline of almost 23 per cent. Sales of smoking tobacco has been declining since 2003

Figure 14 Sales of tobacco



Households and the public sector

The household budget survey also calculates the value of the indirect public subsidies that households may be said to receive insofar as they utilize free or cost-reduced services in healthcare, education, and childcare.

On the other hand, part of all household consumption actually constitutes payments to the public sector insofar as such consumption is liable to VAT or other taxes/duties. The net result of such transfers back and forth between individual households and the public sector can be calculated as shown below.

Household transfers to and from the public sector. 2014

	Age Group					
	All	17-29	30-49	50-59	60-66	67 +
	DKK thousands					
Transfers to the public sector	251	125	304	338	274	168
Income taxes, etc.	180	85	225	254	191	110
VAT, duties, property taxes, etc.	70	40	79	84	83	58
Transfers from the public sector	162	161	162	104	138	218
Transfer income	99	79	73	63	116	165
Selected indirect transfers	64	82	89	42	22	54
Net transfers to the public sector	88	-36	142	233	136	-50
Average household income	630	328	777	839	689	408

Here, households are divided into categories according to the age of the main breadwinner. When assessing these statistics, it should be noted that households in the younger as well as the older categories are relatively small, whereas households in the 30-59 age group are larger, usually comprising two economically active adults.

Income taxes, etc., also include subscriptions to unemployment insurance funds. Income transfers comprise a number of transfer incomes, including old-age pensions, cash benefits, sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, housing/rent benefits, and family allowances.

As mentioned above, *selected indirect transfers* include the most important services offered in healthcare, education, and childcare; subsidies for medical products have not, however, been included for practical reasons.

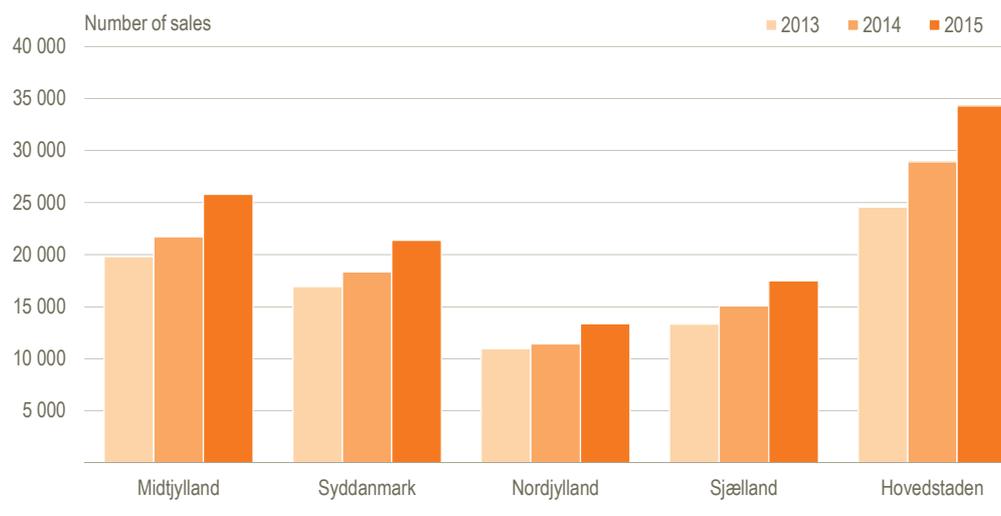
Net transfers to the public sector increase with age

It is clear that net transfers from households to the public sector increase with age until the age of 60. From this age onwards, it becomes common to receive early retirement benefits and old-age pension benefits, so for the oldest age group public transfers to households exceed the transfers made from households to the public sector in the form of taxes and duties.

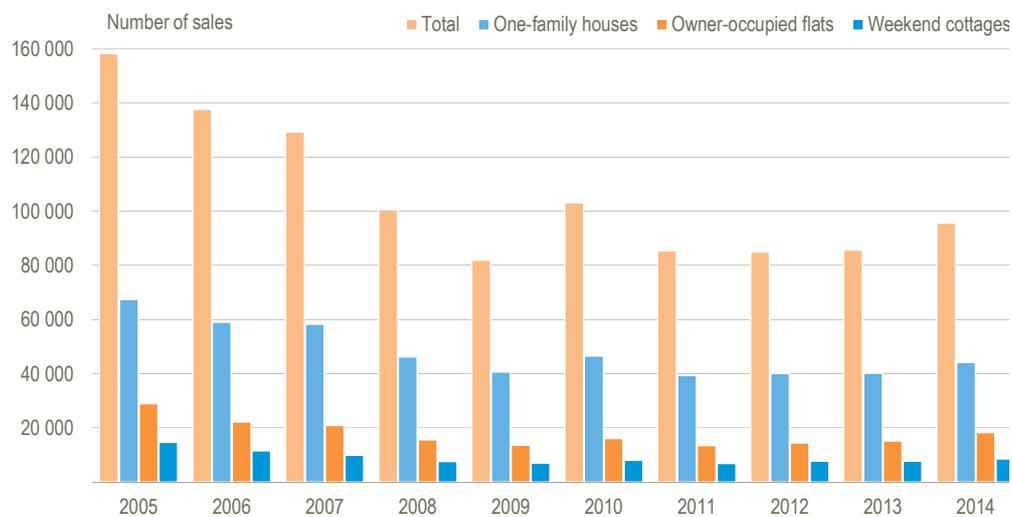
Real property

Property sales increased in all Regions

In 2015 there has been an increase of 17.6 per cent in the number of property sold on a national level. The biggest increase was in Region Midtjylland and Region Hovedstaden, where the number of sales increased by 18.8 and 18.5 per cent. Smallest increase in the number of sales was in Region Sjælland with 15.9 per cent.

Figure 15 Sales of real property by region**Increase in sales of owner-occupied flats**

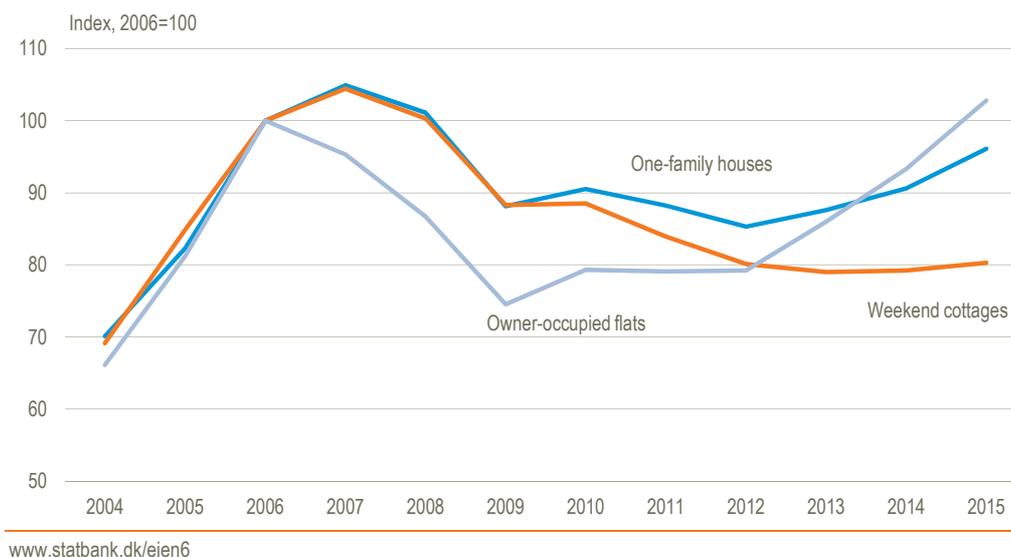
In 2015 sales of owner-occupied flats increased by 23.5 pct. One-family houses increased by 16.4 per cent, and weekend cottages by 15.2 per cent. The total sales of real property in Denmark, including business properties, agriculture and building plots were 112.323 properties. This is an increase of 17.6 per cent compared to 2014.

Figure 16 Sales of real property by type

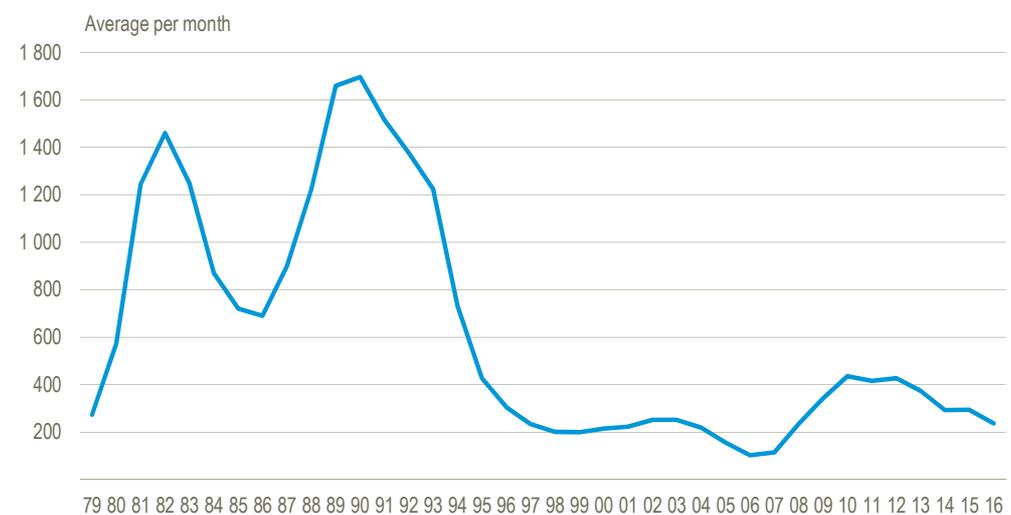
www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Biggest price increase for owner-occupied flats

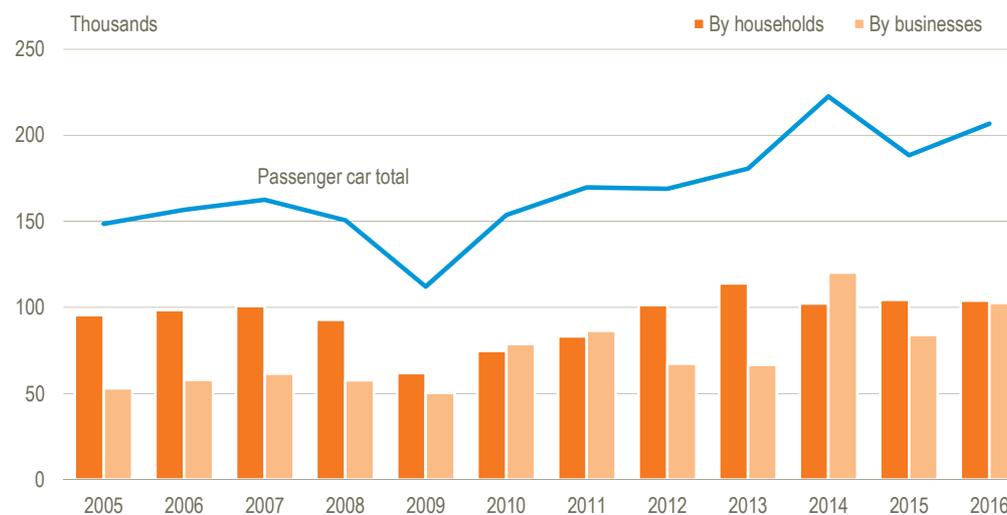
Between 2014 and 2015 prices increased for one-family houses by 6.1 per cent, owner-occupied flats by 10.2 per cent, and weekend cottages by 1.4 per cent.

Figure 17 Price trends for owner-occupied dwellings**Lowest number of forced sales in 2006**

The lowest number of announced forced sales since the first compilation of the statistics in 1979 was in 2006 with a monthly average of 103, while the highest number was recorded in 1990 with 1,695 monthly forced sales. In 2016 the monthly average number of forced sales was 237.

Figure 18 Forced sales, seasonally corrected**Cars****222,000 new private cars registered**

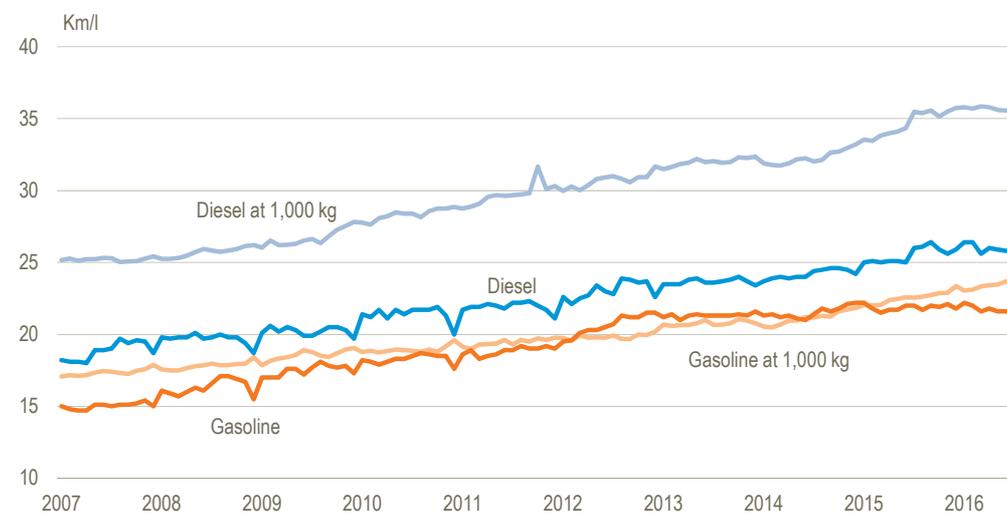
By 222,000 new private cars registered in 2016 the level of registrations passed the hitherto record level in 2011-14. As the part registered by industries has been stable at 35-42 percentages in the period 2000-2008, the industries in 2010 and 2011 count for more than 50 per cent of the registrations. After a little lower level in 2012-2013, industries part has increased again to more than 50 per cent in 2016. This can be explained by an increase in the number of leasing arrangements.

Figure 19 New private car registration

www.statbank.dk/bil5

Increase in energy efficiency

The energy efficiency for petrol- and diesel-powered passenger cars registered in 2015-2016 was on average 23.2 km/l compared to 13.1 km/l for cars registered in 1997-1998. This is equivalent to an increase of 77.4 per cent. For cars purchased by private households, the corresponding figures were 23.1 km/l and 13.4 km/l, while for cars purchased by the industries figures were 23.4 km/l and 12.5 km/l.

Figure 20 Energy efficiency for new private cars registered

www.statbank.dk/ee1

Table 218 Consumer price index, annual average

Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase	Year	Index	Percentage annual increase
1900=100											
1901	100	-0.2	1931	178	-5.7	1961	555	4.5	1991	4 353	2.4
1902	101	1.3	1932	177	-0.7	1962	591	6.6	1992	4 445	2.1
1903	101	-0.2	1933	181	2.7	1963	622	5.2	1993	4 500	1.3
1904	102	1.3	1934	188	3.9	1964	645	3.6	1994	4 590	2.0
1905	102	-0.5	1935	196	3.8	1965	686	6.4	1995	4 686	2.1
1906	103	0.7	1936	198	1.2	1966	733	6.8	1996	4 785	2.1
1907	106	3.5	1937	205	3.6	1967	787	7.4	1997	4 890	2.2
1908	107	0.9	1938	207	1.2	1968	850	8.0	1998	4 980	1.8
1909	108	0.7	1939	213	2.9	1969	880	3.5	1999	5 104	2.5
1910	109	0.7	1940	266	24.4	1970	937	6.5	2000	5 253	2.9
1911	109	0.2	1941	305	14.7	1971	992	5.9	2001	5 377	2.4
1912	113	3.8	1942	315	3.5	1972	1 058	6.6	2002	5 507	2.4
1913	116	2.6	1943	318	0.8	1973	1 156	9.3	2003	5 622	2.1
1914	119	2.3	1944	325	2.2	1974	1 333	15.3	2004	5 687	1.2
1915	140	18.0	1945	328	1.1	1975	1 461	9.6	2005	5 790	1.8
1916	165	17.8	1946	326	-0.7	1976	1 592	9.0	2006	5 900	1.9
1917	191	15.8	1947	335	2.9	1977	1 769	11.1	2007	6 001	1.7
1918	223	16.8	1948	344	2.5	1978	1 946	10.0	2008	6 205	3.4
1919	264	18.6	1949	352	2.4	1979	2 133	9.6	2009	6 287	1.3
1920	315	19.3	1950	384	9.1	1980	2 396	12.3	2010	6 432	2.3
1921	268	-15.0	1951	429	11.7	1981	2 677	11.7	2011	6 609	2.8
1922	228	-15.0	1952	439	2.2	1982	2 948	10.1	2012	6 768	2.4
1923	237	4.2	1953	436	-0.5	1983	3 152	6.9	2013	6 821	0.8
1924	251	6.0	1954	444	1.9	1984	3 350	6.3	2014	6 860	0.6
1925	244	-2.8	1955	474	6.7	1985	3 507	4.7	2015	6 891	0.5
1926	207	-15.0	1956	498	5.0	1986	3 636	3.7	2016	6 909	0.3
1927	200	-3.4	1957	504	1.2	1987	3 782	4.0			
1928	199	-0.6	1958	509	0.9	1988	3 953	4.5			
1929	198	-0.6	1959	519	2.1	1989	4 142	4.8			
1930	188	-4.8	1960	531	2.3	1990	4 251	2.6			

www.statbank.dk/pris8 and pris9

Table 219 Consumer price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
2015=100														
2000	74.9	75.4	75.9	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.2	76.1	76.7	76.9	76.9	76.8	76.2	2.9
2001	76.7	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.4	78.3	78.1	78.1	78.4	78.5	78.3	78.5	78.0	2.4
2002	78.6	79.2	79.7	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.8	79.9	80.3	80.5	80.5	80.5	79.9	2.4
2003	80.6	81.4	82.0	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.3	81.3	81.8	81.6	81.8	81.6	81.6	2.1
2004	81.6	82.2	82.5	82.6	82.9	82.7	82.4	82.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	82.6	82.5	1.2
2005	82.4	83.2	83.7	84.1	84.1	84.2	84.1	84.1	84.7	84.7	84.4	84.5	84.0	1.8
2006	84.2	85.0	85.3	85.7	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.8	86.1	86.0	85.9	86.0	85.6	1.9
2007	85.7	86.6	87.0	87.1	87.3	87.2	86.8	86.6	87.2	87.5	88.0	88.0	87.1	1.7
2008	88.2	89.3	89.7	90.0	90.3	90.5	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.1	90.1	3.4
2009	89.8	90.9	91.2	91.1	91.4	91.6	91.2	91.4	91.6	91.6	91.6	91.4	91.2	1.3
2010	91.6	92.7	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.6	93.9	93.8	93.9	94.0	93.3	2.3
2011	94.1	95.2	95.8	96.2	96.3	96.1	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.4	96.3	96.3	95.9	2.8
2012	96.7	97.8	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.7	98.7	98.5	98.3	98.2	2.4
2013	97.9	99.0	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.1	98.8	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0	0.8
2014	98.9	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.6	0.6
2015	98.8	99.8	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.0	0.5
2016	99.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.2	100.2	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	0.3

www.statbank.dk/pris113

Table 220 Consumer price index and its sub-indices

	Weights at Jan. 2015	2015 average	Weights at Jan. 2016	2016 average
Consumer price index, total (2015=100)	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.61	100.0	12.17	100.1
Food	10.23	100.0	10.83	100.6
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	1.38	100.0	1.34	96.4
Coffee, tea and cocoa	3.97	100.0	3.94	100.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco og narcotics	1.83	100.0	1.81	100.2
Alcoholic beverages	2.14	100.0	2.13	100.3
Tobacco	4.56	100.0	4.56	97.5
Clothing and footwear	3.65	100.0	3.65	96.0
Clothing	0.91	100.0	0.91	103.5
Footwear	31.51	100.0	29.42	100.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	21.29	100.0	20.35	101.4
Actual rentals for housing	0.91	100.0	0.94	101.9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	2.35	100.0	2.30	101.3
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	6.96	100.0	5.83	97.8
Electricity, gas and other fuels	5.04	100.0	5.23	99.8
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.82	100.0	2.07	99.4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	0.43	100.0	0.45	100.8
Household textiles	0.88	100.0	0.95	100.0
Household appliances	0.59	100.0	0.51	100.1
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.52	100.0	0.51	100.8
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.79	100.0	0.76	100.1
Non-durable household goods	2.96	100.0	3.07	99.7
Health	1.24	100.0	1.28	98.3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.28	100.0	1.32	101.3
Out-patient services	0.44	100.0	0.47	98.7
Hospital services	11.77	100.0	11.82	98.5
Transport	3.80	100.0	3.67	98.6
Purchase of vehicles	6.47	100.0	6.67	98.4
Operation of personal transport equipment	1.49	100.0	1.48	98.5
Transport services	1.89	100.0	2.15	93.6
Communication	10.60	100.0	10.92	100.8
Recreation and culture	2.13	100.0	2.24	93.6
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0.33	100.0	0.42	101.9
Other major durables for recreation and culture	2.09	100.0	2.20	101.2
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	3.34	100.0	3.45	102.4
Recreational and cultural services	1.28	100.0	1.16	107.2
Newspapers, books and stationery	1.43	100.0	1.46	101.2
Package holidays	0.81	100.0	0.87	102.7
Education	5.66	100.0	6.22	102.7
Restaurants and hotels	5.09	100.0	5.40	101.3
Catering services	0.57	100.0	0.83	112.1
Accommodation services	9.63	100.0	9.63	101.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.00	100.0	2.10	99.3
Personal care	0.63	100.0	0.64	97.8
Personal effects n.e.c.	1.81	100.0	1.86	102.1
Social protection	2.03	100.0	2.38	102.7
Insurance	2.32	100.0	1.71	103.9
Financial services n.e.c.	0.84	100.0	0.94	102.0
Goods (total)	48.83	100.0	48.77	98.8
Services (total)	51.17	100.0	51.23	101.6

Table 221 Net price index

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Percentage annual increase
	2015=100													
2001	75.4	76.2	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.3	76.9	76.9	77.2	77.4	77.2	77.4	76.9	
2002	77.4	78.2	78.6	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.7	78.7	79.2	79.4	79.3	79.3	78.8	2.5
2003	79.5	80.4	80.9	80.9	80.8	80.8	80.3	80.3	80.7	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6	2.3
2004	80.7	81.3	81.8	81.9	82.1	81.9	81.6	81.4	81.9	82.2	82.0	81.8	81.7	1.4
2005	81.6	82.5	83.0	83.5	83.4	83.5	83.4	83.4	84.0	84.0	83.7	83.8	83.3	2.0
2006	83.6	84.4	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.4	85.3	85.2	85.4	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.0	2.0
2007	85.1	86.1	86.5	86.7	86.8	86.7	86.5	86.3	86.8	87.1	87.7	87.7	86.7	1.9
2008	88.0	89.1	89.4	89.8	90.2	90.4	90.3	90.4	90.7	90.5	90.3	89.9	89.9	3.8
2009	89.7	91.4	91.7	91.7	92.0	92.3	91.8	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.7	2.0
2010	91.8	93.0	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.8	94.1	94.0	94.1	94.2	93.6	2.0
2011	94.1	95.3	95.9	96.3	96.4	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.2	96.0	2.5
2012	96.2	97.6	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.0	97.7	97.8	1.9
2013	97.4	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.6	0.9
2014	98.3	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.2	99.4	0.8
2015	98.7	99.8	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.9	99.8	100.0	0.7
2016	99.5	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.5	100.5	0.5

www.statbank.dk/pris114

Table 222 Producer- and import price index for commodities

	Weight	2015 Average	2016 Average
	per cent	2010 =100	
Producer price index, total			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	107.7	106.1
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	90.58	110.8	109.3
Mining and quarrying	8.95	103.3	83.1
Manufacturing	81.63	107.5	107.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.69	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.73	..	..
Producer price index, domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	103.2	101.6
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	82.90	108.9	106.9
Mining and quarrying	10.15	109.3	84.9
Manufacturing	72.75	107.5	107.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15.58	..	..
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.52	..	..
Producer price index, non-domestic market			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply	100.00	111.8	110.4
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	97.70	112.3	111.2
Mining and quarrying	7.84	93.0	78.6
Manufacturing	89.86	107.3	107.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.30	..	..
Import price index			
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity	100.00	105.6	104.1
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	99.24	106.3	104.6
Mining and quarrying	3.16	90.6	77.8
Manufacturing	96.08	106.3	104.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.76	40.7	51.6

www.statbank.dk/pris40 and pris41

Table 223 Indices for agricultural sales and intermediate consumption

	Weights (2010 values)	Quantity indices		Price indices	
		2014	2015*	2014	2015*
per cent					
2010 = 100					
Agricultural goods output, total	100.0	104.9	106.3	111.8	100.0
Crop output, total	35.6	102.1	103.9	108.8	108.0
Cereals, total	14.6	96.9	95.3	118.0	115.7
Of which: Wheat	8.1	92.5	92.9	116.6	113.0
Barley	5.3	97.2	94.2	121.5	120.7
Industrial crops	3.6	123.9	136.9	96.0	90.2
Fodder crops and straw	7.4	98.6	103.7	101.2	105.3
Vegetables and ornamental plants	7.5	97.1	97.1	99.1	99.1
Of which: Potted plants	3.1	94.5	98.6	98.4	97.6
Potatoes	1.3	124.2	127.4	118.9	119.4
Fruit and berries	0.4	123.9	120.8	95.7	96.2
Seeds for sowing	0.8	130.1	130.1	152.4	144.5
Animal output, total	64.4	106.5	107.6	113.5	95.6
Meat and live animals, total	36.1	101.8	102.2	113.5	103.2
Of which: Cattle	3.7	103.5	99.8	123.2	126.5
Pigs	29.9	100.9	102.1	111.9	99.4
Poultry	2.2	103.3	104.3	120.1	113.9
Products from animals, total	28.3	112.5	114.5	113.4	85.8
Of which: Natural milk	18.8	105.8	109.1	121.1	96.6
Furs	8.5	127.8	127.1	96.5	58.4
Intermediate consumption, total	100.0	94.6	92.8	114.9	115.0
Seeds	4.2	98.6	95.4	115.8	115.9
Energy	6.2	89.5	98.9	119.7	105.1
Fertilizers	3.2	106.3	106.1	123.0	126.0
Pesticides	3.1	65.7	60.8	190.8	193.6
Veterinary expenses	2.5	108.0	101.0	105.0	108.9
Feeding stuffs, total	40.6	96.7	97.6	113.2	113.0
Straight feeding stuffs	24.4	96.5	100.4	107.6	110.3
Compound feeding stuffs	16.2	97.0	93.4	121.5	117.0
Repairs and maintenance	8.5	104.9	95.4	107.0	109.0
Agricultural services	6.9	106.2	102.9	106.8	107.1
Bank services, indirectly measured	5.5	78.4	74.6	111.0	113.2
Bank services, directly measured	5.2	74.5	74.3	105.3	106.7
Services, other industries	14.1	92.9	85.8	114.5	117.3

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Table 224 Construction cost index for residential buildings

	Weights	Average 2015	Average 2016
	————— 1st quarter 2015=100 —————		
Construction cost index, total	1000	100.0	101.6
Earth and concrete work	167	100.0	102.7
Concrete slab work	147	100.0	104.5
Bricklaying	123	100.0	101.3
Carpentry and joinery (2015 -)	331	100.0	100.2
Painting	70	100.0	101.0
Heating and sanitary engineering	111	100.0	100.9
Electrical work	51	100.0	100.7
Subgrade	130	100.0	102.0
Raw buildings	375	100.0	102.4
Completion of buildings	164	100.0	101.0
Surfaces (2015 -)	175	100.0	100.4
Heating and sanitary installations	105	100.0	101.3
Electrical and mechanical installations	51	100.0	100.8

www.statbank.dk/byg52

Table 225 Construction cost indices for civil engineering projects

	Average 2000	Average 2015	Average 2016
	————— 2015=100 —————		
Road work	69.78	100.00	102.36
Earth work	69.36	100.00	102.69
Asphalt work	70.33	100.00	101.50
Concrete structures	69.34	100.00	103.35
Iron structures	69.43	100.00	101.24

www.statbank.dk/byg71

Table 226 Income, consumption and taxation by household income. 2014

	Total household income					Total
	Under DKK 150 000	DKK 150 000- 299 999	DKK 300 000- 499 999	DKK 500 000- 799 999	DKK 800 000 +	
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	20 410	39 261	179 839	438 465	1 011 946	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	22 322	36 899	171 158	417 484	920 786	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	-1 913	2 362	8 681	20 981	91 161	32 108
D. Property income	1 633	9 737	28 268	45 679	114 981	50 393
E. Private transfers	6 194	24 566	60 575	61 180	54 948	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	70 311	154 024	122 059	86 670	47 603	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	1 683	1 823	2 124	3 906	5 461	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	100 231	229 411	392 864	635 900	1 234 939	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	122	1 100	1 392	2 326	16 435	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	100 352	230 511	394 256	638 226	1 251 374	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	18 560	53 183	101 661	177 373	383 576	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	-9 941	5 307	12 519	29 392	44 802	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	91 734	172 020	280 076	431 460	822 996	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	899	3 091	16 731	9 913	6 124	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	534	1 214	6 400	3 803	2 529	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	92 098	173 897	290 407	437 571	826 591	433 197
Q. Fines	189	140	254	331	480	304
R. Gifts, charity	192	3 316	3 124	18 812	7 169	7 356
S. Membership fees	822	1 517	3 207	5 867	9 275	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	-28 143	-6 924	36 508	83 533	303 314	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	1 428	3 384	18 686	47 958	113 969	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	133	147	843	1 916	3 229	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	1 196	1 745	6 735	8 213	33 554	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	-30 900	-12 201	10 244	25 446	152 562	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	119 039	175 849	247 315	329 028	506 352	313 468
Food	16 533	19 221	26 415	36 175	51 911	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	5 241	6 495	8 780	11 699	15 739	10 620
Clothing and footwear	4 114	8 858	9 655	11 269	25 433	13 900
Rent (housing)	35 403	57 668	66 531	78 476	119 234	80 040
Electricity and fuels	12 261	17 698	22 380	22 705	34 483	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	3 790	7 078	11 824	18 897	30 894	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	1 520	4 594	6 932	8 592	9 428	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	1 102	2 826	9 143	18 010	26 388	13 928
Other transport services and communications	12 043	15 362	27 278	39 365	62 613	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travel	12 822	16 929	26 145	33 229	47 199	30 710
Other goods and services	14 211	19 120	32 231	50 612	83 030	46 247
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	68 438	87 710	41 190	47 556	75 775	63 785
Child care	436	5 758	9 831	13 981	22 733	12 877
Education	60 528	21 465	20 114	25 356	47 601	31 133
Health	7 474	60 487	11 245	8 219	5 440	19 775
Taxes on production and imports, total	24 696	35 753	55 346	74 436	116 138	70 199
VAT	14 954	21 813	31 399	42 156	65 445	40 075
Excise duty	6 159	10 331	17 647	22 889	30 618	20 110
Real property tax	0	6	81	408	974	375
Stamp duties	3 582	3 603	6 219	8 982	19 100	9 639
	number					
Persons per household	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
Households in the survey	78	365	558	510	680	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	133	587	648	541	731	2 641

Table 227 Income, consumption and taxation, by socio-economic status. 2014

	Socio-economic status of head of household								Total
	Self-employed	Employees - upper level	Employees - medium level	Employees - basic level	Unemployed	Receiving education	Pensioners, early retirement	Other not economically active	
	DKK per household								
A. Earned income (B+C)	732 248	930 625	680 460	536 644	237 631	93 522	27 337	92 848	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	147 351	920 987	675 802	526 791	237 417	92 777	26 926	80 078	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	584 897	9 638	4 658	9 853	214	745	411	12 770	32 108
D. Property income	71 187	76 459	45 333	42 450	12 120	4 792	56 790	50 404	50 393
E. Private transfers	26 645	35 290	25 441	21 802	1 185	15 254	114 085	35 139	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	89 396	41 651	43 685	63 941	146 923	82 125	177 872	170 915	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	2 984	4 665	5 086	3 385	28	4 384	1 490	4 737	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	922 460	1 088 691	800 005	668 222	397 886	200 077	377 574	354 043	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	13 149	14 909	3 919	6 436	0	0	2 028	444	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	935 610	1 103 599	803 924	674 659	397 886	200 077	379 602	354 486	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	264 071	344 697	235 742	192 513	123 528	44 393	97 587	89 205	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	-13 754	43 026	33 689	32 361	13 558	3 602	7 402	11 064	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	685 293	715 876	534 493	449 785	260 800	152 082	274 614	254 217	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	11 040	1 412	3 642	8 478	2 282	522	17 233	3 482	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	4 587	598	1 460	3 362	941	303	6 531	1 492	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	691 746	716 691	536 675	454 901	262 141	152 301	285 316	256 207	433 197
Q. Fines	438	449	454	331	351	221	132	276	304
R. Gifts, charity	1 022	27 610	4 510	2 184	109	231	9 201	763	7 356
S. Membership fees	4 640	9 026	7 370	5 853	3 502	1 566	2 176	2 347	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	311 223	216 873	137 410	130 448	37 863	-1 863	25 283	8 892	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	50 250	114 506	80 970	55 604	25 590	6 926	4 717	11 597	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 620	2 386	2 551	2 246	753	541	309	396	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	12 322	29 836	14 752	16 023	1 635	0	6 891	0	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	247 032	70 145	39 137	56 575	9 885	-9 330	13 365	-3 101	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	374 423	462 732	386 931	316 086	220 317	152 146	248 524	243 929	313 468
Food	41 749	47 320	40 837	34 993	22 740	18 171	25 117	26 594	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	11 526	15 151	10 678	11 563	11 770	4 768	8 352	9 574	10 620
Clothing and footwear	12 014	21 230	18 248	13 683	5 658	10 888	8 745	18 797	13 900
Rent (housing)	99 332	109 103	84 771	76 773	56 538	38 549	77 301	65 800	80 040
Electricity and fuels	30 642	27 829	28 127	24 931	16 856	10 876	23 021	20 201	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	19 191	29 738	21 730	16 467	7 982	6 346	13 348	11 051	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	8 960	7 551	7 942	6 693	4 170	3 734	8 055	6 200	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	21 791	24 028	23 052	13 697	10 554	5 599	5 646	14 500	13 928
Other transport services and communications	42 036	56 216	49 963	39 351	36 919	17 182	22 261	23 003	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travels	30 240	42 019	39 841	30 806	15 937	16 214	27 343	20 915	30 710
Other goods and services	56 944	82 546	61 743	47 130	31 194	19 819	29 335	27 295	46 247
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	54 106	69 323	70 253	59 797	21 431	109 963	54 649	75 722	63 785
Child care	8 162	19 849	23 909	15 238	2 716	6 287	1 554	24 466	12 877
Education	40 392	44 424	40 668	32 216	15 876	101 050	3 251	33 809	31 133
Health	5 552	5 049	5 676	12 343	2 839	2 625	49 844	17 447	19 775
Taxes on production and import, total	88 942	100 606	86 969	73 630	49 583	28 162	54 374	52 591	70 199
VAT	46 774	58 029	50 099	42 039	27 894	18 769	30 710	29 999	40 075
Excise duty	23 506	25 849	25 341	22 212	17 025	7 422	15 247	17 450	20 110
Stamp duties	106	1 098	479	418	595	8	113	0	375
Real property tax	18 556	15 630	11 050	8 961	4 068	1 962	8 304	5 142	9 639
	number								
Persons per household	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Households in the survey	69	366	322	617	19	87	638	73	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	118	351	284	851	36	140	685	175	2 641

Table 228 Consumption for selected years

	DKK per household			Percentage		
	2008	2011	2014	2008	2011	2014
Total income	587 784	576 114	630 466	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income taxes etc.	179 413	163 294	180 302	30.5	28.3	28.6
Private interest payments, etc.	38 973	31 475	22 186	6.6	5.5	3.5
Disposable amount	369 398	381 346	427 978	62.8	66.2	67.9
Consumption expenditure	308 094	309 943	313 468	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	32 151	32 249	33 381	10.4	10.4	10.6
Rice, bread, pasta, cookies, flour etc.	5 589	5 203	5 351	1.8	1.7	1.7
Meat, fish and spread/sandwich filling	10 097	9 695	10 013	3.3	3.1	3.2
Milk products, eggs, margarine etc.	5 269	5 669	6 039	1.7	1.8	1.9
Fruit	2 874	2 957	3 055	0.9	1.0	1.0
Vegetables	3 838	3 838	3 979	1.2	1.2	1.3
Sugar, jam, chocolate, sweets, ice etc.	3 384	3 643	3 624	1.1	1.2	1.2
Salt, spices, bouillon etc.	1 102	1 243	1 321	0.4	0.4	0.4
Beverages and tobacco	10 665	10 897	10 620	3.5	3.5	3.4
Beverages without alcol	3 101	3 365	3 114	1.0	1.1	1.0
Beverages with alcol	4 447	4 629	4 849	1.4	1.5	1.5
Cigarettes and tobacco	3 117	2 903	2 657	1.0	0.9	0.8
Clothing and footwear	16 697	13 818	13 900	5.4	4.5	4.4
Clothing etc.	13 410	11 214	10 879	4.4	3.6	3.5
Footwear etc.	3 288	2 605	3 021	1.1	0.8	1.0
Housing, heating etc.	87 065	96 377	104 289	28.3	31.1	33.3
Rent etc.	50 555	58 701	66 781	16.4	18.9	21.3
Repairs, upkeep	7 162	5 116	4 342	2.3	1.7	1.4
Water supply, refuse collection etc.	7 853	8 812	8 917	2.5	2.8	2.8
Electricity, gas, district heating etc.	21 494	23 748	24 249	7.0	7.7	7.7
Furnishings, household services etc.	17 798	17 295	17 096	5.8	5.6	5.5
Furnishing, furniture, fabrics etc.	7 808	7 206	7 591	2.5	2.3	2.4
White goods, kitchen ware etc.	4 718	5 148	4 526	1.5	1.7	1.4
Tools, equipment for house and garden	1 775	1 686	1 647	0.6	0.5	0.5
Cleaning equipment and household services	3 498	3 255	3 332	1.1	1.1	1.1
Medical products and health services	8 223	7 581	7 172	2.7	2.4	2.3
Medical products, vitamins, etc.	2 777	2 189	2 032	0.9	0.7	0.6
Spectacles, plasters, thermometers etc.	1 458	966	1 183	0.5	0.3	0.4
Dentists, physician, hospital etc.	3 988	4 426	3 957	1.3	1.4	1.3
Purchase of vehicles	17 283	16 117	13 928	5.6	5.2	4.4
Cars, motor cycles etc.	16 565	15 277	12 879	5.4	4.9	4.1
Bicycles	719	840	1 049	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other transport and communication	36 225	37 914	36 127	11.8	12.2	11.5
Petrol and lubricants	10 207	10 864	9 499	3.3	3.5	3.0
Repairs, spare parts and other services	13 544	13 229	12 751	4.4	4.3	4.1
Bus, train, taxi, aeroplane, ferry etc.	5 644	6 070	5 784	1.8	2.0	1.8
Postage, telephone, telephone rentals etc.	6 829	7 751	8 093	2.2	2.5	2.6
Equipment for leisure time and entertainment and travels	36 662	33 367	30 710	11.9	10.8	9.8
Radio, TV, CD, PC, photo equipment etc.	7 111	6 666	4 412	2.3	2.2	1.4
Caravan, boat, musical instruments etc.	965	1 091	874	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sports equipment, Toys, plants, pets etc.	7 688	7 087	6 593	2.5	2.3	2.1
Entertainments, licence fee etc.	10 080	10 077	10 185	3.3	3.3	3.2
Newspapers, books, drawing materials etc.	3 862	3 189	2 924	1.3	1.0	0.9
Package holidays	6 957	5 256	5 723	2.3	1.7	1.8
Other goods and services	45 324	44 328	46 247	14.7	14.3	14.8
Educations etc.	1 541	1 468	1 506	0.5	0.5	0.5
Expenditure on restaurants, hotels etc.	16 808	15 909	17 142	5.5	5.1	5.5
Hairdressers etc.	6 770	6 300	5 916	2.2	2.0	1.9
Jewellery, bags, prams etc.	2 063	2 202	1 475	0.7	0.7	0.5
Social protection services	3 377	3 824	3 345	1.1	1.2	1.1
Insurances and other services etc.	14 766	14 625	16 864	4.8	4.7	5.4

Table 229 Income, consumption and taxation, by type of household. 2014

	Single persons under 60 years without children	Single persons 60 years + without children	Single persons with children	2 adults, head of household under 60 years without children	2 adults, head of household 60 years + without children	2 adults with children	Households with at least 3 adults	Total
	DKK per household							
A. Earned income (B+C)	262 447	50 134	249 729	631 279	262 644	787 969	993 647	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	241 676	50 222	242 224	605 501	211 888	732 946	912 329	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	20 771	-88	7 505	25 778	50 756	55 022	81 317	32 108
D. Property income	15 620	40 361	11 292	54 149	100 262	52 568	82 769	50 393
E. Private transfers	9 637	75 854	30 151	19 325	149 722	15 798	19 920	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	50 681	136 513	120 315	67 137	167 075	77 946	89 914	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	-239	973	16 744	2 316	3 466	6 127	4 104	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	338 146	303 835	428 231	774 206	683 170	940 408	1 190 354	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	6 564	2 066	890	10 814	9 504	3 435	1 446	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	344 709	305 901	429 122	785 021	692 673	943 844	1 191 800	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	98 318	82 124	99 723	231 803	189 532	275 113	365 112	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	14 249	2 740	22 311	30 987	15 080	42 360	40 166	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	232 142	221 037	307 088	522 231	488 062	626 371	786 522	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	724	8 044	89	4 581	33 234	1 905	9 831	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	412	3 037	50	1 831	12 562	974	3 997	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	232 454	226 044	307 127	524 981	508 733	627 302	792 356	433 197
Q. Fines	293	122	327	377	253	464	318	304
R. Gifts, charity	1 107	22 333	923	4 238	11 911	1 501	2 644	7 356
S. Membership fees	2 710	2 236	3 237	6 435	4 904	7 819	9 192	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	42 682	-11 490	37 811	155 976	122 619	196 378	293 634	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	28 466	5 956	26 919	73 217	32 159	81 704	110 433	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	895	152	1 102	2 375	941	2 778	3 717	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	5 436	2 425	8 295	14 188	21 571	23 326	17 333	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	7 885	-20 024	1 495	66 197	67 947	88 572	162 151	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	185 661	212 844	264 829	357 955	369 046	421 140	486 569	313 468
Food	18 983	19 330	29 244	34 926	37 572	50 547	57 759	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	7 873	7 031	7 024	13 736	12 118	13 586	12 721	10 620
Clothing and footwear	6 981	7 344	22 129	16 560	12 585	21 684	21 914	13 900
Rent (housing)	50 166	73 224	65 933	82 374	99 792	94 167	109 485	80 040
Electricity and fuels	16 177	20 444	21 226	23 573	30 848	30 487	29 727	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	8 889	8 571	14 368	20 796	25 656	23 100	22 019	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	2 991	6 531	3 705	8 592	12 112	6 311	12 243	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	4 989	7 342	15 313	22 123	13 680	18 280	29 055	13 928
Other transport services and communications	22 816	19 004	25 683	44 729	39 486	49 707	67 747	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travels	18 512	21 330	23 551	36 432	39 119	37 438	48 209	30 710
Other goods and services	27 286	22 694	36 653	54 115	46 080	75 833	75 691	46 247
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	30 529	61 872	124 745	41 348	18 693	116 973	131 262	63 785
Child care	0	0	55 871	0	0	49 432	7 441	12 877
Education	23 882	517	59 359	28 777	1 177	58 975	118 196	31 133
Health	6 647	61 355	9 515	12 570	17 516	8 566	5 625	19 775
Taxes on production and import, total	39 326	44 939	58 797	80 912	88 921	93 664	108 959	70 199
VAT	23 864	24 650	36 121	46 362	47 911	55 137	60 158	40 075
Excise duty	11 503	13 730	17 347	23 980	25 576	24 394	32 890	20 110
Stamp duties	177	26	465	424	456	768	433	375
Real property tax	3 782	6 533	4 865	10 146	14 978	13 365	15 478	9 639
	number							
Persons per household	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.8	4.0	2.1
of whom adults	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	1.6
Households in the survey	373	329	94	385	443	424	143	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	535	486	136	392	420	509	163	2 641

Table 230 Consumption expenditure of households by type of dwelling. 2014

	Owner occupied detached house	Owner- occupied flat	Rented detached house	Rented flat	Flat in housing co- operative	Rented room	Total
	DKK per household						
Total income	849 938	795 942	443 946	361 804	545 547	117 713	630 466
Income taxes, etc.	247 571	234 092	120 208	97 312	158 576	23 706	180 302
Disposable amount	576 204	526 568	313 872	260 401	375 221	93 525	433 197
Net saving	170 841	141 209	52 804	38 813	51 714	-14 937	107 132
Total consumption	392 100	371 866	254 739	216 562	280 413	107 343	313 468
A Food	40 862	32 434	26 751	24 712	31 951	16 271	33 381
B Beverages and tobacco	12 426	10 896	8 968	8 518	10 785	3 732	10 620
C Clothing and footwear	16 949	15 203	8 255	11 570	13 569	2 082	13 900
D Housing, total	95 950	101 612	70 389	63 809	58 276	27 000	80 040
Rent	580	487	56 992	56 029	44 829	25 101	26 084
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	0	0	0	0	401	0	34
Permanent renting of secondary dwelling, etc.	118	331	197	134	197	0	143
Imputed rent, owner-occupied dwelling	58 653	61 841	0	0	0	0	30 243
Land tax, owner-occupied dwelling	14 469	9 872	809	519	403	0	7 530
Stamp duties, loans in owner-occupied dwelling	244	352	0	0	232	0	149
Value of dwelling free of charge	0	0	737	2	0	0	80
Imputed rent, secondary dwelling	2 429	3 115	1 770	670	2 452	0	1 857
Land tax, secondary dwelling	860	576	201	212	1 268	0	620
Stamp duties, loans in secondary dwelling	73	85	0	4	14	0	41
Materials for maintenance of dwelling	2 116	352	540	751	300	0	1 312
Materials for repair of dwelling	1 052	520	319	130	297	0	617
Flagstones, etc. for gardens	1 016	179	36	9	92	0	506
Repair, etc. workman, dwelling	3 187	2 865	984	274	1 177	0	1 907
Water supply	2 251	1 990	2 157	1 531	1 526	546	1 939
Refuse collection	2 672	2 663	2 294	2 207	1 972	907	2 409
Water drainage, sewerage	3 477	2 816	2 179	1 171	1 567	407	2 459
Miscellaneous maintenance	1 997	571	801	59	193	0	1 093
Payments to homeowners' association, etc.	756	12 998	375	108	1 357	40	1 016
E Electricity and fuels	30 575	23 148	23 183	16 487	18 851	9 748	24 249
F Furniture, furnishings, household services	22 438	20 718	11 084	9 171	21 891	2 728	17 096
G Medical products, services of physicians	8 577	7 472	5 171	5 270	9 123	1 294	7 172
H Purchase of vehicles	18 941	23 819	14 413	5 919	9 713	946	13 928
I Transport services and communications	47 161	37 795	31 723	21 668	30 473	14 567	36 127
J Recreation, entertainment, travels	38 083	39 624	23 958	21 320	28 567	11 915	30 710
K Other goods and services	60 137	59 144	30 845	28 118	47 216	17 061	46 247
Interest on mortgage loans	28 701	24 000	1 998	787	1 842	0	15 162
Extension, etc. of dwelling	22 310	33 595	1 064	616	10 814	0	13 078
Total income per person	334 621	476 612	224 215	215 360	306 487	112 108	297 389
Total consumption per person	154 370	222 674	128 656	128 906	157 536	102 231	147 862
	number etc.						
Size of dwelling, square metre	147	102	103	79	87	37	115
Year of construction	1953	1939	1962	1951	1946	1971	1953
Persons per household	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.1
of whom adults	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.6
Households in the survey	1 277	71	190	463	159	31	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	1 261	95	285	722	227	51	2 641
Persons in Denmark - thousand	3 200	159	562	1 210	403	54	5 588

Table 231 Income, consumption and taxation by region. 2014

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
	DKK per household					
A. Earned income (B+C)	495 886	388 415	373 332	398 890	413 831	424 038
B. Wages and salaries, etc.	475 769	353 912	339 024	368 338	349 990	391 931
C. Entrepreneurial income, etc.	20 117	34 503	34 309	30 552	63 842	32 108
D. Property income	76 434	42 734	34 547	50 166	15 189	50 393
E. Private transfers	60 811	57 664	45 207	36 138	31 159	48 401
F. Transfers from the public sector	83 449	112 450	109 712	96 446	108 093	98 689
G. Other income and reconciliation	3 628	2 034	3 581	3 294	3 721	3 324
H. Gross income (A+D+E+F+G)	720 208	603 297	566 378	584 933	571 993	624 845
I. Capital transfers to the household	8 315	8 015	4 296	1 741	5 259	5 621
J. Total income (H+I)	728 523	611 312	570 675	586 674	577 253	630 466
K. Income taxes, etc.	216 188	170 590	159 443	168 006	154 420	180 302
L. Private interest payments, etc.	27 136	20 936	21 882	17 312	20 080	22 186
M. Disposable amount (J-K-L)	485 199	419 786	389 349	401 357	402 753	427 978
N. Payments from capital pensions	6 748	9 385	8 615	11 574	6 362	8 567
O. Tax on payments from capital pensions	2 644	3 634	3 341	4 525	2 557	3 348
P. Disposable amount (M+N-O)	489 302	425 538	394 624	408 406	406 557	433 197
Q. Fines	382	328	239	271	240	304
R. Gifts, charity	15 665	2 906	3 769	4 220	2 467	7 356
S. Membership fees	5 302	4 842	4 358	4 796	5 454	4 937
T. Net saving (U+V+X+Y)	108 943	99 720	99 652	113 666	113 051	107 132
U. Pension and ATP contributions	55 182	45 276	39 505	43 623	45 388	46 805
V. Payments to private life insurance, etc.	1 522	1 520	1 539	1 545	1 552	1 533
X. Value of conversion, etc. of buildings	18 660	6 802	7 078	15 668	11 522	13 078
Y. Other saving, including residual	33 579	46 123	51 530	52 830	54 589	45 716
Z. Consumption (P-Q-R-S-T)	359 010	317 741	286 605	285 454	285 346	313 468
Food	37 983	33 651	31 403	30 375	29 634	33 381
Beverages and tobacco	13 408	11 311	9 022	8 581	8 911	10 620
Clothing and footwear, etc.	17 393	13 338	12 507	11 179	12 830	13 900
Rent (housing)	97 948	80 543	69 428	71 832	64 657	80 040
Electricity and fuels	24 716	26 356	22 802	23 991	23 453	24 249
Furniture, furnishings, household services	20 690	16 371	14 852	14 099	18 284	17 096
Medical products, services of physicians	7 702	8 099	7 428	5 381	7 630	7 172
Purchase of vehicles	11 307	14 440	14 525	15 235	17 102	13 928
Other transport services and communications	39 597	38 271	34 581	33 145	32 287	36 127
Recreation, entertainment, travel	35 055	31 143	28 305	27 555	28 702	30 710
Other goods and services	53 213	44 217	41 755	44 079	41 856	46 247
Indirect transfers from the public sector, total	65 628	51 552	75 399	62 926	53 162	63 785
Child care	13 020	12 222	14 196	11 843	12 882	12 877
Education	31 327	27 789	31 534	31 558	33 406	31 133
Health	21 281	11 541	29 669	19 525	6 875	19 775
Taxes on production and imports, total	78 174	73 490	63 441	64 838	66 952	70 199
VAT	44 654	40 576	36 261	37 302	39 333	40 075
Excise duties	19 868	22 102	19 980	19 171	20 390	20 110
Stamp duties	758	294	172	169	186	375
Real property tax	12 894	10 518	7 028	8 197	7 044	9 639
	number					
Persons per household	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
of whom adults	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Households in the survey	516	320	570	540	245	2 191
Households in Denmark - thousand	831	378	563	593	276	2 641

www.statbank.dk/fu51, fu5 and fu6

Table 232 Home appliances

	2015	2016
	thousands	
Number of families	2 562	2 540
	per cent	
Tumble dryer	52	52
Washing machine	78	76
Dishwasher	69	68
Microwave oven	76	73
Robot vacuum cleaner	9	8
Digital videocamera	26	23
Digital camera	65	59
CD-player	64	66
DVD-player without hard disk	53	52
Hard disk-recorder	26	26
Hard disk-recorder which can show a delayed broadcast	19	20
BluRay-player	30	32
3D-TV	19	19
Smart-TV	40	45
PC	92	95
Stationary computer	39	39
Portable computer	85	91
Tablet PC	50	61
Mobile phone	98	96
Smartphone	77	83
Fixed line telephone subscription	39	30
MP3 Player etc	36	33
DAB radio	36	37
GPS navigation	54	54
GPS-watch	13	17
Game console	39	42
E-book reader	8	6
	number	
Persons interviewed	1 006	1 068

Note: The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Table 233 Sales of beverages and tobacco

	2014	2015
	mio. litres	
Dutiable sales		
Dutiable sales of lager equivalents	365	354
Dutiable sales of wine	153	151
Dutiable sales of spirits	20	20
Dutiable sales of alcoholic soft drinks	7	6
	gns. litres	
Sales of pure alcohol per capita	8.0	7.8
Sales of pure alcohol per capita over 14 years	9.5	9.3
	mio. units	
Dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.	5 731	5 844
	stk.	
Avg. dutiable sales of cigarettes, cigarillos, etc.		
Per capita	994	1 014
Per capita over 14 years	1 182	1 203
	tons	
Dutiable sales of smoking tobacco	595	550

www.statbank.dk/alko2 and alko4

Table 234 Average prices for foods

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	
	DKK in current prices					
	Amount					
Rye bread	1 kg	4.56	7.46	13.63	16.94	19.51
White bread	300 g	3.23	5.81	7.38	8.56	8.70
Rolls	1 pcs	1.10	2.12	2.99	4.45	4.69
Danish pastry	1 pcs	2.05	4.43	6.51	9.69	9.43
Dry cakes	1 pcs	2.78	6.10	8.83	11.96	11.58
Minced beef	1 kg	43.44	77.73	98.71	123.18	126.39
Saddle of pork	1 kg	40.72	70.31	57.30	60.94	59.79
Sausages	1 kg	31.17	53.46	47.89	58.92	58.29
Liver paste	1 kg	22.34	31.18	30.33	43.27	44.53
Meatwurst	1 kg	23.70	35.73	38.27	47.88	47.58
Cod, medium-sized	1 kg	15.30	38.97	60.80	110.31	128.52
Plaice, medium-sized	1 kg	24.21	57.42	88.76	126.00	121.83
Full milk	1/1 l	3.49	6.39	6.19	7.40	6.91
Double cream	1/2 l	9.71	12.84	12.84	12.51	14.21
Cheese. 45%	1 kg	39.15	65.27	62.93	78.82	90.44
Eggs. large	10 pcs	9.71	14.12	18.32	22.35	23.57
Butter. salted	1 kg	23.85	41.20	45.40	59.68	68.28
Apples	1 kg	7.58	12.06	13.13	15.45	15.90
Grapes	1 kg	23.55	33.67	28.82	32.97	35.61
Oranges	1 kg	7.96	11.27	11.43	12.95	11.78
Bananas	1 kg	9.02	13.46	14.53	15.48	13.90
Carrots	1 kg	7.28	8.34	8.58	7.15	8.12
Onions	1 kg	8.07	8.49	8.35	7.75	7.59
Tomatoes	1 kg	20.27	25.33	25.29	27.50	25.84
Cucumbers	1 kg	13.98	18.75	21.27	21.46	20.55
Cabbages	1 kg	2.88	4.75	5.14	6.63	7.21
Cauliflowers	1 kg	10.19	12.91	12.51	15.16	15.42
Potatoes	1 kg	2.82	4.49	7.11	8.47	9.63
Coffee	1 kg	60.97	51.87	61.25	67.30	84.83

www.statbank.dk/06

Table 235 Sales of real property in ordinary free trade

	Total of registered number of sales		Average price per property DKK thousands		Purchase sum in percent of taxable value ¹	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
One-family houses						
All Denmark	36 135	43 121	1 955	2 082	114.5	121.3
Region Hovedstaden	9 213	10 701	3 075	3 310	120.6	130.2
Region Sjælland	6 067	7 426	1 583	1 740	106.2	113.3
Region Syddanmark	8 074	9 797	1 407	1 487	112.8	117.6
Region Midtjylland	8 567	10 205	1 748	1 861	110.0	115.0
Region Nordjylland	4 214	4 992	1 359	1 417	114.5	119.0
Province København by	1 487	1 610	3 775	4 129	131.9	143.4
Province Københavns Omegn	3 375	3 932	3 384	3 674	123.6	133.5
Province Nordsjælland	3 857	4 635	2 773	2 968	113.0	122.3
Province Bornholm	494	524	798	811	103.9	106.3
Province Østsjælland	1 987	2 526	2 304	2 491	118.9	128.8
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	4 080	4 900	1 158	1 292	94.3	99.4
Province Fyn	3 382	4 144	1 474	1 546	112.0	116.7
Province Syddjylland	4 692	5 653	1 360	1 445	113.4	118.2
Province Østjylland	5 569	6 764	2 002	2 134	112.1	118.3
Province Vestjylland	2 998	3 441	1 242	1 295	103.6	104.9
Province Nordjylland	4 214	4 992	1 359	1 417	114.5	119.0
Owner-occupied flats						
All Denmark	16 355	20 065	1 945	2 063	134.9	148.3
Region Hovedstaden	10 760	13 030	2 236	2 351	138.4	153.6
Region Sjælland	917	1 146	1 205	1 326	114.1	124.5
Region Syddanmark	1 142	1 439	1 139	1 268	130.2	140.6
Region Midtjylland	2 469	3 124	1 604	1 712	121.8	129.8
Region Nordjylland	1 067	1 326	1 208	1 282	137.3	148.2
Province København by	7 264	8 472	2 411	2 570	141.3	158.5
Province Københavns Omegn	2 356	3 018	1 812	1 846	132.7	145.1
Province Nordsjælland	1 120	1 523	1 748	1 834	121.2	127.9
Province Bornholm	20	17	679	700	116.9	113.3
Province Østsjælland	476	590	1 387	1 582	122.3	138.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	441	556	958	999	100.9	103.6
Province Fyn	566	693	1 198	1 354	134.2	148.0
Province Syddjylland	576	746	1 083	1 191	126.4	133.9
Province Østjylland	2 144	2 749	1 690	1 791	123.7	131.4
Province Vestjylland	325	375	1 017	1 065	103.8	110.4
Province Nordjylland	1 067	1 326	1 208	1 282	137.3	148.2
Other properties						
Residential and business properties	1 227	1 433	5 597	5 423	112.2	117.2
Business properties	891	1 017	11 378	10 358	114.4	120.5
Industrial properties and warehouses	662	776	5 294	6 078	88.8	100.8
Agricultural properties	3 021	3 169	173	174	94.6	94.8
Weekend cottages	6 063	7 087	1 134	1 160	103.7	105.1

Note: For agriculture, average prices are per hectare, and for other categories, prices are per item.

www.statbank.dk/ejen88

¹ For 2014 is used 2013-tax assessment and for 2015 is used 2014-tax assessment.

Table 236 Price index for sales of property. 2015

	One-family houses	Weekend cottage	Owner-occupied flats
	2006=100		
All Denmark	96.1	80.3	102.8
Region Hovedstaden	91.1	74.8	100.8
Region Sjælland	83.7	73.7	85.7
Region Syddanmark	99.7	91.9	101.7
Region Midtjylland	101.9	87.8	103.3
Region Nordjylland	104.7	80.0	119.4
Province København by	103.7	..	110.8
Province Københavns omegn	94.7	..	81.2
Province Nordsjælland	81.8	73.2	76.4
Province Bornholm	84.7	107.0	..
Province Østsjælland	84.5	61.4	87.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	77.7	74.7	79.7
Province Fyn	99.5	97.8	101.0
Province Syddjylland	99.8	90.0	100.7
Province Østjylland	100.5	82.4	100.3
Province Vestjylland	102.0	93.7	117.0
Province Nordjylland	104.7	80.0	119.4

www.statbank.dk/ejen66

Table 237 Completed cases on foreclosures to real estate

	2014	2015	2016
Total	3 158	2 870	2 361
Residential properties	2 208	2 076	1 709
Owner-occupied flats for residential	230	201	141
Owner-occupied flats for business	16	25	13
Residential and business properties	151	97	76
Agricultural properties	107	131	116
Building sites	85	73	87
Weekend cottages	155	176	151
Rental properties	73	17	3
Business properties	116	67	55
Other	17	7	10

Source: Central Court administration

Table 238 New registrations of vehicles

	2015	2016
	number	
Vehicles, total	248 500	269 628
Private cars, total	206 653	222 475
Of which in households	104 020	102 283
in business and industry	102 633	120 192
Petrol	137 699	140 372
Diesel	64 201	80 216
Buses	834	1 044
Motor cycles	2 238	2 987
Moped-45	1 851	1 726
Vans, total¹	32 441	36 608
Under 2,001 kg	7 843	7 694
2,001-3,000 kg	14 239	15 678
3,001-3,500 kg	10 359	13 236
Lorries, total¹	1 835	2 139
3,501-6,000 kg	94	123
over 6,000 kg	1 741	2 016
Tractors for semi-trailers	2 648	2 649

¹ Total weight.

www.statbank.dk/bil6

Table 239 Fuel efficiency of new registered private cars

	Petrol			Diesel			Total		
	2014	2015	2016 (first half)	2014	2015	2016 (first half)	2014	2015	2016 (first half)
	km per litre								
Total	21.5	21.5	21.9	24.2	25.5	26.0	22.3	23.0	23.2
Households	21.7	21.7	22.2	25.4	27.1	27.7	22.2	22.9	23.1
Industries	20.9	20.9	21.3	23.8	25.0	25.4	22.4	23.1	23.4
	kg								
Total	983	1 030	1 073	1 335	1 360	1 374	1 091	1 133	1 179
Households	953	995	1 029	1 248	1 267	1 271	994	1 036	1 074
Industries	1 335	1 360	1 374	1 364	1 390	1 408	1 212	1 231	1 271

www.statbank.dk/ee1, ee2 and ee3

Table 240 Families with use of cars. 2016

1 January	Families	No car	With car	One car	Two cars or more
		per cent of families			
Denmark, total	2 983 775	39.7	60.3	44.2	16.1
Region Hovedstaden	974 612	52.1	47.9	37.4	10.5
Region Sjælland	426 433	33.0	67.0	47.4	19.6
Region Syddanmark	620 547	32.8	67.2	48.3	18.9
Region Midtjylland	658 020	35.0	65.0	46.6	18.5
Region Nordjylland	304 163	34.1	65.9	47.9	18.0
Province København by	453 860	68.0	32.0	28.2	3.8
Province Københavns omegn	275 725	44.0	56.0	43.7	12.3
Province Nordsjælland	223 154	31.2	68.8	47.2	21.6
Province Bornholm	21 873	35.8	64.2	51.2	13.0
Province Østsjælland	119 333	32.9	67.1	46.7	20.5
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	307 100	33.1	66.9	47.7	19.2
Province Fyn	258 297	36.4	63.6	46.9	16.7
Province Syddjylland	362 250	30.2	69.8	49.4	20.4
Province Østjylland	447 475	38.2	61.8	44.4	17.4
Province Vestjylland	210 545	28.1	71.9	51.2	20.7
Province Nordjylland	304 163	34.1	65.9	47.9	18.0

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Table 241 Families with purchase of cars

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Denmark, total	2 945 373	2 983 775	115 018	120 780
	per cent of families			
Denmark, total			3.9	4.0
Region Hovedstaden	960 949	974 612	3.6	3.9
Region Sjælland	420 164	426 433	4.3	4.4
Region Syddanmark	613 624	620 547	4.0	4.0
Region Midtjylland	649 622	658 020	4.0	4.0
Region Nordjylland	301 014	304 163	4.1	4.3
Province København by	446 271	453 860	2.3	2.5
Province Københavns omegn	273 113	275 725	4.4	4.6
Province Nordsjælland	219 897	223 154	5.3	5.7
Province Bornholm	21 668	21 873	2.9	2.9
Province Østsjælland	117 340	119 333	5.1	5.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	302 824	307 100	4.0	4.1
Province Fyn	255 011	258 297	3.7	3.7
Province Syddjylland	358 613	362 250	4.2	4.2
Province Østjylland	441 110	447 475	4.0	4.0
Province Vestjylland	208 512	210 545	4.0	4.1
Province Nordjylland	301 014	304 163	4.1	4.3

www.statbank.dk/bil600

Table 242 Families with purchase of cars by regions and provinces

	Families, 1 January		Purchased new car	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
All Denmark	2 945 373	2 983 775	115 018	120 780
	per cent of total			
All Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Region Hovedstaden	32.6	32.7	29.9	31.1
Region Sjælland	14.3	14.3	15.8	15.6
Region Syddanmark	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.5
Region Midtjylland	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.0
Region Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.9
Province København by	15.2	15.2	9.0	9.5
Province Københavns omegn	9.3	9.2	10.3	10.6
Province Nordsjælland	7.5	7.5	10.0	10.5
Province Bornholm	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Province Østsjælland	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.3
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.3
Province Fyn	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.0
Province Syddjylland	12.2	12.1	13.0	12.5
Province Østjylland	15.0	15.0	15.2	14.8
Province Vestjylland	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Province Nordjylland	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.9

www.statbank.dk/bil600

National accounts and government finances

Danish economy

Financial claims

Inflation

International comparison of GDP

Public sector

General government sector

Taxes and duties

Distribution of tasks and burden

Public expenditure in comparison to EU countries



Danish economy

Figure 1
Real growth in GDP



www.statbank.dk/nan1

Progress in economic development

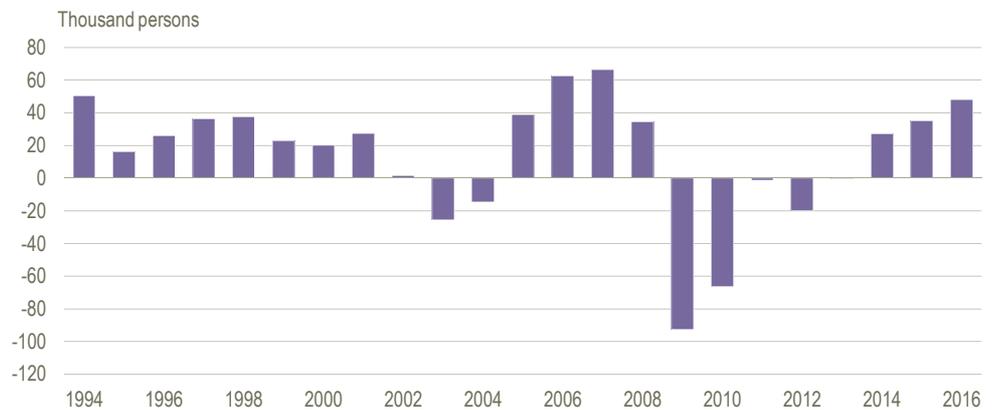
GDP increased by 1.3 per cent in 2016. The real growth in GDP averaged 2.5 per cent annually from 2003 to 2007, while the growth rate in 2008 and 2009 was -2.7 per cent annually on average. Since the economic crisis in 2009, the average growth rate was 1.2 per cent in the period 2010-2016.

Increase in employment

In 2016 employment increased by 48,200 persons. After several years of decrease in employment from 2008 to 2012, employment increased by 27,300 persons in 2014. Thus, employment has increased by 110,100 persons since 2012. In 2016, the average number of persons employed was approximately 2,876,900.

Often, changes in employment are lagged compared to the economic growth. This was seen clearly in 2008 when the economic conditions changed.

Figure 2 Annual growth in employment



Note: Including persons on leave.

www.statbank.dk/nan1

The share of the workforce employed in goods-producing industries (agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and construction) has been continuously declining for several years. In 2005, 22.9 per cent was employed in the goods-producing industries, while in 2016 the proportion was 19.4 per cent. During the same period, employment increased, in particular in the private service industries (from 46.8 per cent in 2005 to 51.4 per cent in 2016). The percentage of persons employed in public and personal services was 29.6 per cent in 2005 and 28.4 per cent in 2016.

Increased demand from exports

Total demand increased by 1.7 per cent in 2016. Domestic demand contributed with 1.0 per cent of this development whereas export demand contributed with 0.7 per cent. The increased demand was covered by an increase in domestic creation of value and an increase in foreign trade. Thus, GDP contributed with 0.9 per cent and imports with 0.8 per cent to the total supply.

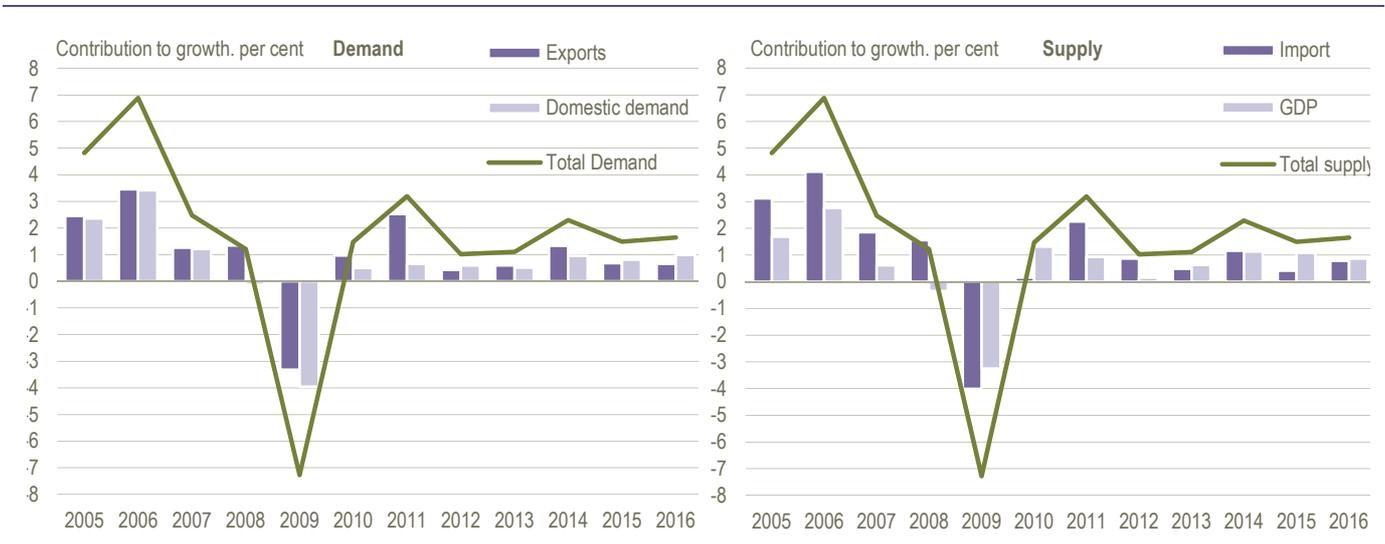
Total demand and total supply are by definition equal and change by the same rate. An increase in total demand is caused by an increase in exports or domestic demand. An increase in total supply originates from an increase in imports or domestic value added measured by GDP.

Periods with strong growth in demand often cause a similar growth in imports because, in the short run, GDP cannot expand sufficiently to meet the demand. This tendency can be seen in the period 2004-2006, where the contributions from imports to the growth in supply were large and increasing.

In 2008, where the decline in GDP began, there was a marginal increase in total demand, which consisted of an increase in exports and a decline in domestic demand. On the supply side the picture was the same – imports increased and GDP decreased. Large decreases in demand from both exports and domestic markets in 2009 contributed to a strong decline in total demand. This led to substantial decreases in supply from both imports and GDP.

The growth in both total demand and total supply is primarily powered by increased foreign trade in the years following the financial crisis up to 2016.

Figure 3 Contribution to real annual growth in GDP

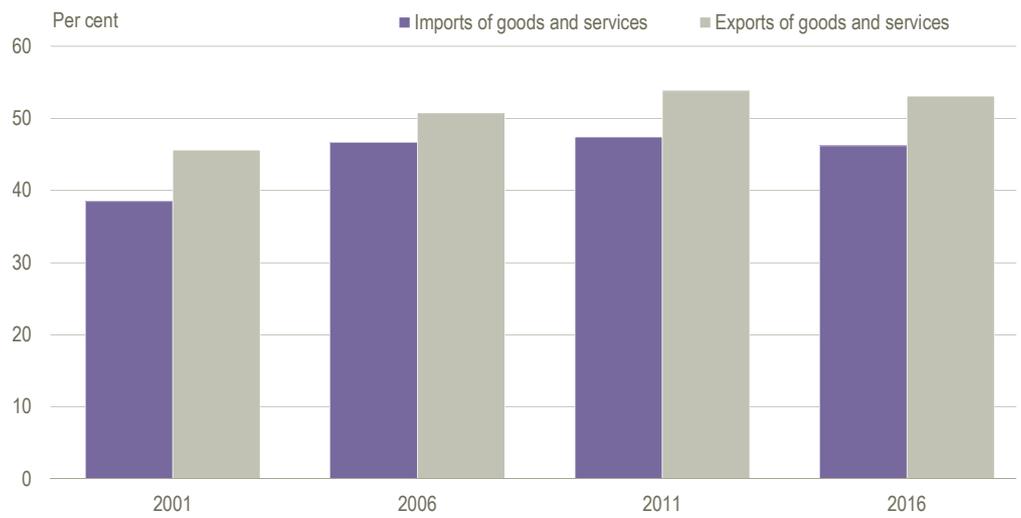


Stagnant foreign trade

There was an increase in foreign trade in 2016. The import of goods and services increased by 2.4 per cent and export increased by 1.7 per cent. After a considerable decline in 2009, the foreign trade recovered in the following years until 2016. Foreign trade increased especially in 2011, but solid growth rates can also be seen in 2014.

Viewed over a large number of years, external trade has increased considerably and, today, makes up a far greater share of valued added than was previously the case. As shares of GDP, imports and exports increased from making up 38 and 46 per cent respectively in 2001 to more 46 and 53 per cent in 2016. The development was particularly strong during the economic boom from 2004 to 2007. The import share of GDP peaked in 2008 with 51 per cent. Export share of GDP has been around 55 per cent. From 2012 to 2015.

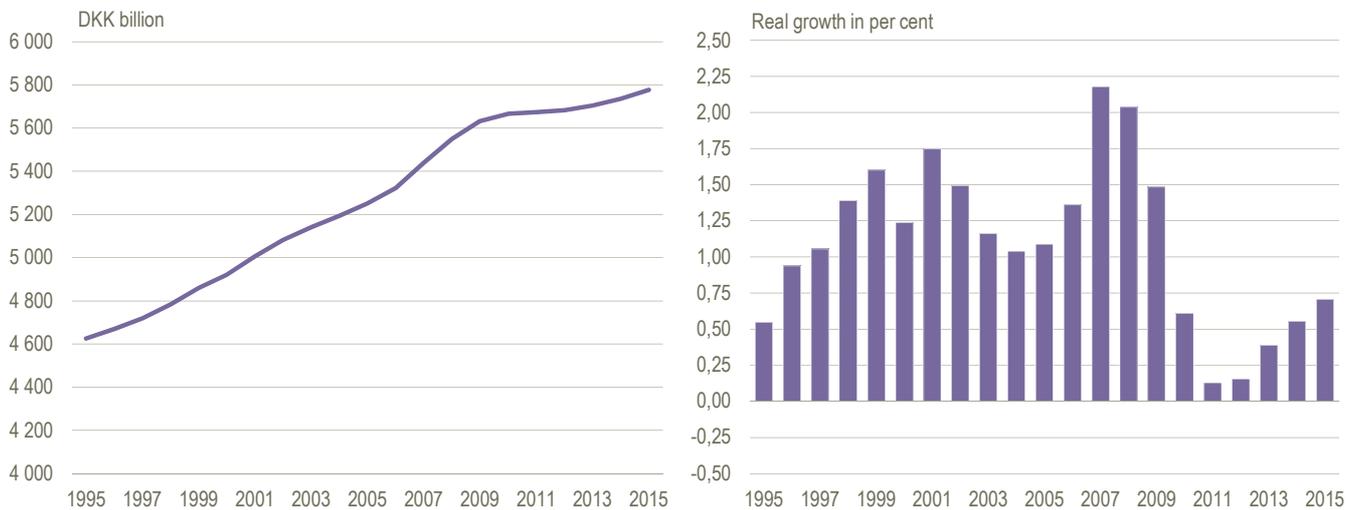
Particularly, trade in services has increased steeply. The trade in services have increased from 33 per cent of the foreign trade in 2001 to constitute 37 per cent in 2016. Despite this, trade in goods still constitutes the main part of total foreign trade.

Figure 4 Imports and exports as percentage of GDP, current prices

www.statbank.dk/nan1

Slight decrease in the capital stock in 2015

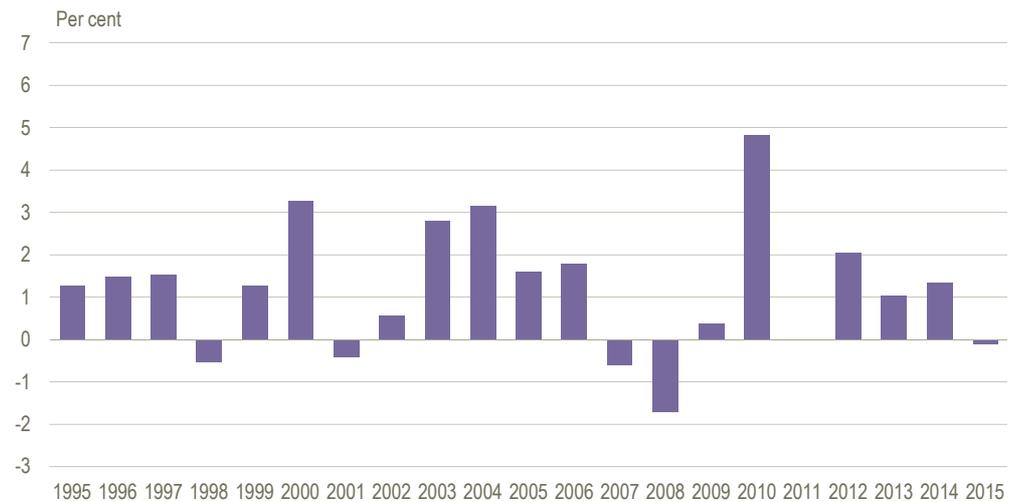
The capital stock (net stock of fixed capital) grew by 0.7 per cent in 2015. In general, there has been a slow development in capital stock since 2010. In the previous 15-year period from 1995 to 2010 the capital stock increased by 22.0 per cent, which corresponds to an average annual growth of 1.3 per cent. Since 2010 there has been an average annual growth of 0.4 per cent. The change in capital stock between two dates reflect the net investments, i.e. gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital.

Figure 5 Net capital stock.

www.statbank.dk/nahk

Slight decrease in productivity in 2015

Productivity decreased by -0.1 per cent in 2015. Based on the figures from the Danish working time account, it is possible to calculate productivity per hour as the market gross value added per working hour. The average annual growth in productivity was 1.5 per cent in the period 1995-2006. After a decrease in productivity in 2007 and 2008, the productivity has increased with an average of 1.5 per cent annually from 2009 to 2015. The productivity rate peaked in 2010 with a rate of 4.8 per cent.

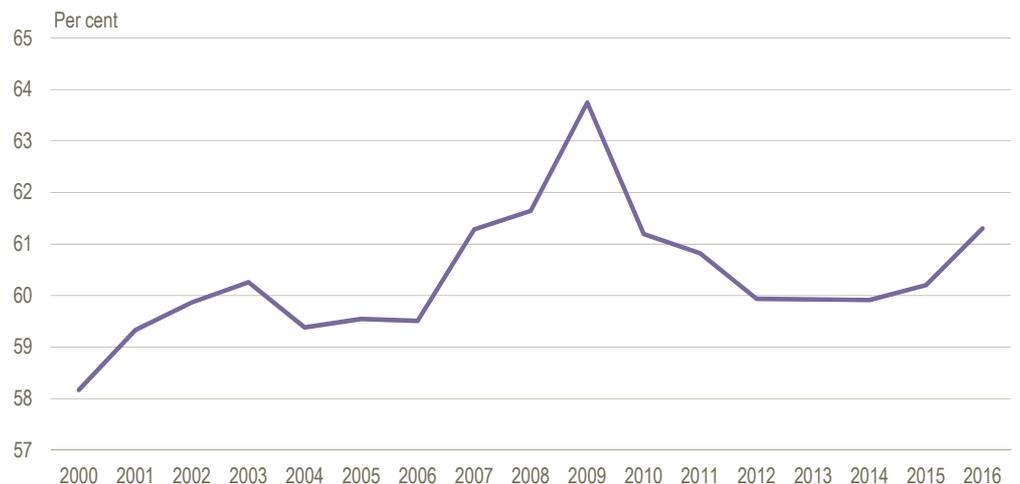
Figure 6 Gross domestic product at factor cost per hour. Annual growth rate

www.statbank.dk/np23

Increasing wage share in 2016

Total income from production comprises compensation of employees and enterprises' profits (gross operating surplus and mixed income). The share of wages and salaries of total income decreased significantly in 2010 and decreased further in 2011, 2012. Since 2012 wage shares have continued to increase and are now at 61.3 per cent in 2016.

From 1994 to 2006 the wage share increased slightly. From 2006 to 2009 the wage share increased significantly and reached a peak level of 63.7 per cent in 2009 before decreasing up to 2012.

Figure 7 The wage share

www.statbank.dk/nahd22

Decreasing savings ratio in 2016

The savings ratio of the Danish economy is calculated as savings as a percentage of the gross national disposable income. The savings ratio increased steadily from 23.1 per cent in 1995 to over 27 per cent in 2006-2008 and again in 2013. In 2009 the savings ratio decreased to 22.8 per cent and has been growing steadily up to 2015. Then it decreased to 27.9 per cent in 2016.

Since 1999, Denmark's balance of payments has shown a surplus on the current account. Including capital transfers, there has also been positive net lending. There was a significant increase in net lending in 2010 and it is estimated at DKK 167.8 billion for 2016.

Figure 8 Savings ratio, current prices



www.statbank.dk/nahd33

Financial claims

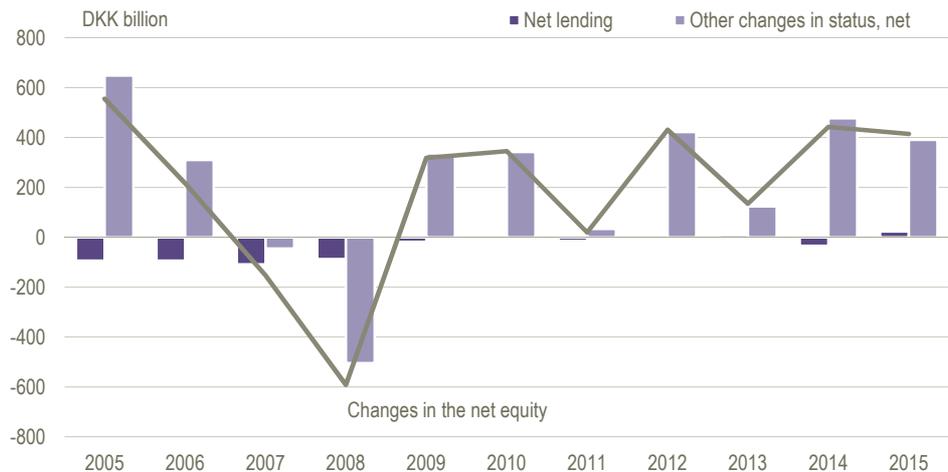
Rise in financial net equity of households

2015 was another year of growth in the financial net equity of households. The net worth has increased every year since the fall in the net equity in 2008 as a result of the financial crisis.

The explanation can be found in the evolution of *other changes in status, net* where the development in the financial markets in 2009 to 2015 gave positive revaluations. In 2007 and 2008 net equity was affected by large negative revaluations.

Especially price fluctuations have affected the households' net equity both directly and indirectly through their pension scheme savings in life insurance companies and pensions funds.

In addition to the household sector, the national accounts include financial accounts for five other main sectors: non-financial corporate sector, financial corporate sector, general government sector, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and the rest of the world. The financial claims consist of a number of financial assets and liabilities comprising, e.g., shares, bonds and loans. The difference between the total financial assets and the total financial liabilities constitute the financial net worth.

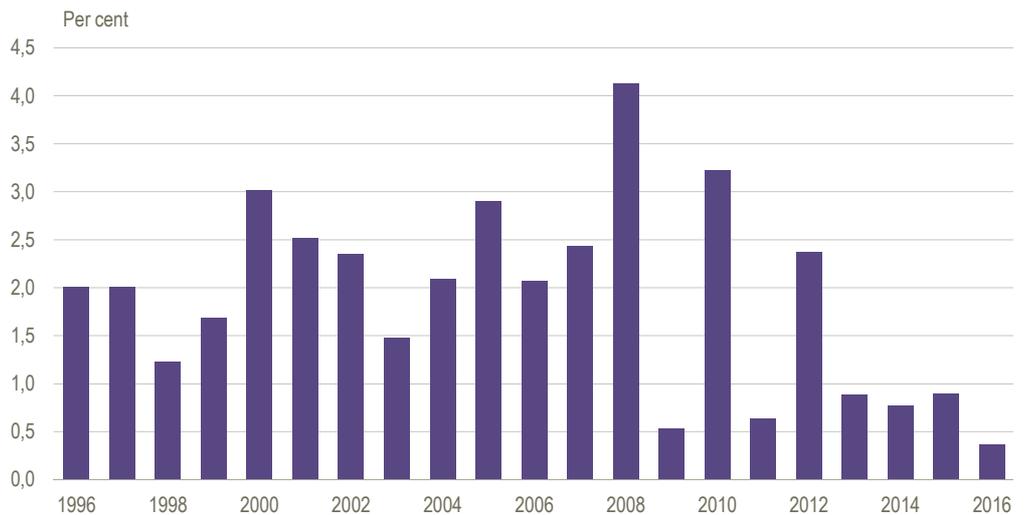
Figure 9 Development in the net equity of households

www.statbank.dk/nasf

Inflation

Low inflation in 2016

In 2016 the inflation (measured as the annual increase in the GDP deflator) in Denmark was 0.4 per cent. In recent years the inflation has fluctuated with high inflation rates in 2008, 2010 and 2012 and inflation rates below 1.0 per cent in 2009, 2011 and since 2013. Between 1990 and 2007 the inflation was both low and stable. The average increase in annual prices in the period was 2.0 per cent, and only in 2000 and 2005 did the inflation reach around 3.0 per cent. The average inflation rate since 2010 is 1.0 per cent.

Figure 10 Inflation measured as annual change in the GDP deflator

www.statbank.dk/nah12

International comparison of GDP

International economic growth

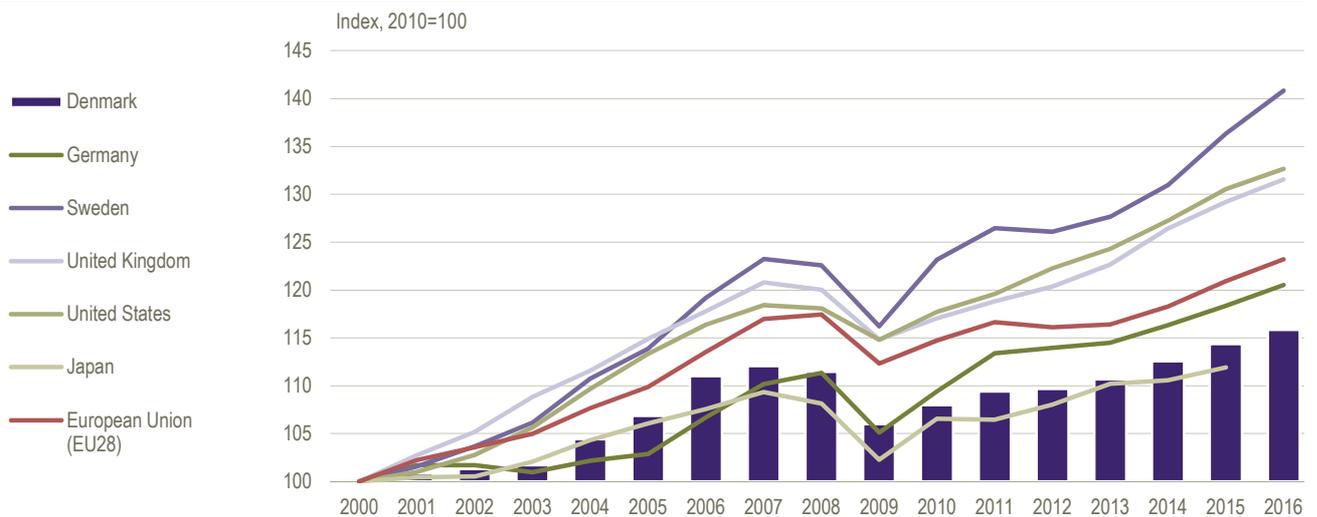
In 2009 the economic decline became global with a massive economic decline in most countries. Denmark was also affected by an unusually severe downturn.

In 2010, the economic development turned with increases in GDP as a result. That same year Sweden reached a pre-crisis level, while it took a year before Germany's GDP reached a pre-crisis level. The United States returned to a pre-crisis level in 2011, while it was not until 2014 that both Denmark and the EU as a whole reached the level.

In 2016 the EU as a whole had an increase in GDP of 1.9 per cent, while the Danish GDP only increased by 1.3 per cent. Sweden had strong economic growth with a growth rate of 3.3 per cent. The GDP growth in Great Britain and the United States was also strong with growth rates of 1.8 and 1.6 per cent respectively. If one considers the development in the GDP per capita, the growth gap between the EU and the United States is smaller due to higher population growth in the United States.

Figure 11

GDP in selected countries, constant prices



Source: Eurostat, New Cronos

Public sector

Composition of the public sector

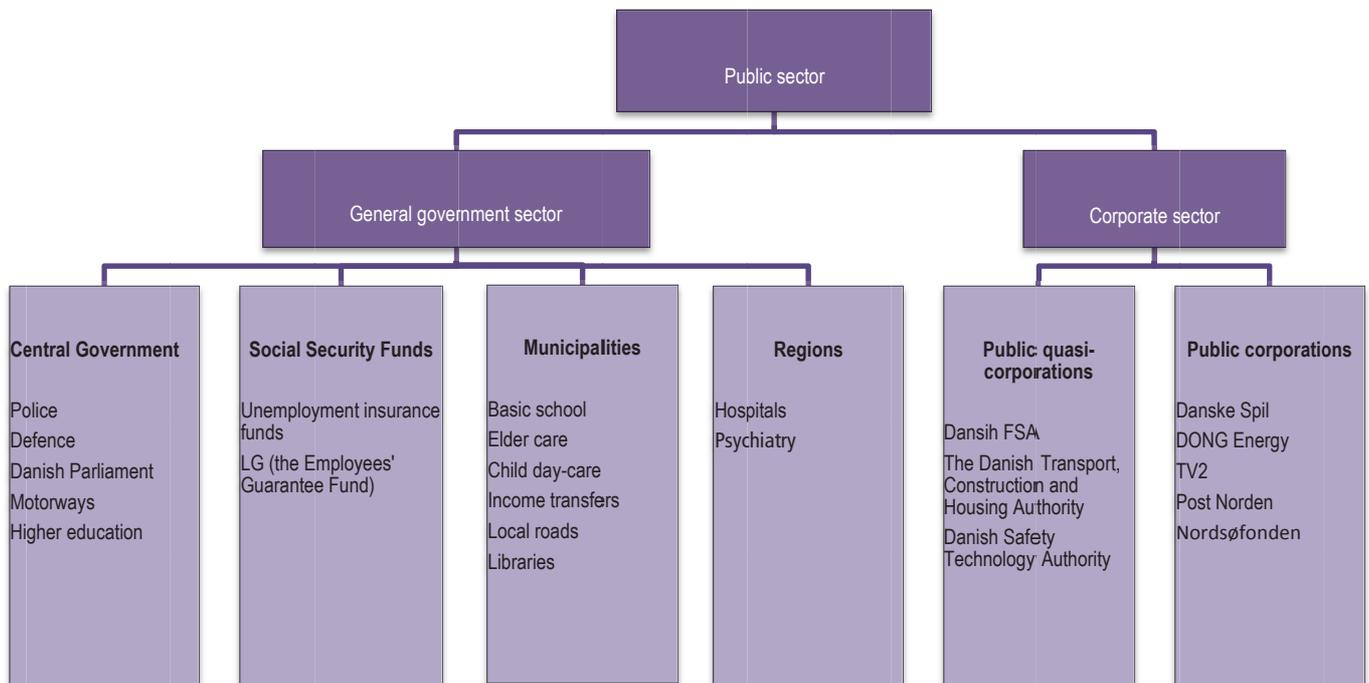
The public sector comprises the general government sector and public corporations. The general government sector produces non-market services that are primarily funded by tax revenues. These services are wholly or partially available to private households and enterprises (e.g. day-care institutions, education, hospitals and transfer payments).

Corporate sector (public quasi-corporations and public enterprises) are composed of institutions that are run commercially. Public quasi-corporations are part of the public system of accounting, whose accounts are integrated into state or regional accounts (e.g. municipal utility enterprises), while public corporations are organised as companies or similarly according to civil law and are owned or controlled by public authorities (e.g. DONG Energy and Post Norden). This implies that the quasi-

corporations are 100 per cent controlled by the general government sector, while the public enterprises are controlled to a lesser extent.

In the following, a number of designations are used in describing the public area. It will be explicitly stated if the description also comprises the public corporate sector. Otherwise, figures only relate to the general government sector.

Figure 12 General government sector by areas

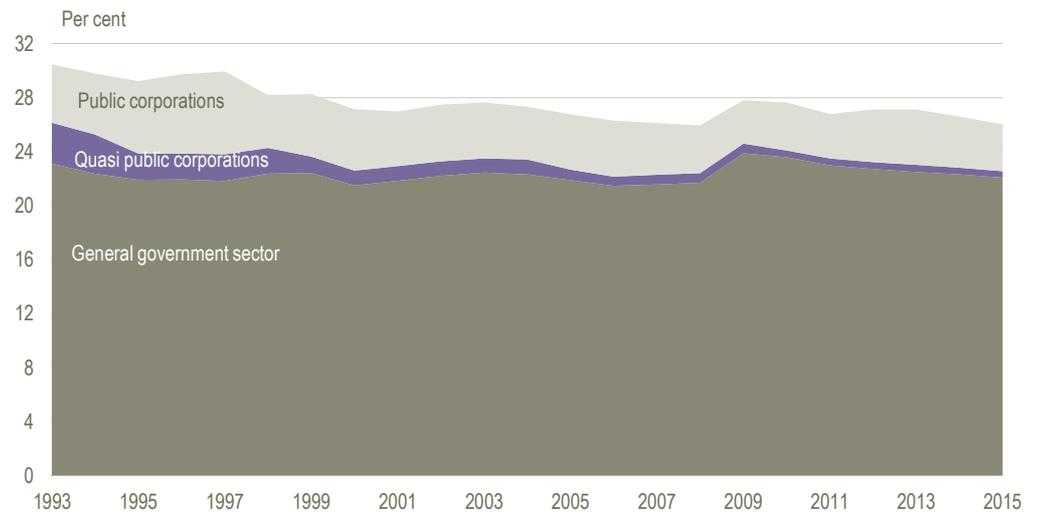


The size of the public sector has remained constant since 1993

Since 1993, compared with the total Danish economy, the size of the public sector has remained between 26 and 30 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.

In recent years a number of privatisations within the public corporate sector have been implemented. This has reduced the size of the public sector. TDC is an example of a company that has shifted status from public corporation to private enterprise, and consequently the company is no longer part of the public sector. Beyond this DR has moved from being classified as a public corporation to being a part of the general government sector due to the license fee is being regarded as a tax in national accounts.

Figure 13 GDP at factor cost for the public sector in per cent of GDP at factor cost for the total Danish economy

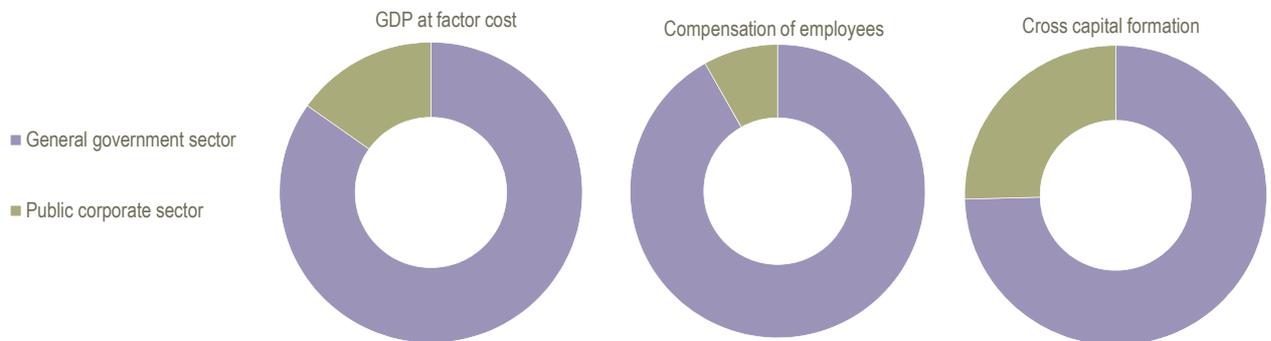


www.statbank.dk/nahl2 and -off14

One sixth of the public sector's GDP were created by public corporate sector
15 per cent of the public sector's GDP at factor costs were created by public corporate sector in 2015, but only 8 per cent of total wage and salary costs were paid by the public corporate sector. At the same time, the public corporate sector accounted for 25 per cent of total gross capital formation of the public sector.

Figure 14

The public sector divided into general gov. sector and public enterprises. 2015



www.statbank.dk/off14

Figure 15
General government net lending/borrowing as a percentage of GDP



www.statbank.dk/nahl2 and off3

Deficit in the public finances in 2016

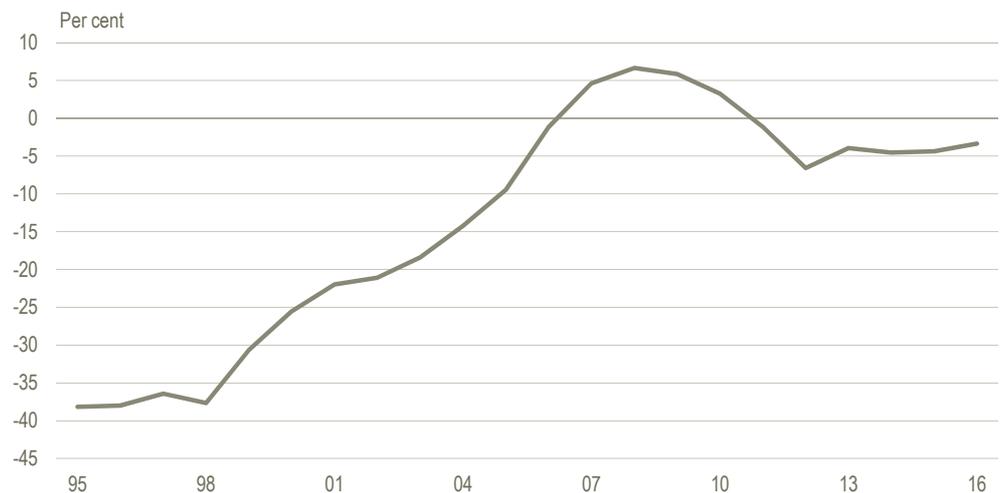
In 2016 there was a deficit on public finances on 0.9 per cent of GDP. In 2014 there was a surplus on the public finances for the first time since 2008. In the 10 previous years between 1999 and 2008, there had been a surplus on public finances, except for a small deficit in 2002 and 2003.

Changes in the economic business cycle have a significant influence on public finances. Periods of economic recovery reduce the costs of unemployment benefits and simultaneously increase revenue from taxes and duties. The opposite applies in periods of recession.

Public net worth turned to net debt in 2011

A surplus or a deficit on public finances impacts the financial public debt. The size of net debt is relevant for the future economic development by having an impact on the scope of fiscal-policy in the future. In 2011 the financial public net worth was turned to a net debt. In 2016 the financial public net debt was 3,3 per cent of GDP.

Figure 16 **Public sector net wealth as a percentage of GDP**



www.statbank.dk/nahl2 and -off13

In the years between 1995, when the statistics of financial public net debt was introduced, and 2006, the general government sector had, despite an increase in 1998, a decreasing net debt. Financial public net debt turned into a net wealth in 2007 and further increased in 2008 where it peaked at 6.7 per cent of GDP. Public net worth has since been declining, and in 2011 the financial public net worth turned into a net debt again.

General government sector

Figure 17
Public expenditure
as a percentage of
GDP



www.statbank.dk/nan1 and off3

Figure 18
Employment in the
general government
sector as a percentage
of total employment



www.statbank.dk/nabb10

Public expenditure declined since 2012

The size of the general government sector is decided politically and depends on economic and socio-structural conditions.

The expansion of, e.g. education, social conditions and hospitals in the 1970's gave rise to a sharp growth of the public sector. Furthermore, women's participation in the labour market resulted in an increasing demand for child care.

The proportion of public expenditure of GDP peaked in 1993, with 59.3 per cent. Between 1993 and 2008, there was a tendency towards a fall in the proportion of public expenditure of GDP. In 2009 the proportion of public expenditure to GDP increased and peaked at 58.0 per cent of GDP in 2012. The level has since declined and in 2016 the proportion of public expenditure was 53.6 per cent of GDP.

Relatively fewer public employees since 2010

The most important factor of production in connection with public production is labour (e.g. teachers, doctors and employees in public administration). About 2/3 of general government consumption comprises wages and salaries.

In 1970, the number employed by the general government sector amounted to 14.9 per cent of the total number employed. In 1994 the share was at its highest level with 30.5 per cent. In 2008 the share had fallen to 27.8 per cent, and after an increase to 30.4 per cent in 2010, the share in 2016 is 28.4 per cent.

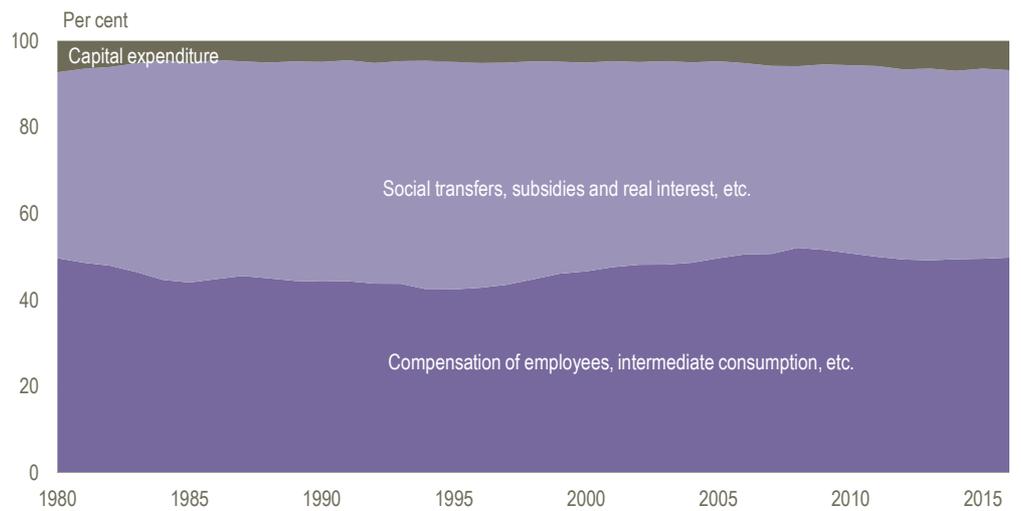
Decrease in consumption and increase in current transfers

Expenditure by type of transaction shows general government expenditure distributed among activities. The distribution of expenditure by type of transaction distinguishes between consumption, current transfers and capital expenditure. Consequently, expenditure by type of transaction shows whether expenditure covers intermediate consumption, redistribution, or capital formation.

General government consumption mainly comprises salaries and purchases of goods used in the production of services, which are made available to the public. Current transfers are primarily transfers to households, including pensions and unemployment benefits. Capital expenditure covers, e.g. investments in schools, hospitals, and roads.

Until the mid-1990s, public expenditure accounted for a falling share of total public expenditure, while current transfers accounted for an increasing share. From the mid-1990s until 2008, there was a slight increase in the share of public consumption expenditure, while current transfers accounted for a minor fall. Since 2008, the share of consumption has slightly decreased, which was offset by an increase in the current transfers and capital expenditure.

The percentage of capital expenditure fell until the mid-1980s, but has since then showed a relatively constant share of public expenditure until 2005. There has since then been a tendency to increase in the past years and the highest level since 1980 occurred in 2014 at 6.9 per cent.

Figure 19 Public expenditure by type of transaction

www.statbank.dk/off3

Most expenditures to social protection and health

The distribution of expenditure by function distinguishes public expenditure by function. Public expenditure by function provides an overview of the relative size of expenditure from categories such as health, defence, education, etc.

44 per cent of the public expenditure is used for social protection, which include transfer payments such as old-age pension, unemployment benefits and cash benefits. The second largest expenditure by function is health with 16.1 per cent of the expenditures, while 12.9 per cent of the expenditure is used for education.

6.3 per cent of expenditure is spent on economic services, which include expenditure on trade, labour market, transport, communication and other business services. Respectively 0.5 and 3.2 per cent of the expenditures are spent on housing and public facilities and on recreation, culture and religion.

Expenditure on general public services amounts to 12.4 per cent of total public expenditure and comprises general government administration, etc. Defence, public order and safety respectively account for 2.1 and 1.9 per cent of the expenditure.

Figure 20

Current and capital expenditure by function. 2016



www.statbank.dk/off29

Figure 21
Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP



Taxes and duties

Taxes as per cent of GDP relatively stable since 1988

General government expenditure is reflected in a similar need for funding where taxes and duties in particular play a decisive role.

Until 1988, the share of taxes and duties of GDP increased to 47.2 per cent. Since 1988, this proportion has remained almost constant and was 46.3 per cent in 2016.

No changes in the tax structure for 40 years

Total taxes can be divided into four main types: Income and property taxes, production and import taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

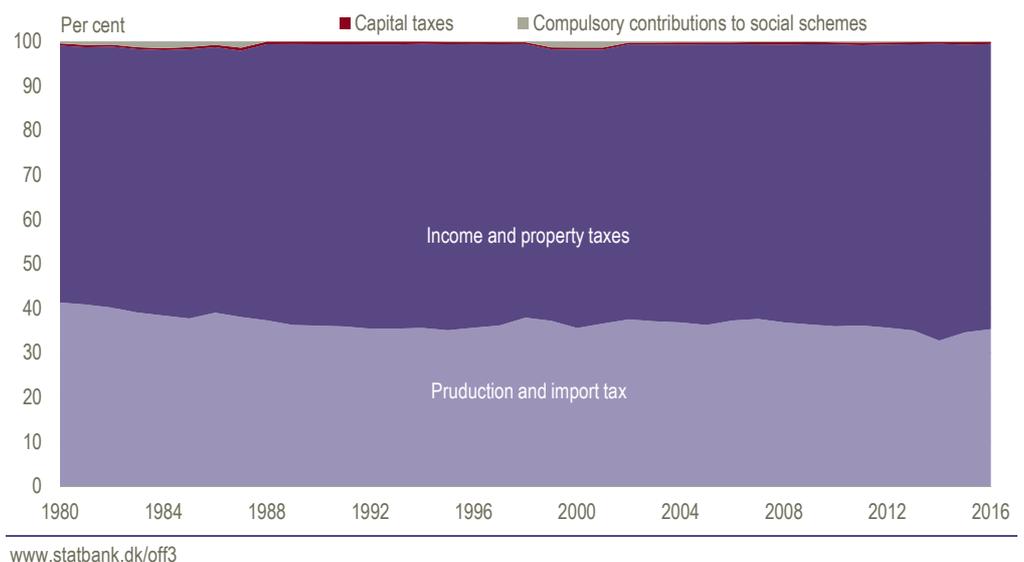
Income and property taxes account for the largest share of total taxes. Income and property taxes are taxes on incomes earned by individuals and enterprises (e.g. personal taxes, corporation tax and real interest tax), and taxes linked to the possession of property (e.g. vehicle excise duty).

Production and import taxes are the second largest type of tax revenue. They consist primarily of VAT and various selective excise duties. Some production and import taxes are used to influence the behaviour of people and companies (e.g. “green” taxes and duties).

The last two types of tax revenues, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social schemes, are not significant in terms of revenue. The latter is important in other countries where many welfare benefits are funded by compulsory contributions and where social benefits are granted with reference to people's attachment to the labour market.

The distribution of total taxes and duties has been relative stable since mid-1980s.

Figure 22 National accounts distribution of total taxes and duties



Distribution of tasks and burden

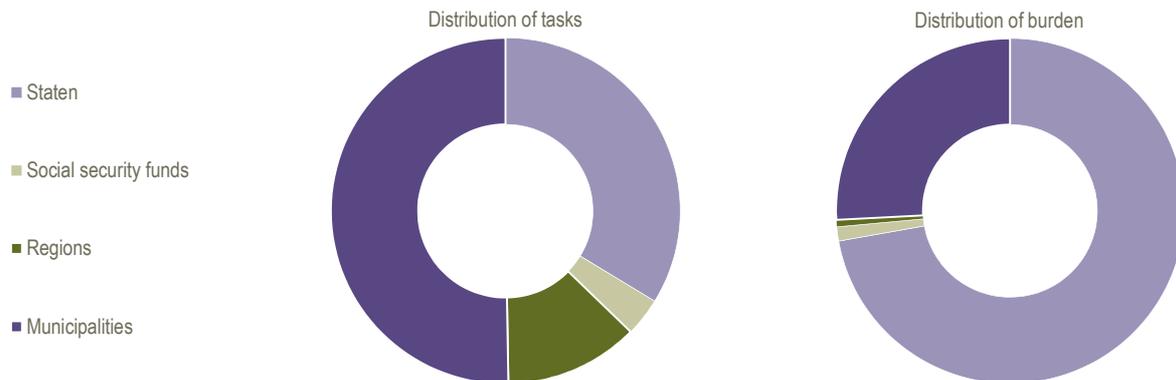
High degree of tasks in the municipalities

The general government sector in Denmark can be divided into state/central government, social security funds, regions and municipalities. In Denmark, there is a high degree of division of responsibilities between the individual sub-sectors. This division of responsibilities can be described by distributing expenditure according to tasks and burden. The distribution of tasks shows expenditure according to the sector that is responsible for such tasks in relation to the public. The sector funding the expenditure is shown by the distribution of burden.

The state covers more of the expenditure than the division of responsibilities dictates. The regions, social security funds, and especially municipalities cover less expenditure than is dictated by the division of responsibilities. This is because the state refunds the other sub-sectors for a number of costs, particularly statutory costs in the social area.

Figure 23

Distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors. 2015



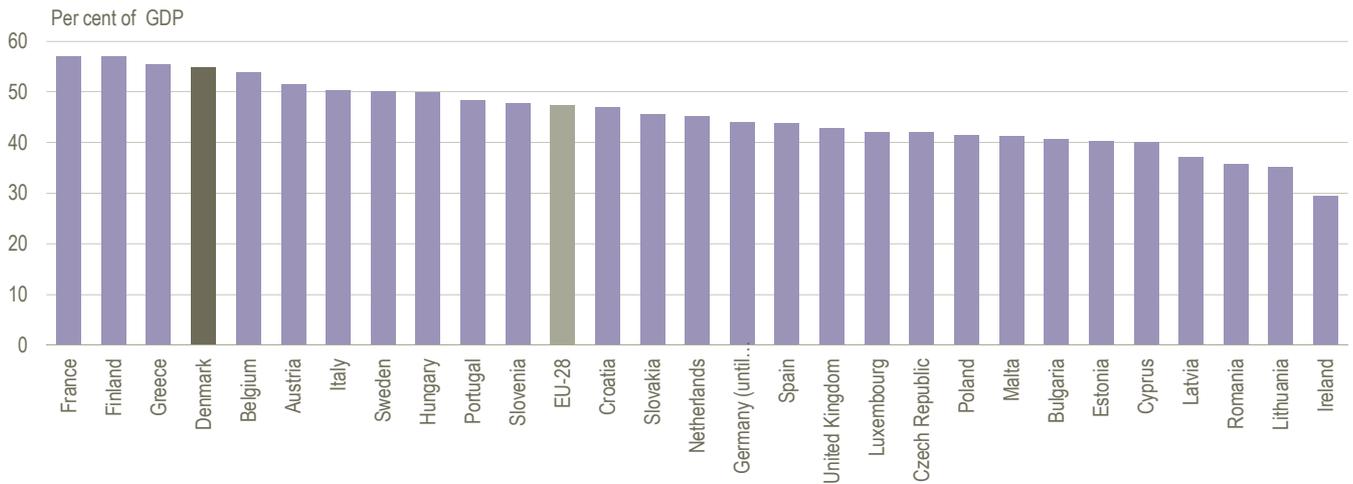
www.statbank.dk/off29

Public expenditure in comparison to EU countries

EU was founded with European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 by the countries: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. EU has since then been expanded in 1973, were Denmark joined, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2007 and in 2013. The biggest enlargement was in 2004 where EU were expanded with ten European Countries. There are currently 28 member countries in the EU.

Different sizes of the public sector

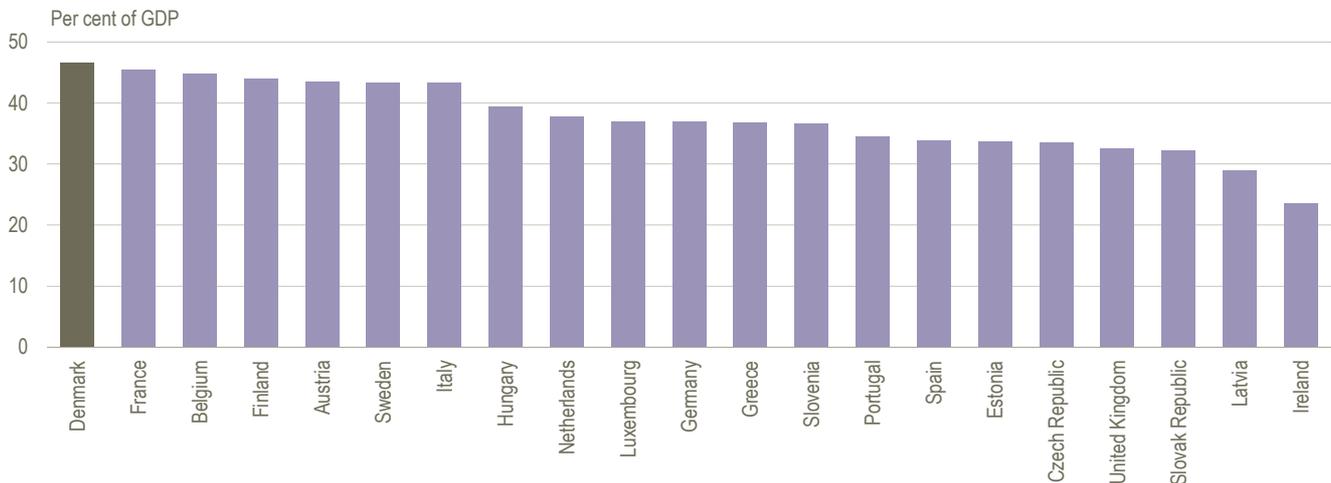
The size of the public sector measured in terms of total public expenditure as a per cent of GDP varies significantly among EU countries from 29.4 per cent in Ireland to 57.0 per cent in France and Finland. In Denmark the public expenditures amounts to 54.8 per cent of GDP.

Figure 24 Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2015

Source: Eurostat, table tec00023

Highest tax burden in Denmark

There are in the EU great variations tax burden (taxes and duties as a per cent of GDP) from 23.6 per cent in Ireland to 46.6 per cent in Denmark. Comparisons between countries should be made with caution, as the tax burden for example depends on whether income transfers (old-age pension, etc.) take place as net transfers, gross transfers or allowances. Net transfers are transfers that are tax free for the recipient, while gross transfers are subject to tax. In Denmark, gross transfers are most prevalent, which means that tax revenues are greater.

Figure 25 Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP. 2015

Source: stats.oecd.org

High EMU debt in EU countries

In the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) there is attached great importance to sound public finances. The EMU criteria prescribe that the deficit of the EU Member States must not exceed 3 per cent of GDP and EMU debt must not exceed 60 per cent of GDP.

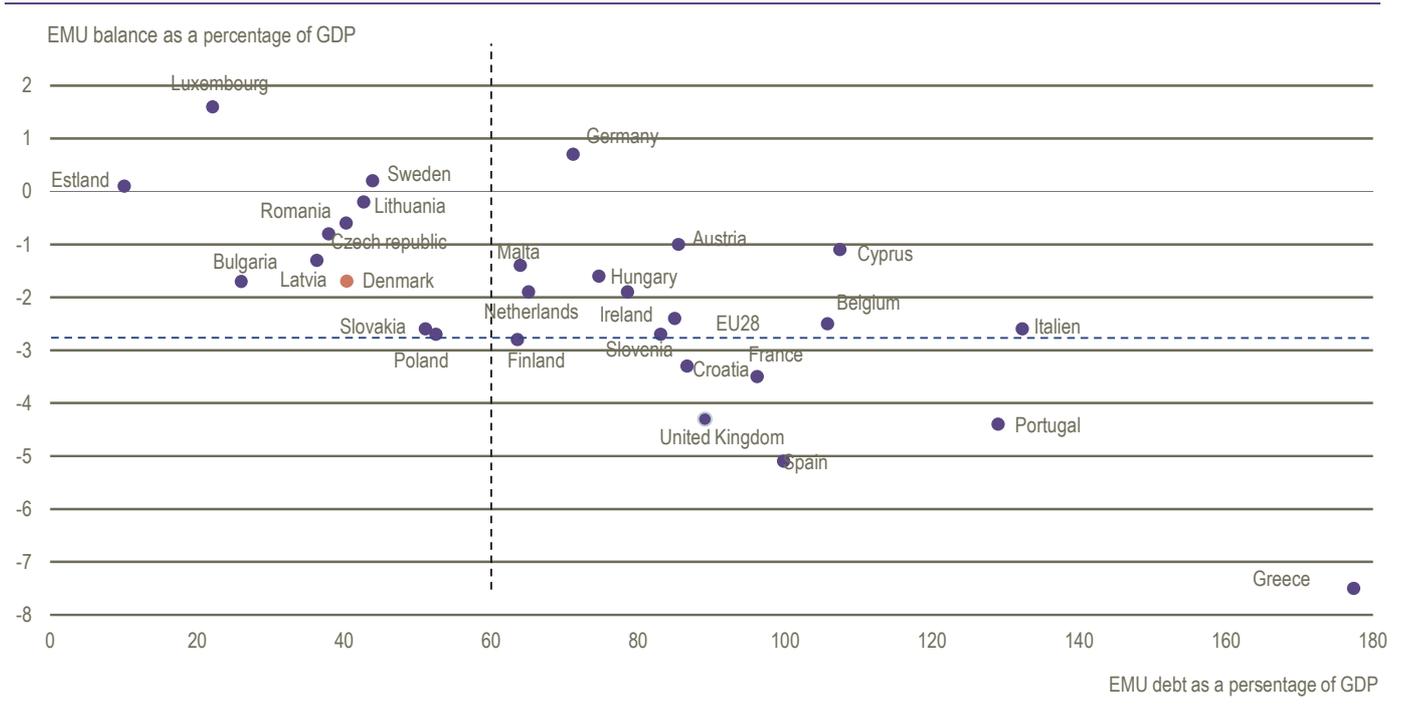
The total deficit for EU was 2.4 per cent of GDP in 2015. The public deficit was 1.7 per cent of GDP in Denmark. There are six countries whose deficit is above the

threshold of 3 per cent. Two of these countries are Greece and Spain with deficit of 7.5 and 5.1 per cent, respectively.

The total EMU debt of EU was 85 per cent of GDP in 2015. The average of EU is thus above the limit of 60 per cent. The debt is highest in Greece, Italy and Portugal with 177.4, 132.3 and 129.0 per cent of GDP, respectively, while Estonia and Luxembourg had the least debt with 10.1 per cent and 22.1 per cent of GDP, respectively. In 2015, Denmark's EMU debt was 40.4 per cent of GDP.

Figure 26

EMU deficit and EMU debt as a percentage of GDP in EU. 2015



Source: Eurostat, table tec00127 and tsdde410

Table 243 National Accounts for Denmark

	2014*	2015*	2016*
2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)			
Gross domestic product (GDP)	1 977,3	2 027,2	2 060,9
+ Imports of goods and services	940,4	969,5	952,6
Ressources = Final Demand	2 917,6	2 996,7	3 013,5
Exports of goods and services	1 078,0	1 119,5	1 094,3
Household consumption expenditure	902,9	926,5	948,6
NPISH consumption expenditure	29,6	29,3	30,4
Government consumption expenditure	511,9	520,8	525,6
Gross fixed capital formation	378,8	389,9	412,5
Changes in inventories	13,1	7,3	-1,0
2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK) ¹			
Gross domestic product (GDP)	1 887,6	1 917,9	1 942,6
+ Imports of goods and services	915,3	926,8	949,2
Ressources = Final Demand	2 803,5	2 845,4	2 892,4
Exports of goods and services	1 044,6	1 063,8	1 082,3
Household consumption expenditure	847,7	864,5	881,1
NPISH consumption expenditure	28,5	28,0	28,4
Government consumption expenditure	501,7	504,7	504,5
Gross fixed capital formation	363,0	372,0	391,4
Changes in inventories	16,6	9,3	-1,0
annual real growth in per cent			
Gross domestic product (GDP)	1,7	1,6	1,3
+ Imports of goods and services	3,6	1,3	2,4
Ressources = Final Demand	2,3	1,5	1,7
Exports of goods and services	3,6	1,8	1,7
Household consumption expenditure	0,6	2,0	1,9
NPISH consumption expenditure	-2,5	-1,8	1,5
Government consumption expenditure	1,2	0,6	-0,1
Gross fixed capital formation	3,5	2,5	5,2
contribution to GDP growth. percentage point			
Household consumption expenditure	0,3	0,9	0,9
NPISH consumption expenditure	0,0	0,0	0,0
Government consumption expenditure	0,3	0,2	0,0
Gross fixed capital formation	0,7	0,5	1,0
Changes in inventories	0,2	-0,3	-0,4
Export. net	0,3	0,4	-0,2
Imports of goods and services	-1,7	-0,6	-1,2
Exports of goods and services	2,0	1,0	1,0

¹ Chained values do not show additivity. The sum of the components will thus not be equal to the shown totals. The magnitude of the difference is not an indicator of the reliability of the results.

www.statbank.dk/nan1

Table 244 Goods and services

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Output	3 459.0	3 517.9	3 548.6
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	262.1	267.6	273.9
Taxes on products	278.5	285.5	291.5
Subsidies on products	16.4	17.9	17.6
+ Import of goods and services	940.4	969.5	952.6
Import of goods	595.8	604.7	595.5
Import of services	344.6	364.8	357.1
Supply for final demand	4 661.4	4 755.0	4 775.0
Intermediate consumption	1 743.8	1 758.3	1 761.6
Final consumption expenditure	1 444.4	1 476.7	1 504.6
Household consumption expenditure	902.9	926.5	948.6
NPISH consumption expenditure	29.6	29.3	30.4
Government consumption expend.	511.9	520.8	525.6
Gov. individual consumption expend.	362.5	370.2	375.7
Gov. collective consumption expend.	149.4	150.6	149.9
Gross capital formation	395.3	400.5	414.6
Gross fixed capital formation	378.8	389.9	412.5
+ Export of goods and services	1 078.0	1 119.5	1 094.3
Export of goods	665.8	690.3	699.2
Export of services	412.1	429.2	395.1
Changes in inventories¹	16.5	10.5	2.1
Uses	4 661.4	4 755.0	4 775.0
	2010-prices, chained values, (bill. DKK)		
Output	3 278.2	3 318.3	3 368.6
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	255.1	262.4	270.5
Taxes on products	267.1	274.8	283.2
Subsidies on products	12.0	12.4	12.7
+ Import of goods and services	915.3	926.8	949.2
Import of goods	559.1	568.5	579.3
Import of services	356.4	358.3	370.0
Supply for final demand	4 448.9	4 507.8	4 588.4
Intermediate consumption	1 645.9	1 663.0	1 696.5
Final consumption expenditure	1 377.9	1 397.4	1 414.4
Household consumption expenditure	847.7	864.5	881.1
NPISH consumption expenditure	28.5	28.0	28.4
Government consumption expend.	501.7	504.7	504.5
Gov. individual consumption expend.	357.3	360.2	361.0
Gov. collective consumption expend.	144.5	144.6	143.5
Gross capital formation	380.7	384.0	395.5
Gross fixed capital formation	363.0	372.0	391.4
+ Export of goods and services	1 044.6	1 063.8	1 082.3
Export of goods	620.1	633.3	642.9
Export of services	426.0	431.8	441.0
Changes in inventories¹	18.7	12.0	2.6
Uses	4 448.9	4 507.8	4 588.4

¹ Incl. Acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Table 245 Production and generation of income

	2014	2015	2016
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1 Production, GDP and generation of income			
Output	3 459.0	3 517.9	3 548.6
- Intermediate consumption	1 743.8	1 758.3	1 761.6
Gross value added	1 715.2	1 759.6	1 787.0
+ Taxes less subsidies on products	262.1	267.6	273.9
Gross domestic product	1 977.3	2 027.2	2 060.9
Gross value added	1 715.2	1 759.6	1 787.0
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	14.1	17.1	18.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost	1 701.1	1 742.5	1 768.7
- Compensation of employees	1 019.2	1 049.1	1 084.3
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	681.9	693.4	684.4
- Consumption of fixed capital	335.0	338.5	345.8
Net operating surplus and mixed income	346.9	354.9	338.6
2.1.2-3.1: Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	681.9	693.4	684.4
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	1 009.8	1 038.8	1 073.5
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	321.6	329.9	335.7
+ Subsidies, payable	41.0	41.1	38.9
+ Property income, receivable	170.4	180.2	164.3
+ Property income, payable	93.7	106.1	102.4
Gross national income	2 048.9	2 095.1	2 116.5
+ Current transfers, receivable	21.6	24.4	23.9
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	55.0	56.8	54.1
Gross disposable national income	2 015.6	2 062.7	2 086.3
Final consumption expenditure	1 444.4	1 476.7	1 504.6
Saving, gross	571.3	586.1	581.7
+ Capital transfers, receivable	1.0	1.1	1.1
- Capital transfers, payable	5.1	8.5	0.5
- Consumption of fixed capital	335.0	338.5	345.8
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	232.2	240.2	236.4
- Gross fixed capital formation	378.8	389.9	412.5
+ Consumption of fixed capital	335.0	338.5	345.8
- Changes in inventories	13.1	7.3	- 1.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.4	3.3	3.1
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	171.9	178.4	167.8
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	6 126.7	6 250.3	...
Net fixed capital formation	43.8	51.4	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	79.8	77.4	...
Closing balance sheet	6 250.3	6 383.2	...

www.statbank.dk/naho2, naho3 og nahk

Table 246 Net value added, consumption and gross fixed capital formation

	Net value added		Total consumption ¹			Gross fixed capital formation per constant prices
	Constant prices	Annual increase at constant prices	Constant prices	Constant prices	Annual real growth per inhabitant	
	1980=100	per cent	1980=100	per inhabitant	per cent	
1930-1939 average	31	2,5	30	41	1,4	17
1940-1946 average	31	0,2	27	36	0,6	14
1947-1950 average	40	4,4	37	46	0,6	26
1951-1957 average	45	1,7	41	48	1,0	33
1958-1965 average	58	4,6	55	61	4,1	56
1966-1973 average	81	3,6	79	82	3,5	95
1974-1975 average	89	-2,0	89	90	-1,3	101
1976-1979 average	96	3,5	98	99	3,4	111
1980-1981 average	100	-0,6	100	100	-1,1	91
1982-1986 average	111	3,7	108	109	3,1	112
1987-1993 average	122	0,7	114	113	-0,2	138
1994-2000 average	142	3,3	133	129	2,2	180
2001-2003 average	157	-0,1	142	135	0,6	211
2005-2007 average	165	1,9	156	147	2,7	296
2008-2009 average	163	-3,1	159	148	-2,3	232
2010-2016* average	168	1,3	139	127	0,5	201

¹ Incl. Changes in stock and livestock.

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Table 247 Denmark and Rest of World

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Exports of goods	665.8	690.3	699.2
Exports of services	412.1	429.2	395.1
Compensation of employees. receivable	8.3	8.4	8.5
Subsidies. receivable	7.5	7.4	7.7
Property income. receivable	170.4	180.2	164.3
Current transfers. receivable	21.6	24.4	23.9
Total current income from ROW	1 285.8	1 340.0	1 298.7
Capital transfers. receivable	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total income from ROW	1 286.9	1 341.1	1 299.7
Imports of goods	595.8	604.7	595.5
Imports of services	344.6	364.8	357.1
Compensation of employees. payable	17.8	18.7	19.3
Taxes on production and imports. payable	3.0	3.3	3.1
Property income. payable	93.7	106.1	102.4
Current transfers. payable	55.0	56.8	54.1
Total current expenditure to ROW	1 109.8	1 154.4	1 131.5
Capital transfers. payable	5.1	8.5	0.5
Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Total expenditure to ROW	1 115.0	1 162.7	1 131.9
External balance of goods	70.0	85.6	103.7
External balance of goods and services	137.6	150.0	141.7
Current external balance	176.0	185.6	167.2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	171.9	178.4	167.8

www.statbank.dk/naho4

Table 248

Non-financial sector

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production og generation of income			
Output	2 339.6	2 396.9	2 390.1
- Intermediate consumption	1 339.5	1 350.6	1 331.5
Gross value added	1 000.1	1 046.3	1 058.5
- Consumption of fixed capital	198.6	200.2	206.2
Net value added	801.5	846.1	852.4
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	2.5	2.6	1.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	997.6	1 043.7	1 057.1
- Compensation of employees	586.5	610.8	640.6
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	411.1	432.9	416.5
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	411.1	432.9	416.5
+ Property income, receivable	171.9	185.0	195.0
- Property income, payable	189.8	208.7	217.8
Gross primary income	393.2	409.2	393.7
+ Net social contributions, receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, receivable	11.4	9.5	8.8
Gross total income	404.6	418.7	402.5
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	45.3	42.6	42.6
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	0.0	0.0	0.0
+ Other current transfers, payable	33.4	29.9	29.9
Gross total expenditure	78.7	72.5	72.5
Disposable income, gross	325.8	346.2	330.0
- Final consumption expenditure	...	...	...
Saving, gross	325.8	346.2	330.0
+ Capital transfers, receivable	21.2	17.2	10.7
- Capital transfers, payable	3.9	5.0	5.6
- Consumption of fixed capital	198.6	200.2	206.2
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	144.6	158.2	128.9
- Gross fixed capital formation	210.7	222.0	238.7
+ Consumption of fixed capital	198.6	200.2	206.2
- Changes in inventories	11.3	6.4	-0.8
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.8	1.7	1.0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	120.2	128.4	96.2
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	2 880.0	2 930.0	...
Net fixed capital formation	12.2	21.8	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	34.1	29.5	...
Closing balance sheet	2 930.0	2 983.9	...

www.statbank.dk/naso1, naso2 and nask

Table 249	Financial sector		
	2014	2015	2016
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production and generation of income			
Output	170.5	173.5	172.9
- Intermediate consumption	64.3	65.5	70.1
Gross value added	106.2	107.9	102.8
- Consumption of fixed capital	11.2	11.4	3.7
Net value added	95.0	96.6	99.1
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	6.2	6.5	9.8
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100.0	101.4	93.0
- Compensation of employees	50.9	52.8	54.7
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	49.1	48.6	38.3
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	49.1	48.6	38.3
+ Property income, receivable	285.1	276.7	208.6
- Property income, payable	250.7	248.4	174.3
Gross primary income	83.5	77.0	72.6
+ Net social contributions, receivable	100.4	145.0	145.8
+ Other current transfers, receivable	36.7	36.3	34.7
Gross total income	220.6	258.3	253.1
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	10.4	10.4	10.4
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	73.9	68.6	55.5
+ Other current transfers, payable	35.8	37.2	36.2
Gross total expenditure	120.1	116.2	102.0
Disposable income, gross	100.6	142.1	151.0
- Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, payable	26.5	76.4	90.3
Saving, gross	74.1	65.7	60.7
+ Capital transfers, receivable	-0.1	0.0	0.0
- Capital transfers, payable	6.3	1.3	1.3
- Consumption of fixed capital	11.2	11.4	3.7
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	56.5	53.0	55.7
- Gross fixed capital formation	10.7	11.4	7.4
+ Consumption of fixed capital	11.2	11.4	3.7
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	57.0	53.0	52.0
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	78.5	77.7	...
Net fixed capital formation	-0.5	0.0	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	-0.3	0.5	...
Closing balance sheet	77.7	78.2	...

www.statbank.dk/naso1, naso2 og nask

Table 250	General government		
	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
1-2.1.1: Production and generation of income			
Output	557.2	566.1	571.4
- Intermediate consumption	180.6	183.5	186.4
Gross value added	376.6	382.6	385.1
- consumption of fixed capital	57.7	58.8	58.9
Net value added	318.9	323.8	326.2
- Other Taxes less subsidies on production	-3.1	-2.2	-1.6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	379.7	384.8	386.7
- Compensation of employees	322.0	326.0	327.8
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	57.7	58.8	58.9
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	57.7	58.8	58.9
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	321.6	329.9	335.7
- Subsidies, receivable	41.0	41.1	38.9
+ Property income, receivable	30.0	19.7	18.9
- Property income, payable	29.2	31.8	27.8
Gross primary income	339.2	335.4	346.8
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	656.0	616.6	609.7
+ Net social contributions, receivable	20.4	20.2	19.7
+ Other current transfers, receivable	18.1	19.6	20.9
Gross total income	1033.7	991.8	997.1
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	347.9	352.4	355.5
+ Other current transfers, payable	53.7	56.7	54.3
Gross total expenditure	401.5	409.1	409.9
Disposable income, gross	632.2	582.7	587.3
- Final consumption expenditure	511.9	520.8	525.6
Saving, gross	120.3	61.9	61.7
+ Capital transfers, receivable	-5.3	-2.5	0.7
- Capital transfers, payable	12.0	17.0	6.7
- consumption of fixed capital	57.7	58.8	58.9
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	45.2	-16.4	-3.3
- Gross fixed capital formation	76.4	73.3	76.4
+ consumption of fixed capital	57.7	58.8	58.9
- Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-1.7	-3.7	-2.2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	28.2	-27.2	-18.6
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	944.2	955.4	...
Net fixed capital formation	18.7	14.5	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	-6.0	-9.3	...
Closing balance sheet	955.4	961.1	...

www.statbank.dk/naso1, naso2 and nask

Table 251

Households and NPISH

	2014*	2015*	2016*
DKK bill. at current prices			
1-2.1.1 Production and generation of income			
Output	391.7	381.3	414.1
- Intermediate consumption	159.3	158.6	173.5
Gross value added	232.3	222.8	240.6
- Consumption of fixed capital	67.5	68.2	77.1
Net value added	164.8	154.6	163.5
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	8.5	10.2	8.7
Gross domestic product at factor cost	223.8	212.6	231.9
- Compensation of employees	59.8	59.5	61.2
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	164.0	153.1	170.7
2.1.2-3.1 Allocation and use of income			
Gross operating surplus and mixed inc.	164.0	153.1	170.7
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	1 009.8	1 038.8	1 073.5
+ Property income, receivable	110.2	125.5	97.7
- Property income, payable	50.9	43.9	38.5
Gross primary income	1 233.1	1 273.5	1 303.4
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, receivable	418.9	418.1	408.0
+ Other current transfers, receivable	77.5	76.1	77.5
Gross total income	1 729.5	1 767.8	1 788.9
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	593.9	553.8	547.8
+ Net social contributions, payable	121.5	165.9	166.1
+ Other current transfers, payable	56.9	56.4	56.9
Gross total expenditure	772.4	776.1	770.9
Disposable income, gross	957.1	991.7	1 018.1
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	26.5	76.4	90.3
- Final consumption expenditure	932.5	955.9	979.0
Saving, gross	51.1	112.3	129.3
+ Capital transfers, receivable	20.1	20.2	20.3
- Capital transfers, payable	17.8	19.0	17.4
- Consumption of fixed capital	67.5	68.2	77.1
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	- 14.1	45.3	55.1
- Gross fixed capital formation	81.0	83.3	90.0
+ Consumption of fixed capital	67.5	68.2	77.1
- Changes in inventories etc.	1.8	0.9	- 0.1
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.4	3.3	3.1
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	0.8	1.8	1.1
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	- 33.6	24.2	38.2
Accumulation account and balance sheets, fixed assets			
Opening balance sheet	2 224.0	2 287.1	...
Net fixed capital formation	13.5	15.1	...
Other changes in non-financial assets	52.0	56.8	...
Closing balance sheet	2 287.1	2 360.0	...

www.statbank.dk/naso1, naso2 and nask

Table 252	Rest of the world		
	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mill. at current prices		
Account 1: External balance of goods and services			
Imports of goods and services	940 365	969 507	952 597
- Exports of goods and services	1 077 957	1 119 546	1 094 301
External balance of goods and services	-137 592	-150 039	-141 704
Account 2: primary income and current transfers			
External balance of goods and services	-137 592	-150 039	-141 704
+ Compensation of employees, receivable	17 790	18 671	19 332
+ Taxes on production and imports, receivable	3 034	3 319	3 103
+ Property income, receivable	93 697	106 138	102 393
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., receivable	760	859	859
+ Net social contributions, receivable	1 984	1 964	2 022
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, receivable	3 887	3 968	4 052
+ Other current transfers, receivable	48 324	49 975	47 160
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	..	..	..
Gross total income	31 884	34 855	37 217
Compensation of employees	8 312	8 442	8 494
+ Subsidies, payable	7 507	7 404	7 702
+ Property income, payable	170 387	180 216	164 282
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc., payable	7 196	10 703	9 839
+ Net social contributions, payable	1 242	1 281	1 362
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	1 007	1 077	1 094
+ Other current transfers, payable	12 195	11 324	11 611
+ Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements, receivable	..	..	..
Gross total expenditure	207 846	220 447	204 384
Current external balance	-175 964	-185 593	-167 168
Account 3: capital account			
Current external balance	-175 964	-185 593	-167 168
- Capital transfers, payable	1 049	1 102	1 052
+ Capital transfers, receivable	5 135	8 461	506
- Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	-12	163	86
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-171 866	-178 397	-167 800

www.statbank.dk/naso1 and naso2

Table 253 Financial accounts. Non-financial sector

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	-93	373	593
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-21	-11	-16
Debt securities	-1	29	226
Loans	78	-17	-81
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-152	251	261
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	1	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-4	16	-12
Other accounts receivable/payable	5	104	213
Financial liabilities	-178	253	465
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	14	3	-8
Loans	-38	-113	-50
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-13	355	320
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-140	7	203
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	85	120	128
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	507	-197	36
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	7	61	46
Debt securities	-25	-32	-84
Loans	-10	11	13
Equity and investment fund shares or units	504	-159	369
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-20	-81	40
Other accounts receivable/payable	50	2	-348
Financial liabilities	793	97	593
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-8	4	-2
Loans	11	90	65
Equity and investment fund shares or units	622	-7	704
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	168	10	-175
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 323	4 499	5 129
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	233	284	315
Debt securities	249	247	388
Loans	675	669	601
Equity and investment fund shares or units	2 111	2 203	2 833
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	31	32	34
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-104	-168	-139
Other accounts receivable/payable	1 126	1 232	1 097
Financial liabilities	6 054	6 404	7 462
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	173	180	171
Loans	1 653	1 630	1 645
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3 411	3 759	4 783
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	817	835	863
Net financial assets	-1 731	-1 905	-2 333

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nasf

Table 254 Financial accounts. Financial sector

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	180	316	-330
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	1	1
Currency and deposits	-46	-84	-181
Debt securities	-38	143	-316
Loans	134	20	20
Equity and investment fund shares or units	249	139	111
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	0	-1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-73	13	-24
Other accounts receivable/payable	-47	83	61
Financial liabilities	107	259	-383
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	1	1
Currency and deposits	-79	-90	-424
Debt securities	-14	46	121
Loans	79	89	-78
Equity and investment fund shares or units	56	-11	105
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	28	33	23
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	37	191	-131
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	73	57	53
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	145	719	43
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	-6	1	-1
Currency and deposits	-19	-7	28
Debt securities	-88	201	5
Loans	-51	3	-3
Equity and investment fund shares or units	220	439	147
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	6	102	-28
Other accounts receivable/payable	83	-20	-104
Financial liabilities	161	849	206
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	-1	0
Currency and deposits	-15	18	70
Debt securities	-40	23	-124
Loans	-9	0	19
Equity and investment fund shares or units	268	546	163
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-5	263	97
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-37	1	-19
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	14 932	15 966	15 679
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	26	28	29
Currency and deposits	1 216	1 125	972
Debt securities	3 785	4 130	3 818
Loans	5 283	5 306	5 323
Equity and investment fund shares or units	4 082	4 660	4 918
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	11	11	10
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	138	253	200
Other accounts receivable/payable	390	454	410
Financial liabilities	15 044	16 151	15 974
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	12	13	14
Currency and deposits	3 080	3 008	2 653
Debt securities	3 497	3 567	3 564
Loans	1 165	1 253	1 195
Equity and investment fund shares or units	4 076	4 610	4 878
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 633	2 929	3 049
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	581	772	622
Net financial assets	-112	-185	-295

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

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Table 255 Financial accounts. General government

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	-26	53	-103
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-1	52	-52
Debt securities	-21	-32	-4
Loans	15	7	1
Equity and investment fund shares or units	3	0	7
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-4	-3	-3
Other accounts receivable/payable	-19	29	-52
Financial liabilities	-7	24	-76
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	1	1
Debt securities	-20	18	-81
Loans	13	4	7
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	1	1	-2
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-19	28	-27
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	2	11	17
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	0	0	7
Debt securities	-6	2	-3
Loans	0	0	9
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-3	9	-10
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-2	3	3
Other accounts receivable/payable	13	-3	11
Financial liabilities	-66	53	-11
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-66	54	-19
Loans	0	0	6
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	0	0	2
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	1 209	1 272	1 187
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	218	270	226
Debt securities	182	152	146
Loans	263	270	279
Equity and investment fund shares or units	416	425	422
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	2	2
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	6	5	5
Other accounts receivable/payable	122	148	107
Financial liabilities	1 285	1 362	1 275
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	•	•	•
Currency and deposits	15	16	16
Debt securities	844	916	816
Loans	251	255	267
Equity and investment fund shares or units	•	•	•
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-	-	-
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	174	176	176
Net financial assets	-76	-90	-88

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

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Table 256 Financial accounts. Households

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	-12	53	156
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-9	17	23
Debt securities	-24	-15	-10
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	0	20	123
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	25	32	21
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable/payable	-3	-1	-1
Financial liabilities	-22	87	132
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-2	-1	0
Loans	11	45	47
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-32	43	86
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	11	-34	24
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	130	428	258
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	3	2	2
Debt securities	-2	3	-1
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	134	162	161
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	-4	261	96
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	6	-50	-133
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	0	0	0
Loans	-22	-8	-44
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	28	-42	-89
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	5 163	5 643	6 057
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	890	908	932
Debt securities	78	66	55
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 576	1 758	2 042
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2 584	2 877	2 994
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	1	1	1
Other accounts receivable/payable	34	33	33
Financial liabilities	2 624	2 661	2 660
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	9	8	8
Loans	2 543	2 581	2 584
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	72	72	69
Net financial assets	2 539	2 982	3 397

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

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Table 257 Financial accounts. Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	0	3	-9
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	2	1	1
Debt securities	-2	-2	-1
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	-1	4	-10
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	1	0	0
Financial liabilities	1	2	-10
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	2	0	0
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	-1	2	-10
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	0	0	1
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	3	3	-7
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-2	1	-1
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	8	1	-5
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	1	-3	10
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	0	-2	-1
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	1	-1	11
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	129	134	118
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	23	24	24
Debt securities	25	24	22
Loans	-	-	-
Equity and investment fund shares or units	69	74	59
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-	-	-
Other accounts receivable/payable	12	12	12
Financial liabilities	37	36	36
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	●	●	●
Currency and deposits	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-
Loans	19	17	16
Equity and investment fund shares or units	●	●	●
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	●	●	●
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	●	●	●
Other accounts receivable/payable	18	19	20
Net financial assets	92	99	82

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

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Table 258 Financial accounts. Rest of the world

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Financial account			
Financial assets	134	-51	-151
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	1	1
Currency and deposits	48	-178	-242
Debt securities	30	98	49
Loans	-65	11	-17
Equity and investment fund shares or units	57	41	10
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	81	-26	38
Other accounts receivable/payable	-17	1	10
Financial liabilities	283	121	27
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	1	1
Currency and deposits	53	-114	-43
Debt securities	-34	155	-87
Loans	95	-5	-3
Equity and investment fund shares or units	112	111	76
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	2	0	-1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	57	-27	84
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-149	-172	-178
Other changes in assets account			
Financial assets	64	265	526
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	-1	0
Currency and deposits	-16	13	31
Debt securities	-36	34	-2
Loans	-10	14	-12
Equity and investment fund shares or units	131	230	432
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	1	1
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	16	-25	-14
Other accounts receivable/payable	-19	-2	90
Financial liabilities	-37	281	208
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	0	-1	0
Currency and deposits	-14	51	44
Debt securities	-43	128	58
Loans	-50	-51	-39
Equity and investment fund shares or units	104	144	227
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	0	0	0
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	-33	10	-81
Closing balance sheet			
Financial assets	4 543	4 757	5 132
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	12	13	14
Currency and deposits	1 213	1 047	837
Debt securities	1 505	1 637	1 685
Loans	473	497	469
Equity and investment fund shares or units	1 314	1 586	2 027
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	15	17	17
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	-41	-91	-67
Other accounts receivable/payable	52	51	150
Financial liabilities	5 241	5 643	5 879
Monetary gold and special drawing rights	12	13	14
Currency and deposits	698	635	636
Debt securities	1 302	1 585	1 556
Loans	1 062	1 006	965
Equity and investment fund shares or units	2 082	2 337	2 639
Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	10	10	9
Financial derivatives and employee stock options	•	•	•
Other accounts receivable/payable	75	58	60
Net financial assets	-698	-886	-747

Note: The figures are non-consolidated, i.e. outstanding accounts between the individual units in the sector are not eliminated.

www.statbank.dk/nasf

Table 259 Production by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Total	3 459.0	3 517.9	3 548.6
Of which: General government	557.2	566.1	571.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	85.2	79.0	80.8
Mining and quarrying	47.2	32.4	26.4
Manufacturing	656.6	676.2	698.4
Utility services	89.1	86.5	82.3
Electricity, gas and steam	51.7	51.7	49.6
Water, sewerage and waste	37.4	34.9	32.7
Construction	211.2	219.5	232.3
Trade and transport etc.	842.2	851.0	824.6
Wholesale and retail trade	414.8	418.5	418.6
Transportation	365.8	368.2	338.2
Accommodation, food service	61.6	64.3	67.8
Information and communication	158.0	166.3	173.0
Financial and insurance	170.4	173.3	172.8
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	69.7	70.3	73.0
Dwellings	185.7	190.7	196.2
Other business services	288.8	307.0	314.4
Knowledge-based services	178.0	187.7	193.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	110.8	119.3	121.4
Public adm., education, health	561.5	570.6	575.4
Public adm., defence etc.	142.9	144.6	146.6
Education	152.8	155.0	155.6
Human health; social work	265.8	271.0	273.1
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	93.4	94.9	99.1
Arts and entertainment etc.	44.3	44.7	46.9
Other service activities	44.1	45.2	47.5
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	4.8

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Table 260 Production by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	————— DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values —————		
Total	3 278.2	3 318.3	3 368.6
Of which: General government	544.5	547.5	547.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.9	79.2	77.9
Mining and quarrying	36.9	33.5	31.4
Manufacturing	615.3	627.9	644.2
Utility services	83.9	84.0	81.9
Electricity, gas and steam	48.9	51.3	51.6
Water, sewerage and waste	34.9	32.6	30.3
Construction	198.4	206.0	215.6
Trade and transport etc.	808.2	800.7	810.6
Wholesale and retail trade	375.8	375.2	374.8
Transportation	376.1	366.6	375.9
Accommodation, food service	56.1	58.1	59.6
Information and communication	166.5	179.9	198.0
Financial and insurance	146.9	143.7	139.8
Real estate, rent.of non-res.b.	65.0	65.6	66.6
Dwellings	165.6	166.6	167.9
Other business services	281.5	297.3	302.2
Knowledge-based services	173.7	182.4	186.5
Travel agent, cleaning etc.	107.8	114.9	115.7
Public adm., education and health	548.4	551.9	550.9
Public adm., defence etc.	138.0	136.9	136.5
Education	141.1	141.8	140.9
Human health; social work	269.5	273.5	273.9
Arts, entertainm. and oth.service	89.2	90.0	91.7
Arts and entertainment etc.	42.2	42.2	43.0
Other service activities	41.8	42.6	43.8
Households as employers	5.1	5.1	4.8

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Table 261 Gross value added by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Total	1 715.2	1 759.6	1 787.0
Of which: General government	376.6	382.6	385.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	27.1	21.6	24.3
Mining and quarrying	40.0	25.9	20.4
Manufacturing	232.7	257.5	278.1
Utility services	33.8	37.7	37.4
Electricity, gas and steam	20.4	24.6	24.8
Water, sewerage and waste	13.5	13.1	12.6
Construction	79.4	82.3	87.0
Trade and transport etc.	353.8	354.0	346.0
Wholesale and retail trade	224.8	232.4	233.5
Transportation	102.2	93.8	82.0
Accommodation, food service	26.8	27.8	30.4
Information and communication	77.7	82.0	82.1
Financial and insurance	106.7	108.5	103.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	39.2	39.9	42.0
Dwellings	131.1	134.8	137.7
Other business services	145.3	158.9	166.3
Knowledge-based services	93.7	101.3	105.6
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	51.5	57.7	60.8
Public adm., education, health	389.7	396.2	398.8
Public adm., defence etc.	90.8	92.0	93.0
Education	112.4	114.9	115.2
Human health; social work	186.6	189.3	190.6
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	58.7	60.2	63.7
Arts and entertainment etc.	26.4	27.0	28.8
Other service activities	27.3	28.3	30.2
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	4.8

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Table 262 Gross value added by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	————— DKK bill. at 2010 prices, chained values —————		
Total	1 632.5	1 655.5	1 672.4
Of which: General government	370.9	371.9	368.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	24.1	26.5	25.6
Mining and quarrying	30.6	27.7	25.9
Manufacturing	228.8	235.2	244.2
Utility services	35.4	36.7	36.1
Electricity, gas and steam	22.9	25.2	25.4
Water, sewerage and waste	12.0	11.4	10.7
Construction	78.4	81.7	86.2
Trade and transport etc.	328.9	328.8	332.9
Wholesale and retail trade	198.3	198.4	198.9
Transportation	107.3	106.0	109.5
Accommodation, food service	24.6	25.4	26.2
Information and communication	89.4	96.1	106.3
Financial and insurance	88.5	86.8	79.6
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	37.8	38.1	38.8
Dwellings	115.1	115.6	115.7
Other business services	141.8	149.7	153.4
Knowledge-based services	91.9	96.4	99.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	49.9	53.3	54.3
Public adm., education, health	383.3	384.9	381.5
Public adm., defence etc.	88.1	86.7	85.2
Education	102.1	103.2	101.9
Human health; social work	193.3	195.3	194.7
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	56.3	56.4	57.5
Arts and entertainment etc.	25.3	25.2	25.8
Other service activities	25.8	26.0	26.8
Households as employers	5.1	5.1	4.8

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Table 263 Compensation of employees

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	Current prices, bill. DKK		
Total	1 019.2	1 049.1	1 084.3
Of which: General government	322.0	326.0	327.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9.6	9.7	10.1
Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.5	3.8
Manufacturing	127.0	131.7	137.8
Utility services	10.5	10.6	11.2
Electricity, gas and steam	6.0	6.0	6.3
Water, sewerage and waste	4.5	4.7	4.9
Construction	58.3	61.9	67.2
Trade and transport etc.	216.0	222.9	230.7
Wholesale and retail trade	143.0	147.0	151.7
Transportation	54.0	55.7	57.3
Accommodation, food service	19.0	20.1	21.8
Information and communication	47.1	49.1	51.7
Financial and insurance	50.8	52.7	54.6
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	7.6	8.0	8.5
Dwellings	6.0	6.2	6.4
Other business services	108.3	113.7	120.8
Knowledge-based services	68.1	71.2	75.9
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	40.2	42.5	44.9
Public adm., education, health	335.9	340.2	341.9
Public adm., defence etc.	70.2	71.3	72.9
Education	93.2	95.0	94.9
Human health; social work	172.5	173.9	174.1
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	38.6	38.8	39.6
Arts and entertainment etc.	14.9	15.1	15.6
Other service activities	18.8	18.7	19.2
Households as employers	4.9	5.0	4.8

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Table 264 Gross operating surplus and mixed income

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Total	681.9	693.4	684.4
Of which: General government	57.7	58.8	58.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	24.2	18.3	20.3
Mining and quarrying	36.5	22.4	16.7
Manufacturing	105.1	125.0	139.4
Utility services	23.1	26.9	25.9
Electricity, gas and steam	14.5	18.8	18.5
Water, sewerage and waste	8.6	8.1	7.4
Construction	20.7	20.0	19.4
Trade and transport etc.	138.7	131.7	115.6
Wholesale and retail trade	81.9	85.4	81.8
Transportation	48.7	38.4	24.9
Accommodation, food service	8.1	7.9	8.9
Information and communication	30.7	33.1	30.5
Financial and insurance	48.7	48.3	41.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	29.8	30.0	31.5
Dwellings	110.7	113.4	116.1
Other business services	37.5	45.6	45.8
Knowledge-based services	26.2	30.4	30.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	11.3	15.1	15.8
Public adm., education, health	55.9	57.2	57.8
Public adm., defence etc.	20.7	20.6	19.9
Education	19.7	20.3	20.6
Human health; social work	15.5	16.3	17.4
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	20.3	21.6	24.2
Arts and entertainment etc.	12.4	12.7	14.0
Other service activities	7.9	8.9	10.3
Households as employers	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 265 Total actual hours worked

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	mill. hours		
Total	3 951.1	3 995.3	4 057.4
Of which: General government	1 124.8	1 116.9	1 108.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	106.0	104.4	102.4
Mining and quarrying	7.3	7.1	7.0
Manufacturing	436.1	442.1	452.4
Utility services	34.8	34.6	35.5
Electricity, gas and steam	17.6	17.1	17.4
Water, sewerage and waste	17.2	17.6	18.1
Construction	273.4	284.5	297.5
Trade and transport etc.	933.7	948.0	961.4
Wholesale and retail trade	603.0	607.8	612.9
Transportation	211.5	214.0	215.2
Accommodation, food service	119.3	126.2	133.3
Information and communication	149.7	152.8	157.9
Financial and insurance	115.6	118.3	119.4
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	41.8	42.5	43.4
Dwellings	24.2	24.7	24.9
Other business services	419.8	435.3	452.7
Knowledge-based services	244.7	252.3	262.5
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	175.1	182.9	190.2
Public adm., education, health	1 214.7	1 208.6	1 209.3
Public adm., defence etc.	224.9	224.6	225.3
Education	310.0	311.7	313.1
Human health; social work	679.7	672.3	670.9
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	194.1	192.5	193.6
Arts and entertainment etc.	64.6	65.2	66.7
Other service activities	92.3	91.7	93.1
Households as employers	37.3	35.5	33.9

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Table 266 Hours worked for employees

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	mill. hours.		
Total	3 636.3	3 675.6	3 741.9
Of which: General government	1 124.8	1 116.9	1 108.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57.4	57.0	57.0
Mining and quarrying	7.2	6.9	6.9
Manufacturing	422.6	428.4	439.1
Utility services	33.9	33.8	34.6
Electricity, gas and steam	17.6	17.1	17.4
Water, sewerage and waste	16.4	16.7	17.3
Construction	233.1	242.6	255.9
Trade and transport etc.	863.0	875.4	890.6
Wholesale and retail trade	559.0	563.2	569.3
Transportation	197.7	199.9	201.6
Accommodation, food service	106.3	112.3	119.7
Information and communication	132.7	136.1	141.5
Financial and insurance	115.6	118.3	119.4
Real estate, rent.of non-res.b.	31.8	32.9	34.4
Dwellings	23.6	24.1	24.3
Other business services	359.7	374.2	391.9
Knowledge-based services	203.0	209.9	220.0
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	156.7	164.3	171.9
Public adm., education, health	1 188.9	1 181.8	1 181.7
Public adm., defence etc.	224.8	224.5	225.2
Education	303.8	305.1	306.1
Human health; social work	660.3	652.3	650.5
Arts, entertainm. and oth.service	166.9	164.0	164.6
Arts and entertainment etc.	58.8	59.1	60.2
Other service activities	70.8	69.4	70.5
Households as employers	37.3	35.5	33.9

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Table 267 Employment by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	1 000 persons		
Total	2 793.7	2 828.7	2 876.9
Of which: General government	822.2	824.3	818.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.2	68.0	67.5
Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.2	4.2
Manufacturing	279.9	283.6	289.1
Utility services	21.7	21.7	22.1
Electricity, gas and steam	10.5	10.2	10.4
Water, sewerage and waste	11.3	11.5	11.7
Construction	167.5	172.7	179.8
Trade and transport etc.	711.9	722.3	738.7
Wholesale and retail trade	452.3	456.5	463.9
Transportation	142.3	142.5	143.9
Accommodation, food service	117.3	123.3	131.0
Information and communication	97.8	101.2	104.0
Financial and insurance	77.6	78.4	78.8
Real estate, rent.of non-res.b.	28.1	28.6	29.4
Dwellings	16.5	16.7	16.8
Other business services	283.6	294.0	305.6
Knowledge-based services	153.2	157.8	164.3
Travel agent, cleaning etc.	130.4	136.2	141.3
Public adm. , education and health	883.6	885.9	886.9
Public adm., defence etc.	149.9	150.4	151.1
Education	225.2	230.1	230.1
Human health and social work	508.5	505.4	505.6
Arts, entertainm. and oth.service	151.9	151.4	153.9
Arts and entertainment etc.	56.9	57.8	59.6
Other service activities	68.7	68.5	70.0
Households as employers	26.3	25.1	24.4

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Table 268 Employees by industry

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	1,000 persons		
Total	2 614.4	2 650.6	2 697.7
Of which: General government	822.2	824.3	818.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	39.0	38.7	38.7
Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.1	4.1
Manufacturing	272.7	276.5	282.1
Utility services	21.2	21.1	21.5
Electricity, gas and steam	10.5	10.2	10.4
Water, sewerage and waste	10.7	10.9	11.1
Construction	150.0	155.3	162.3
Trade and transport etc.	671.0	682.5	699.4
Wholesale and retail trade	426.7	431.5	439.2
Transportation	134.7	135.2	136.6
Accommodation, food service	109.6	115.8	123.6
Information and communication	89.2	92.7	95.5
Financial and insurance	77.6	78.4	78.8
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	21.2	21.9	22.8
Dwellings	16.0	16.1	16.2
Other business services	250.3	260.5	271.6
Knowledge-based services	130.7	135.1	141.2
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	119.6	125.4	130.4
Public adm., education, health	867.5	869.4	869.5
Public adm., defence etc.	149.8	150.3	151.1
Education	221.5	226.2	225.9
Human health; social work	496.1	492.9	492.5
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	134.6	133.5	135.0
Arts and entertainment etc.	53.3	53.9	55.4
Other service activities	55.0	54.4	55.3
Households as employers	26.3	25.1	24.4

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Table 269	Consumption		
	2014*	2015*	2016*
	bill. DKK current prices		
Final consumption expenditure of resident households	902.9	926.5	948.6
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	40.2	40.9	42.1
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	44.3	46.6	48.1
Total	906.9	932.2	954.6
Food	91.7	92.8	95.4
Beverages and tobacco	46.7	46.7	46.4
Clothing and footwear	38.0	38.6	38.8
Housing	215.5	220.7	226.9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	54.6	56.5	54.9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	44.1	44.9	46.0
Medical products, health services	26.5	27.1	27.7
Purchase of vehicles	32.9	35.2	36.3
Other transport and communication	91.5	94.0	97.9
Recreation and culture	97.8	100.1	102.7
Other goods and services	167.5	175.6	181.7
Goods	408.7	414.1	416.9
Durable goods	83.4	86.6	88.7
Semi-durable goods	84.7	86.1	87.6
Non-durable goods	240.5	241.4	240.6
Services	498.3	518.1	537.7
Housing	215.5	220.7	226.9
Services excl. housing	282.8	297.4	310.9
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	29.6	29.3	30.4
Government consumption expenditure	511.9	520.8	525.6
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	362.5	370.2	375.7
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	149.4	150.6	149.9
Actual individual consumption	1 294.9	1 326.1	1 354.7

www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 and nan1

Table 270 Consumption.

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK bill. in 2010-prices, chained values		
Final consumption expenditure of resident households	847.7	864.5	881.1
Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	37.4	37.2	38.8
Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	41.3	43.2	44.4
Total	851.6	870.5	886.7
Food	85.1	84.9	86.8
Beverages and tobacco	41.8	41.8	41.8
Clothing and footwear	36.8	37.3	38.5
Housing	192.9	193.6	195.1
Electricity, gas and other fuels	48.9	53.6	53.0
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	44.0	44.3	45.4
Medical products, health services	25.6	26.1	26.8
Purchase of vehicles	34.0	36.3	37.9
Other transport and communication	89.5	94.6	101.2
Recreation and culture	101.8	102.9	104.0
Other goods and services	151.8	155.7	157.4
Goods	392.2	400.9	407.8
Durable goods	90.0	93.4	97.1
Semi-durable goods	83.4	84.6	87.2
Non-durable goods	219.5	223.8	224.8
Services	459.4	469.4	478.7
Housing	192.9	193.6	195.1
Services excl. housing	266.5	276.1	284.0
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	28.5	28.0	28.4
Government consumption expenditure	501.7	504.7	504.5
Final Individual consumption expenditure of government	357.3	360.2	361.0
Final collective consumption expenditure of government	144.5	144.6	143.5
Actual individual consumption	1 233.4	1 252.7	1 270.8

www.statbank.dk/nahc21, nahc3, nahc1 og nan1

Table 271 Investments, by type

	2013	2014*	2015*
	current prices, DKK bill.		
Gross fixed capital formation	367.7	378.8	389.9
Dwellings	71.3	77.9	82.0
Buildings other than dwellings	46.8	50.2	49.5
Other structures and land improvements	40.8	39.1	41.2
Transport equipment	34.2	42.6	43.1
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	81.1	74.1	75.2
ICT equipment	18.8	...	...
Computer hardware	16.9	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	1.9	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	62.3	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Intellectual property products	93.6	94.9	99.0
Research and development	53.6	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	1.6	...	...
Computer software and databases	32.2	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	6.2	...	...
Consumption of fixed capital	333.8	335.0	338.5
Net fixed capital formation	33.8	43.8	51.4
	DKK bill., 2010-prices, chained values		
Gross fixed capital formation	350.9	363.0	372.0
Dwellings	67.5	73.3	76.0
Buildings other than dwellings	44.3	47.7	47.4
Other structures and land improvements	38.3	36.9	39.6
Transport equipment	34.8	42.7	40.3
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	77.7	73.3	75.1
ICT equipment	19.2	...	...
Computer hardware	17.0	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	2.2	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	58.1	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Intellectual property products	88.9	90.2	94.5
Research and development	50.8	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	1.6	...	...
Computer software and databases	30.8	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.7	...	...
Consumption of fixed capital	318.1	320.9	321.6
Net fixed capital formation	32.9	42.4	50.7

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Table 272 Gross fixed capital formation, by industry

	2012	2013	2014*	2015*
	Current prices, DKK bill.			
Total	355.8	367.7	378.8	389.9
Of which: General government	71.8	70.7	76.4	73.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9.2	10.7	...	...
Mining and quarrying	8.2	9.3	...	...
Manufacturing	57.6	56.3	...	...
Utility services	20.2	29.2	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam	11.3	20.1	...	...
Water, sewerage and waste	8.8	9.0	...	...
Construction	5.7	6.1	...	...
Trade and transport etc.	46.8	56.9	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	17.3	17.1	...	...
Transportation	27.7	37.4	...	...
Accommodation, food service	1.9	2.4	...	...
Information and communication	20.9	20.8	...	...
Financial and insurance	15.5	10.8	...	...
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	1.8	3.7	...	...
Dwellings	78.6	72.8	...	...
Other business services	18.6	19.3	...	...
Knowledge-based services	10.1	10.4	...	...
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	8.5	8.9	...	...
Public adm., education, health	62.4	61.7	...	...
Public adm., defence etc.	21.3	20.1	...	...
Education	23.1	24.7	...	...
Human health; social work	17.9	16.9	...	...
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	10.4	10.1	...	...
Arts and entertainment etc.	6.7	6.6
Other service activities	3.7	3.5
Households as employers	•	•

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Table 273 Gross fixed capital formation, by industry.

	2012	2013	2014*	2015*
	2010-prices, chained values, DKK bill.			
Total	341.6	350.9	363.0	372.0
Of which: General government	68.8	67.7	73.7	71.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	8.6	9.9	...	...
Mining and quarrying	7.8	8.8	...	...
Manufacturing	55.5	53.6	...	...
Utility services	19.1	27.5	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam	11.1	19.6	...	...
Water, sewerage and waste	8.1	8.2	...	...
Construction	5.7	6.0	...	...
Trade and transport etc.	45.4	55.2	...	...
Wholesale and retail trade	17.2	16.8	...	...
Transportation	26.3	35.7	...	...
Accommodation, food service	1.8	2.4	...	...
Information and communication	20.1	19.9	...	...
Financial and insurance	15.2	10.5	...	...
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	1.7	3.4	...	...
Dwellings	74.6	68.9	...	...
Other business services	18.1	18.4	...	...
Knowledge-based services	9.7	9.9	...	...
Travel agent, cleaning, etc.	8.4	8.5	...	...
Public adm., education, health	59.9	59.1	...	...
Public adm., defence etc.	20.3	19.1	...	...
Education	22.5	23.9	...	...
Human health; social work	17.1	16.1	...	...
Arts, entertainm., oth.service	10.0	9.6	...	...
Arts and entertainment etc.	6.4	6.3
Other service activities	3.6	3.3
Households as employers	•	•

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Table 274 Accumulation account and balance sheets.

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK bill. at current prices		
Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet	10 912.7	11 171.2	11 434.1
Dwellings	4 744.8	4 954.1	5 133.1
Buildings other than dwellings	2 304.9	2 295.3	2 279.7
Other structures and land improvements	1 360.8	1 372.7	1 379.6
Transport equipment	479.5	505.7	557.7
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 224.1	1 223.9	1 236.6
ICT equipment	131.2	...	...
Computer hardware	105.6	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	25.6	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 093.0	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	8.5	8.4	8.6
Intellectual property products	790.0	811.1	838.8
Research and development	557.4	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	26.1	...	...
Computer software and databases	174.7	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	31.7	...	...
Consumption of fixed capital	333.8	335.0	338.5
Dwellings	55.6	57.3	59.0
Buildings other than dwellings	48.7	49.5	49.9
Other structures and land improvements	37.9	37.8	37.4
Transport equipment	34.0	33.9	34.1
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	72.2	70.1	70.1
ICT equipment	16.0	...	...
Computer hardware	14.6	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	1.4	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	56.2	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	•	•	•
Intellectual property products	85.5	86.4	88.0
Research and development	48.8	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.9	...	...
Computer software and databases	30.4	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.4	...	...
Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet	6 126.7	6 250.3	6 383.2
Dwellings	2 690.7	2 807.5	2 907.2
Buildings other than dwellings	1 342.2	1 336.3	1 327.3
Other structures and land improvements	762.5	754.7	745.3
Transport equipment	282.4	297.6	329.0
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	588.4	583.4	588.2
ICT equipment	70.3	...	...
Computer hardware	57.5	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	12.8	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	518.1	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	8.5	8.4	8.6
Intellectual property products	452.0	462.5	477.6
Research and development	328.7	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	15.8	...	...
Computer software and databases	87.9	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	19.6

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Table 275 Accumulation account and balance sheets.

	2013*	2014*	2015*
	DKK bill. at 2010-prices, chained values		
Fixed assets, gross capital stock, closing balance sheet	10 238.1	10 355.2	10 476.4
Dwellings	4 331.2	4 366.7	4 407.1
Buildings other than dwellings	2 194.8	2 195.4	2 196.3
Other structures and land improvements	1 285.7	1 313.0	1 343.9
Transport equipment	471.7	489.0	498.6
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 192.4	1 213.1	1 234.4
ICT equipment	139.4	...	...
Computer hardware	109.2	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	30.4	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	1 053.4	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.7	7.7
Intellectual property products	754.7	771.3	790.7
Research and development	533.3	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	24.9	...	...
Computer software and databases	167.4	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	29.1	...	...
Consumption of fixed capital	318.1	320.9	321.6
Dwellings	52.6	54.0	54.7
Buildings other than dwellings	46.4	47.6	48.1
Other structures and land improvements	36.0	36.4	36.8
Transport equipment	33.7	33.0	31.3
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	68.1	67.8	67.8
ICT equipment	16.3	...	...
Computer hardware	14.7	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	1.6	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	51.9	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	•	•	•
Intellectual property products	81.1	82.0	82.8
Research and development	46.2	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.8	...	...
Computer software and databases	29.1	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	5.0	...	...
Fixed assets, net capital stock, closing balance sheet	5 736.9	5 777.6	5 828.5
Dwellings	2 457.4	2 476.1	2 497.4
Buildings other than dwellings	1 284.6	1 285.0	1 285.4
Other structures and land improvements	718.4	719.4	723.0
Transport equipment	269.4	277.7	287.1
ICT equipment, other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	568.6	573.0	578.7
ICT equipment	74.7	...	...
Computer hardware	59.8	...	...
Telecommunication equipment	14.9	...	...
Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems	494.4	...	...
Cultivated biological resources	7.8	7.7	7.7
Intellectual property products	430.7	438.8	449.1
Research and development	313.7	...	...
Mineral exploration and evaluation	15.1	...	...
Computer software and databases	83.8	...	...
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products	18.0	...	...

Table 276 (page 1 of 2) Supply and use of goods, 2013

SITC	Danish turnover	Imports incl. customs duties	Exports	Domestic supply	Used for				
					Inter-mediate consumption	Household consumption	NPISH consumption ¹	Government consumption ¹	Capital formation, stocks
Current prices, DKK mill.									
0 Food and live animals	183 421	62 168	92 400	153 163	107 244	44 746	-	89	1 083
00 Live animals other than animals of division 03	29 346	346	5 321	24 371	24 142	290	-	-	-61
01 Meat and meat preparations	38 461	9 652	29 484	18 627	7 243	10 990	-	-	394
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	44 498	4 695	16 669	32 523	24 211	8 165	-	-	148
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates preparations and preparations thereof	12 917	12 240	15 097	10 048	8 945	1 105	-	-	-2
04 Cereals and cereals preparations	18 061	5 378	6 106	17 330	10 755	7 478	-	-	-902
05 Vegetables and fruit	7 351	10 069	3 102	14 313	6 136	7 847	-	-	330
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	4 237	1 932	1 942	4 227	2 435	1 658	-	-	134
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2 609	4 121	1 168	5 562	1 543	3 845	-	-	174
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16 526	9 815	5 544	20 797	19 073	1 059	-	-	665
09 Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	9 414	3 920	7 967	5 364	2 762	2 310	-	89	203
1 Beverages and tobacco	11 756	7 633	6 567	12 817	3 908	8 882	-	-	28
11 Beverages	10 572	6 534	5 284	11 819	3 653	7 972	-	-	193
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 183	1 099	1 284	999	255	910	-	-	-166
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	23 824	17 529	25 275	16 078	22 849	3 106	-	-	-9 876
21 Hides, skins and furskins, raw	6 081	2 954	12 843	-3 808	952	0	-	-	-4 760
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2 422	1 188	636	2 974	2 874	24	-	-	76
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	124	275	85	314	315	0	-	-	-1
24 Cork and wood	2 168	5 544	832	6 880	5 498	1 321	-	-	61
25 Pulp and waste paper	44	321	52	313	313	0	-	-	0
26 Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	1 082	288	935	435	428	15	-	-	-8
27 Crude fertilizers other than those of division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	2 568	1 337	828	3 077	2 960	173	-	-	-56
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	600	708	2 404	-1 096	4 206	-5	-	-	-5 297
29 Crude animals and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	8 735	4 914	6 659	6 989	5 304	1 577	-	-	108
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	130 049	61 309	68 137	123 221	91 258	24 873	-	-	7 090
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	436	2 491	56	2 870	3 162	99	-	-	-391
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	78 679	52 255	57 200	73 734	54 018	12 515	-	-	7 201
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	25 108	3 774	5 164	23 718	20 828	2 614	-	-	277
35 Electric current	25 826	2 789	5 717	22 898	13 251	9 645	-	-	2
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4 556	4 263	3 628	5 189	4 790	250	-	-	149
41 Animal oils and fats	1 910	1 312	2 035	1 187	1 126	42	-	-	19
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	2 407	2 134	1 387	3 153	2 844	196	-	-	113
43 Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin, inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.c.	239	817	206	849	820	12	-	-	17
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	105 710	71 257	100 913	76 044	63 530	6 768	-	3 678	2 067
51 Organic chemicals	9 153	6 590	7 665	8 076	7 980	25	-	-	71
52 Inorganic chemicals	1 386	2 782	810	3 357	3 331	9	-	-	17
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	3 325	3 322	3 035	3 611	3 284	306	-	-	21
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	68 242	26 166	66 176	28 232	18 444	4 288	-	3 678	1 822
55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	2 248	5 106	3 897	3 456	1 758	1 684	-	-	14
56 Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	237	2 028	539	1 725	1 711	16	-	-	-2
57 Plastics in primary forms	747	12 476	1 727	11 495	11 463	4	-	-	28
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	5 901	6 156	4 330	7 726	7 433	254	-	-	39
59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	14 472	6 632	12 735	8 366	8 126	183	-	-	57

6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	79 007	71 114	47 129	102 924	94 553	6 068	-	121	2 181
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n,e,c, and dressed furskins	392	469	421	439	379	166	-	-	-105
62	Rubber manufactures, n,e,c,	821	3 701	1 295	3 225	3 096	94	-	-	36
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	8 725	4 841	3 133	10 431	9 466	676	-	-	290
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	7 362	9 727	4 876	12 213	11 252	1 115	-	121	-275
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n,e,c,, and related products	4 922	6 993	5 097	6 789	4 954	1 236	-	-	599
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n,e,c,	12 576	6 743	4 923	14 380	12 735	1 443	-	-	202
67	Iron and steel	5 910	15 277	6 808	14 378	14 122	6	-	-	250
68	Non-ferrous metals	2 094	5 928	2 418	5 603	5 516	15	-	-	71
69	Manufactures of metal, n,e,c,	36 205	17 436	18 156	35 465	33 033	1 318	-	-	1 113
7	Machinery and transport equipment	136 842	169 195	127 549	178 378	80 469	31 158	-	258	66 493
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	38 903	9 892	26 515	22 275	13 889	27	-	-	8 359
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	17 085	13 423	14 762	15 743	3 748	264	-	-	11 730
73	Metal working machinery	1 036	1 277	962	1 350	408	0	-	-	942
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n,e,c, and machine parts, n,e,c,	39 941	28 595	32 862	35 661	23 637	179	-	-	11 846
75	Office machines; automatic data processing machines	2 609	18 529	6 370	14 768	5 652	1 517	-	2	7 596
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5 628	19 254	9 624	15 209	4 870	6 844	-	-	3 494
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n,e,c, and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts n,e,c, of electrical household type equipment)	15 692	26 827	17 042	25 457	19 833	3 141	-	-	2 483
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	12 925	33 456	12 033	34 329	5 602	19 071	-	255	9 400
79	Other transport equipment	3 024	17 942	7 378	13 587	2 831	113	-	-	10 643
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	86 808	82 936	83 286	83 857	43 899	27 455	-	1 293	11 210
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n,e,c,	3 501	3 439	2 375	4 559	3 190	746	-	-	623
82	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	12 947	8 593	11 241	10 298	1 698	4 192	-	195	4 212
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	16	1 571	685	886	247	550	-	-	89
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2 577	27 488	17 526	10 245	1 737	8 151	-	-	357
85	Footwear	136	5 678	2 811	2 802	269	2 549	-	7	-23
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n,e,c,	15 171	10 545	14 004	11 709	7 947	115	-	18	3 629
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n,e,c.; watches and clocks	1 300	2 696	1 327	2 666	1 556	1 011	-	45	53
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n,e,c	51 159	22 926	33 317	40 693	27 256	10 141	-	1 027	2 269
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC	67 094	40 655	34 027	73 722	40 029	-156	-	-	33 848
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	67 015	1 627	33 821	34 821	994	-	-	-	33 827
96	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	6	15	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	73	115	206	-19	136	-156	-	-	1
98	Bunkering abroad	-	38 899	-	38 899	38 899	-	-	-	0

¹ Goods used in the production of services in general government are included in "intermediate consumption", Goods used for government consumption are mainly subsidies eg, for medicine,

Table 277 Gross domestic product by regions and provinces. 2015

	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Gross domestic product per capita ¹	Annual average real growth 2009-2015	Average real growth 2015
	current prices DKK mio.	current prices DKK 1,000	the whole country = 100	per cent	
Denmark²	2 027 171	357	100	1,3	1,6
Region Hovedstaden	817 166	460	129	2,4	2,3
Province København By	376 226	504	141	3,1	3,5
Province København Omegn	299 967	559	157	2,6	1,4
Province Nordsjælland	130 766	287	80	0,4	0,5
Province Bornholm	10 207	256	72	1,1	2,7
Region Sjælland	202 364	246	69	1,1	0,7
Province Østsjælland	61 199	252	71	0,8	1,6
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	141 166	243	68	1,2	0,3
Region Syddanmark	391 362	324	91	1,4	2,0
Province Fyn	134 945	275	77	0,6	2,3
Province Syddjylland	256 417	357	100	1,9	1,8
Region Midtjylland	411 726	320	90	1,1	2,3
Province Østjylland	265 884	309	87	0,9	2,0
Province Vestjylland	145 842	342	96	1,4	3,0
Region Nordjylland	172 655	296	83	0,5	0,0
Province Nordjylland	172 655	296	83	0,5	0,0
Outside the regions³	31 898	•	•	-9,3	-8,8

¹ It is not possible to calculate GDP per capita outside the regions. ² Figures for the whole country correspond to earlier figures – National accounts, November version 2012-2014. ³ Activities that cannot be allocated to any region. Primary activities in the North Sea.

Table 278

Input-output table. 2013

	Input in main groups of industries								Total
	Agriculture, fishing, quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	Transport, post and telecommunications	Finance and business activities	Public and personal services	
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	11 592	59 006	10 634	617	427	18	424	307	83 025
Manufacturing	15 239	87 099	2 117	34 991	23 557	5 648	5 383	9 482	183 515
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 976	12 592	7 506	366	7 556	1 383	3 894	10 041	45 314
Construction	1 902	2 566	4 110	1 998	4 418	2 826	36 756	7 441	62 016
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	5 374	47 911	6 954	26 952	88 203	8 721	18 684	27 291	230 090
Transport, post and telecommunications	433	4 356	1 573	410	15 789	21 794	28 773	16 958	90 087
Finance and business activities	11 662	27 737	10 125	27 816	81 332	18 774	124 223	41 212	342 881
Public and personal services	438	4 151	913	400	5 623	3 316	8 958	22 981	46 780
Total use of domestic products	48 615	245 419	43 931	93 550	226 907	62 479	227 095	135 713	1 083 708
Imports incl. customs duties	17 589	173 478	13 256	34 231	237 333	15 394	37 832	34 359	563 472
Taxes on products, net and VAT	1 279	3 928	1 238	1 437	12 109	248	17 624	29 938	67 803
Uses at market prices	67 483	422 825	58 425	129 218	476 349	78 122	282 551	200 010	1 714 983
Other taxes linked to production, net.	-7 128	431	168	246	-1 283	-191	21 797	-3 029	11 011
Compensation of employees	12 933	123 708	9 867	55 714	211 424	46 064	166 797	367 297	993 804
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	66 687	103 171	26 756	19 702	126 228	32 426	215 774	73 898	664 641
Gross output at basic prices	139 975	650 134	95 216	204 880	812 718	156 420	686 918	638 177	3 384 439
	Final demand								
	Households consumption							NPISH consumption	Government consumption
	Beverages, tobacco and clothing	Housing and housh. equipment	Energy and other utilities	Purchase of vehicles	Other goods and services	Balance of tourism	Households consumption total		
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	1 962	0	126	59	1 635	0	3 781	0	475
Manufacturing	27 002	4 087	381	7 780	3 941	0	43 190	0	1 369
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	39 887	62	11	0	39 960	0	0
Construction	0	3 365	0	418	0	0	3 783	0	7 247
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	62 199	20 098	1 654	44 137	72 365	0	200 454	0	6 035
Transport, post and telecommunications	0	0	0	10 585	14 337	0	24 923	0	3 284
Finance and business activities	0	181 419	920	2 278	71 082	0	255 700	0	15 264
Public and personal services	644	1 969	0	3 613	66 130	0	72 356	29 754	461 924
Total use of domestic products	91 806	210 939	42 969	68 932	229 501	0	644 147	29 754	495 599
Imports incl. custom duties	36 647	10 906	3 174	22 936	21 743	38 770	134 176	0	4 215
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	-41 248	-41 248	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	46 848	9 502	33 977	31 164	32 024	0	153 515	0	2 047
Use at market prices	175 302	231 346	80 120	123 032	283 268	-2 478	890 590	29 754	501 861
	Final demand								
	Gross Fixed capital formation					Change in inventories etc.	Exports	Total final demand	Total
	Machinery and other equipment	Transport equipment	Dwellings and other buildings	Research and dev- elopment	Other gross fixed capital formation				
	DKK mill. in current prices								
Agriculture, fishing, quarrying.	26	0	160	21	0	566	51 922	56 951	139 975
Manufacturing	30 844	0	20 415	1 917	540	2 857	365 487	466 619	650 134
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	127	196	0	294	9 324	49 902	95 216
Construction	284	123 569	45	84	0	0	7 852	142 864	204 880
Wholesale and retail trade,; hotels, restaurants	17 541	0	792	6 775	1 476	898	348 657	582 628	812 718
Transport, post and telecommunications	815	0	1 318	10 706	3 684	-154	21 758	66 333	156 420
Finance and business activities	2 288	8 781	8 524	5 669	6	-30	47 837	344 038	686 918

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Public and personal services	28	428	18 149	1 398	3 658	0	3 702	591 397	638 177
Total use of domestic products	51 826	132 778	49 531	26 767	9 363	4 430	856 537	2 300 731	3 384 439
Imports incl. custom duties	50 252	5 284	4 040	4 235	2 203	3 632	161 829	369 867	933 339
Tourism revenues etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	41 248	0	0
Taxes on products, net. and VAT	13 069	20 879	0	1 153	11	516	-1 595	189 595	257 397
Use at market prices	115 147	158 940	53 572	32 155	11 577	8 577	1 058 019	2 860 193	4 575 176

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Table 279 Expenditure and revenue of social security funds

	Unemployment insurance funds		Employees' Guarantee Funds		All social security funds	
	2015*	2016*	2015*	2016*	2015*	2016*
Current expenditure	47 314	43 715	561	500	47 875	44 215
Consumption expenditure	2 746	2 804	70	68	2 816	2 872
Real interest, etc.	-	-	3	2	3	2
Income transfers to households	33 413	29 852	488	430	33 901	30 282
Income transfers to central government	11 155	11 059	-	-	11 155	11 059
Current revenue	50 186	46 451	696	592	50 882	47 044
Interests and dividends, etc.	52	51	2	1	54	53
Compulsory contributions	-	-	542	450	542	450
Voluntary social contributions	14 086	13 858	-	-	14 086	13 858
Transfers from central government	36 048	32 542	-	-	36 048	32 542
Other current transfers	-	-	152	141	152	141
Current surplus (gross saving)	2 872	2 736	135	92	3 006	2 829
Capital outlays, net	2 642	2 697	-	-	2 642	2 697
Overall surplus (net lending)	229	39	135	92	364	131

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Table 280 Region accounts. 2015

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Grants from the state	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All regions	124 795	17 027	6 619	3 301	111 086	91 919	20 003
Region Hovedstaden	40 678	6 577	1 538	1 230	34 408	28 966	6 407
Region Sjælland	18 354	1 775	707	267	17 019	14 080	3 139
Region Syddanmark	26 252	3 150	1 248	364	23 986	19 597	4 379
Region Midtjylland	26 870	3 898	2 749	1 433	24 290	19 663	4 220
Region Nordjylland	12 640	1 627	376	7	11 382	9 614	1 858

Anm : Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including state refunds.

Table 281 Region expenditures and financing. 2015

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	All regions
	—DDK mio.—					
Health care, total	38 231	16 688	24 504	24 670	11 411	115 504
Health care system	28 449	12 829	19 104	19 038	8 671	88 091
Medial insurance etc.	6 574	3 170	4 688	4 883	2 301	21 616
Other expenditures	2 541	67	163	210	251	3 232
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	622	618	456	520	166	2 382
Proportion of interests	46	4	93	19	22	183
Social and special education, total	841	798	809	1 178	722	4 349
Social offers and special education	803	759	731	1 132	692	4 116
Other expenditures	23	15	18	30	17	102
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	16	23	52	15	13	120
Proportion of interests	-	1	9	1	-	12
Regional development, total	1 005	601	553	643	350	3 152
Public transport	464	400	210	326	185	1 585
Cultural services	9	3	11	12	8	44
Industrial development	118	64	109	129	68	489
Education	2	2	16	21	11	53
Environment	134	35	84	47	32	333
Other expenditures	258	74	87	94	42	554
Proportion of joint purpose and administration	18	22	36	14	5	94
Proportion of interests	1	1	-1	0	-	1
Joint purpose and administration, total	601	272	478	398	178	1 927
Transfers of interests	-	-5	-92	-19	-22	-138
Current expenditures, gross	40 678	18 354	26 252	26 870	12 640	124 795
Hospitals, capital	1 415	691	1 198	2 696	357	6 358
Social offers and special education, capital	17	6	37	31	19	111
Other capital expenditures	106	10	12	22	1	151
Current- and capital expenditures, gross	42 216	19 062	27 500	29 620	13 016	131 414
Current revenues, hospitals	4 761	791	1 634	2 004	471	9 661
Current revenues, social offers and special education	800	638	785	1 154	767	4 143
Other current revenues	453	86	329	384	243	1 495
Capital revenues	1 230	267	364	1 433	7	3 301
Current- and capital expenditures, net	34 972	17 280	24 388	24 645	11 529	112 814
Interest, expenditures	65	78	107	81	70	401
Interest, revenues	12	73	16	62	47	210
State refunds	564	260	401	356	146	1 728
Settlement of VAT, net	0	-	-	-	-	0
Financing	34 462	17 024	24 078	24 309	11 405	111 277
Financing, total	34 462	17 024	24 078	24 309	11 405	111 277
Of which:						
Grants from the state	28 966	14 080	19 597	19 663	9 614	91 919
Municipalities' contributions	6 407	3 139	4 379	4 220	1 858	20 003
Raising of loans, net ¹	177	140	-109	887	-40	1 054
Financial changes ²	-1 087	-336	212	-461	-27	-1 699

Note: The regions' raising of loans and financial changes are calculated figures, see note 1 and 2.

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¹ Net raising loans are calculated by the regions balance 2014 and 2015. ² The financial changes are calculated as a residual in comparison to the total net expenditures to financing.

Table 282 Region current and capital accounts. 2015

	Health	Social services and special education	Regional development	Joint purpose and administration	Interests etc.	Total
DDK mio.						
Net expenditure, total	107 980	265	2 981	-3	-138	111 086
Gross expenditure, total	121 973	4 460	3 170	1 949	-138	131 414
Compensation of employees¹	53 222	3 438	318	1 442	-	58 419
Intermediate consumption	18 393	320	76	142	-	18 931
Food	521	76	1	13	-	611
Fuels and lubricants	1 089	62	5	24	-	1 180
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	1	0	-	-	-	1
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	204	9	-	2	-	215
Acquisitions	564	15	0	2	-	581
Other consumption goods	16 014	158	70	102	-	16 344
Services etc.	26 220	497	469	740	-	27 926
VAT-exempt services	9 545	162	139	34	-	9 881
Building contractors and craftsmen	4 880	150	36	51	-	5 118
Payments to the state	15	0	8	-	-	24
Payments to municipalities	394	0	0	0	-	394
Payments to regions	4 227	1	1	1	-	4 229
Other services	7 159	184	283	654	-	8 281
Grants and transfers	21 043	13	2 200	2 340	-	25 596
Civil servant pensions	48	-	33	2 284	-	2 364
Other transfers to persons	20 990	14	-	52	-	21 056
Other grants and transfers	5	-1	2 167	4	-	2 175
Financial expenditures	-	7	-	6	-	13
Internal expenditure and revenue	3 095	185	108	-2 720	-138	530
Regarding compensation of employees	483	36	14	252	-	785
Regarding intermediate consumption	850	1	1	6	-	858
Regarding services	4 089	212	117	-557	-81	3 780
Internal revenue	-2 327	-64	-24	-2 422	-57	-4 894
Gross revenue, total	13 992	4 195	189	1 952	0	20 328
Revenue	11 010	4 187	158	247	-	15 602
Rent received	107	16	0	3	-	126
Sales of goods and services	1 174	106	-	79	-	1 360
Payments from the state	423	86	118	0	-	627
Payments from municipalities	961	3 898	1	37	-	4 897
Payments from regions	5 352	1	1	6	-	5 360
Other revenue	2 993	80	38	121	-	3 233
Financial revenues²	2 982	8	30	1 705	0	4 726
Financial revenue	-	-	8	1	0	9
Grants from municipalities	6	-	-	0	-	6
State refunds	1 788	7	3	1 704	-	3 503
Other financial revenue	1 188	1	19	-	-	1 208

Note: Current- and capital expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Including state refunds.

Table 283 (page 1 of 2) Municipality accounts. 2015

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
All municipalities	415 310	91 991	21 215	6 667	337 867	259 724	82 791
Region Hovedstaden	130 443	27 586	6 919	2 810	106 966	93 510	17 485
Copenhagen	41 179	8 297	2 905	1 185	34 602	28 001	8 875
Frederiksberg	6 576	1 395	375	34	5 521	5 369	366
Albertslund	2 616	630	163	239	1 910	1 275	806
Allerød	1 639	361	55	3	1 330	1 542	-192
Ballerup	4 178	876	183	79	3 407	3 016	610
Bornholm	3 151	648	97	23	2 577	1 666	974
Brøndby	3 145	701	114	4	2 554	1 644	974
Dragør	910	157	25	1	776	859	-75
Egedal	2 758	504	117	60	2 311	2 273	35
Fredensborg	2 893	545	94	30	2 413	2 340	146
Frederikssund	3 440	825	212	22	2 805	2 213	498
Furesø	2 729	448	102	36	2 347	2 384	-14
Gentofte	5 591	1 765	533	24	4 335	5 368	-1 282
Gladsaxe	5 349	1 406	265	234	3 975	3 652	708
Glostrup	1 878	482	52	21	1 427	1 108	326
Gribskov	2 845	546	80	14	2 365	2 169	230
Halsnæs	2 327	413	64	11	1 968	1 419	596
Helsingør	4 747	877	180	14	4 035	3 273	733
Herlev	2 184	416	75	89	1 753	1 334	490
Hillerød	3 747	983	127	90	2 800	2 713	201
Hvidovre	4 075	696	155	216	3 318	2 584	965
Høje-Taastrup	3 877	674	116	26	3 292	2 273	1 084
Hørsholm	1 698	337	82	19	1 424	1 856	-455
Ishøj	2 095	534	65	16	1 611	866	797
Lyngby-Taarbæk	3 878	802	136	192	3 020	3 539	-353
Rudersdal	3 847	849	312	21	3 289	4 154	-1 009
Rødovre	3 144	664	67	77	2 470	1 859	775
Tårnby	2 905	532	118	11	2 480	1 977	566
Vallensbæk	1 043	224	51	17	853	784	110
Region Sjælland	60 926	13 145	2 497	597	49 681	36 449	13 221
Faxe	2 451	518	68	10	1 992	1 508	585
Greve	3 148	549	142	48	2 692	2 342	330
Guldborgsund	4 591	877	179	12	3 880	2 475	1 388
Holbæk	5 048	1 069	233	57	4 154	2 931	1 123
Kalundborg	3 691	745	108	33	3 021	2 230	884
Køge	4 288	914	459	182	3 652	2 581	952
Lejre	1 831	368	86	4	1 545	1 358	167
Lolland	3 943	709	95	20	3 309	1 795	1 429
Næstved	5 775	1 313	89	15	4 536	3 410	1 319
Odsherred	2 612	570	137	41	2 138	1 576	548
Ringsted	2 653	694	57	24	1 991	1 505	573
Roskilde	6 032	1 296	279	55	4 961	4 451	498
Slagelse	6 099	1 432	154	29	4 791	3 088	1 636
Solrød	1 346	229	71	34	1 155	1 111	42
Sorø	2 277	604	118	12	1 779	1 287	471
Stevns	1 509	317	93	2	1 283	943	321
Vordingborg	3 631	940	129	17	2 802	1 859	955

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including state refunds.

Table 283 (page 2 of 2) Municipality accounts. 2015

	Current account		Capital account		Current- and capital account ¹ Net	Taxes Net	General grants Net
	Expenditure	Revenue ¹	Expenditure	Revenue			
	DDK mio.						
Region Syddanmark	88 435	19 561	4 137	907	72 104	50 659	22 072
Assens	2 974	564	117	25	2 501	1 720	780
Billund	1 850	358	127	21	1 597	1 371	292
Esbjerg	9 053	2 335	293	104	6 907	4 979	2 036
Fanø	252	52	11	2	208	186	16
Fredericia	3 852	927	165	79	3 011	2 264	929
Faaborg-Midtfyn	3 742	793	146	29	3 066	2 081	990
Haderslev	4 172	876	106	27	3 376	2 319	1 176
Kerteminde	1 783	359	84	34	1 473	1 023	411
Kolding	6 386	1 287	264	52	5 311	4 027	1 322
Langeland	1 293	428	22	11	876	552	354
Middelfart	2 812	785	148	32	2 144	1 660	491
Nordfyns	2 078	354	119	9	1 834	1 202	566
Nyborg	2 280	418	95	11	1 946	1 362	597
Odense	13 969	2 797	983	249	11 906	7 717	3 872
Svendborg	4 508	1 096	200	30	3 582	2 483	1 066
Sønderborg	5 329	949	269	26	4 624	3 292	1 493
Tønder	2 917	665	134	7	2 379	1 462	937
Varde	3 607	760	169	19	2 997	2 173	765
Vejen	2 879	511	119	22	2 464	1 620	875
Vejle	7 801	2 200	378	83	5 896	4 544	1 675
Ærø	564	168	18	3	411	261	161
Aabenraa	4 333	879	171	32	3 593	2 361	1 266
Region Midtjylland	92 278	22 001	5 870	1 847	74 300	54 790	19 643
Favrskov	3 046	596	231	26	2 654	2 043	566
Hedensted	3 042	619	53	19	2 458	1 902	673
Herning	6 073	1 410	300	96	4 867	3 575	1 328
Holstebro	4 406	1 268	262	63	3 338	2 410	885
Horsens	6 176	1 327	270	113	5 006	3 479	1 679
Ikast-Brande	3 021	743	48	15	2 311	1 662	706
Lemvig	1 461	317	88	13	1 219	864	340
Norddjurs	2 895	633	198	54	2 405	1 493	832
Odder	1 529	307	102	44	1 280	985	261
Randers	7 086	1 569	186	34	5 670	3 952	1 841
Ringkøbing-Skjern	4 010	885	152	28	3 250	2 496	843
Samsø	361	98	59	9	313	168	109
Silkeborg	6 073	1 240	372	53	5 152	3 971	1 209
Skanderborg	4 083	1 042	247	53	3 234	2 704	540
Skive	3 424	772	117	29	2 740	1 872	944
Struer	1 652	415	46	2	1 281	875	421
Syddjurs	2 858	539	121	23	2 417	1 884	574
Viborg	6 553	1 363	453	53	5 590	3 973	1 501
Aarhus	24 530	6 858	2 565	1 122	19 115	14 481	4 390
Region Nordjylland	43 229	9 699	1 791	506	34 815	24 317	10 370
Brønderslev	2 781	641	58	11	2 187	1 446	723
Frederikshavn	4 427	807	135	32	3 723	2 632	1 138
Hjørring	4 955	1 082	283	156	4 000	2 766	1 237
Jammerbugt	3 050	848	151	19	2 335	1 636	653
Læsø	188	32	9	6	158	83	67
Mariagerfjord	3 028	667	145	24	2 483	1 732	762
Morsø	1 615	321	45	15	1 324	832	525
Rebild	1 952	419	96	23	1 605	1 175	428
Thisted	3 436	904	89	54	2 567	1 764	881
Vesthimmerlands	3 136	909	126	21	2 332	1 487	864
Aalborg	14 661	3 069	655	145	12 102	8 764	3 094

Table 284 Municipality current and capital account, net. 2015

Sum of municipalities situated in	Region Hoved- staden	Region Sjælland	Region Syd- danmark	Region Midt- jylland	Region Nord- jylland	All munici- palities
	DKK mio.					
Current item total, net	110 778	52 194	75 443	77 376	36 963	352 754
Children and young people	31 364	13 960	18 881	20 957	9 456	94 618
Primary and lower secondary etc. ¹	16 515	8 296	11 160	12 359	5 546	53 876
Day care and clubs for children and young people	10 555	3 272	4 817	5 614	2 276	26 534
Preventative measures for children and young people with special needs	1 654	826	964	1 023	472	4 939
Residential care and foster homes etc. ²	2 640	1 566	1 941	1 960	1 162	9 269
Elderly and adult with special needs	20 887	9 578	14 028	13 946	7 567	66 006
Care etc. of elder and handicapped ³	11 953	5 651	8 560	8 545	4 488	39 197
Preventative measures for elder and handicapped	1 786	830	1 470	2 405	1 536	8 026
Residential care to elder and adults with special needs ⁴	5 086	2 066	2 525	1 637	803	12 117
Relief measures, consumer goods, interior design, travel expenses	911	518	738	669	371	3 207
Activity- and gathering offers and protected employment	1 152	514	735	690	369	3 459
Health expenses	9 043	4 159	5 835	5 935	2 621	27 594
Liability services	23 262	12 755	19 493	19 990	9 228	84 728
Other areas	26 222	11 742	17 206	16 549	8 090	79 808
State refunds, total	7 921	4 413	6 569	7 100	3 432	29 435
Capital items total, net	4 109	1 900	3 230	4 024	1 285	14 548
Children and young people	1 894	533	933	1 200	452	5 012
Elder and adults with special needs	493	182	242	376	54	1 348
Other areas	1 722	1 186	2 054	2 447	779	8 188
Interest, expenditures	579	350	480	441	231	2 081
Interest, revenues	716	212	361	281	134	1 704
General and special grants, total ⁵	17 485	13 221	22 072	19 643	10 370	82 791
Settlement of VAT, net	44	-2	-8	5	-5	34
Financing	89 388	36 596	50 143	54 823	24 536	255 486
Financed by:						
Taxes	93 510	36 449	50 659	54 790	24 317	259 724
Raising of loans	968	1 100	1 541	1 471	937	6 018
Repayments on loans	1 721	1 439	1 706	1 165	517	6 547
Raising of loans, net	-752	-339	-164	306	421	-529
Financing, total	92 758	36 109	50 494	55 096	24 738	259 195
Financial changes	-3 369	487	-351	-273	-202	-3 709
Of which:						
Consumption of liquid assets	-2 450	483	-237	-257	141	-2 320
Other financial changes	-920	3	-114	-16	-343	-1 390

Note: Expenditure is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Including: After school care, special education, special pedagogical arrangement etc. ² Including: Secured 24-hour care centers for children and young people. ³ Home nursing care and other personal and practical help. ⁴ Senior homes, nursing homes, protected homes and other living arrangements to adults with special needs. ⁵ Including: The municipalities grant to the regions that are not defined by an activity on 0.7 DDK bn.

Table 285 Municipality current and capital accounts. 2015

	Housing and community amenities	Public utilities etc.	Traffic and infra- structure etc.	Education and culture	Health care	Social services and employ- ment	Joint expen- ditures and admini- stration etc.	Total
DDK mio.								
Net expenditures, total	5 926	852	12 535	69 242	27 819	213 334	37 595	367 302
Gross expenditures, total	14 195	10 452	15 696	79 418	28 250	247 617	40 897	436 525
Compensation of employees¹	3 411	639	3 032	45 770	4 724	87 066	25 687	170 328
Consumption goods	2 166	2 708	2 255	5 110	325	7 958	1 820	22 342
Foods	41	2	23	474	12	1 833	200	2 586
Fuels and lubricants	480	1 775	839	1 189	33	1 168	263	5 747
Purchase of land and new buildings incl. VAT	134	0	2	-	16	2	22	177
Purchase of land and buildings excl. VAT	713	13	55	50	-	111	24	966
Acquisitions	61	575	321	237	20	207	125	1 545
Other consumption goods	737	343	1 015	3 160	244	4 636	1 186	11 321
Services etc.	7 525	6 965	7 782	23 243	22 605	62 347	11 120	141 585
VAT-exempt services	1 253	1 454	135	5 453	738	19 517	1 532	30 082
Building contractors and craftsmen	3 536	1 661	5 243	4 539	212	3 257	1 087	19 535
Payments to the state	38	9	91	5 279	6	11 387	476	17 287
Payments to municipalities	138	0	23	3 529	92	14 383	72	18 237
Payments to regions	1	0	80	280	21 218	3 594	30	25 204
Other services	2 560	3 840	2 210	4 162	337	10 208	7 923	31 241
Grants and transfers	1 045	35	3 074	4 718	512	88 376	4 438	102 197
Civil servant pensions etc.	1	34	0	22	0	1	4 145	4 203
Transfers to persons	38	0	4	1 296	500	85 916	70	87 825
Other grants and transfers	1 006	1	3 070	3 399	12	2 460	222	10 169
Financial expenditures	9	40	1	-	-	4	-	54
Internal expenditure and revenue	39	65	-447	577	84	1 867	-2 167	18
Regarding compensation of employees	325	91	872	268	24	894	-34	2 440
Regarding intermediate consumption	11	116	31	70	3	121	50	402
Regarding services	280	129	541	1 534	145	7 361	-652	9 337
Internal revenue	-577	-271	-1 891	-1 295	-88	-6 509	-1 531	-12 161
Gross revenues, total	8 268	9 600	3 161	10 176	432	34 284	3 302	69 223
Revenues	8 054	9 594	3 109	10 029	346	32 212	3 208	66 551
Rent received	825	-	22	60	10	2 509	48	3 475
Sales of goods and services	961	4 868	1 485	3 895	70	11 828	454	23 561
Payments from the state	406	96	107	462	33	829	182	2 115
Payments from municipalities	87	4	25	3 584	101	14 095	280	18 176
Payments from regions	66	0	6	39	11	368	20	511
Other revenues	5 709	4 626	1 465	1 988	121	2 582	2 224	18 714
Financial revenues²	215	7	52	147	85	2 072	94	2 671
State refunds	188	2	51	119	81	1 920	85	2 446
Other financial revenues	27	5	1	28	4	151	9	225

Note: Current- and capital expenditures is exclusive VAT.

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¹ Income deducted from the Daily Cash Benefits Fund. ² Exclusive state refunds.

Table 286 Taxpayers, income and tax

	2014	2015*
	thousand persons	
Taxable population		
Danish population, end of year	5 660	5 707
Of whom subject to assessment	5 104	5 139
	DKK mio.	
Provisional taxes		
+ Total	401 393	424 046
A-tax	353 919	368 739
B-tax	22 126	23 177
Share tax	2 242	4 550
Voluntary payments	16 503	22 171
Section 55 refunds	-302	-235
Compensation for the green check	5 540	4 237
Compensation for senior allowance	1 365	1 407
Underpaid tax from previous years, etc.		
÷ Underpaid tax from previous years	3 733	3 801
+ Retained profits paid	2 182	2 020
Finally assessed incomes		
+ Taxable income (gross)	1 066 343	1 099 876
+ Income tax relief	194 013	198 663
+ Net taxable income	872 330	901 213
Final taxes		
+ Total	381 142	404 330
Central government tax (State tax)	84 367	100 743
Ordinary income tax, lower limit	68 887	83 929
Additional income tax, upper limit	15 078	16 464
Equalization tax	309	275
Healthcare contribution	43 305	35 843
Tax on limited taxation	2 019	2 267
Church tax	6 001	6 145
Municipal tax	214 753	221 763
Corporation tax	3 338	3 635
Income tax for foreign scientists	1 186	1 285
Share tax	14 139	20 407
Imputed income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 399	13 649
Compensation for senior allowance	-1 365	-1 407
Labour market contributions	77 111	79 438
Compensation for the green check	-5 540	-4 237
Results of final assessment		
Tax overpayment minus underpayment	18 700	17 935
Tax overpayment	25 144	25 148
Tax underpayment	6 444	7 213
Tax overpayment after set-offs minus underpayment after set-offs (incl. interest, etc.)	18 308	18 384
Tax overpayment, etc. for refunding	25 187	24 707
Tax underpayment, etc. for collection	3 879	6 323
For collection with provisional tax	3 060	3 249
For collection separately	3 819	3 074

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Table 287 (page 1 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
All Denmark	24.91	24.91	0.87	0.87	231 921	237 949	2.6
Region Hovedstaden	24.14	24.12	0.70	0.70	79 170	81 597	3.1
101 Copenhagen	23.80	23.80	0.80	0.80	23 138	23 874	3.2
147 Frederiksberg	22.80	22.80	0.50	0.50	4 921	5 175	5.2
165 Albertslund	25.60	25.60	0.85	0.80	1 070	1 087	1.6
201 Allerød	24.30	24.30	0.58	0.58	1 341	1 326	-1.1
151 Ballerup	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 145	2 188	2.0
400 Bornholm	26.20	26.20	0.93	0.93	1 526	1 541	0.9
153 Brøndby	24.50	24.30	0.80	0.80	1 302	1 315	1.0
155 Dragør	24.80	24.80	0.60	0.60	742	770	3.8
240 Egedal	25.70	25.70	0.76	0.76	2 088	2 122	1.6
210 Fredensborg	25.30	25.30	0.62	0.60	2 014	2 054	2.0
250 Frederikssund	25.40	25.40	0.96	0.96	1 935	1 976	2.1
190 Furesø	24.80	24.80	0.65	0.65	2 168	2 267	4.6
157 Gentofte	22.80	22.80	0.43	0.41	4 867	5 194	6.7
159 Gladsaxe	23.90	23.80	0.75	0.73	2 888	2 958	2.4
161 Glostrup	23.70	23.60	0.67	0.67	922	933	1.2
270 Gribskov	24.70	24.70	0.90	0.88	1 720	1 782	3.6
260 Halsnæs	25.70	25.70	0.85	0.85	1 235	1 267	2.6
217 Helsingør	25.40	25.40	0.66	0.64	2 785	2 858	2.6
163 Herlev	23.70	23.70	0.77	0.77	1 110	1 151	3.7
219 Hillerød	25.60	25.60	0.69	0.69	2 333	2 399	2.8
167 Hvidovre	25.50	25.50	0.72	0.72	2 192	2 252	2.7
169 Høje-Taastrup	24.70	24.60	0.85	0.85	1 932	1 967	1.8
223 Hørsholm	23.20	23.20	0.62	0.62	1 582	1 609	1.7
183 Ishøj	25.00	25.00	0.90	0.90	772	793	2.7
173 Lyngby-Taarbæk	23.70	23.70	0.59	0.55	3 050	3 110	2.0
230 Rudersdal	22.50	22.50	0.56	0.56	3 407	3 560	4.5
175 Rødovre	25.70	25.70	0.72	0.72	1 605	1 645	2.5
185 Tårnby	23.30	23.10	0.61	0.61	1 681	1 704	1.4
187 Vallensbæk	25.10	25.10	0.68	0.68	699	719	2.9
Region Sjælland	25.33	25.33	0.97	0.97	33 242	34 143	2.7
320 Faxe	26.10	26.10	1.08	1.08	1 401	1 434	2.3
253 Greve	23.90	23.90	0.73	0.73	2 136	2 185	2.3
376 Guldborgsund	26.30	26.30	1.16	1.16	2 335	2 361	1.1
316 Holbæk	25.10	25.10	0.96	0.96	2 761	2 824	2.3
326 Kalundborg	25.00	25.00	1.01	1.01	1 873	1 909	1.9
259 Køge	24.90	24.90	0.87	0.87	2 377	2 508	5.5
350 Lejre	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.05	1 226	1 238	1.0
360 Lolland	27.00	27.00	1.23	1.23	1 687	1 720	1.9
370 Næstved	25.00	25.00	0.98	0.98	3 143	3 220	2.4
306 Odsherred	26.60	26.60	0.98	0.98	1 301	1 338	2.9
329 Ringsted	26.70	26.70	0.95	0.93	1 392	1 441	3.5
265 Roskilde	25.20	25.20	0.84	0.84	3 994	4 137	3.6
330 Slagelse	24.70	24.70	0.96	0.96	2 842	2 879	1.3
269 Solrød	24.60	24.60	0.82	0.82	989	1 087	10.0
340 Sorø	26.40	26.40	0.95	0.95	1 218	1 248	2.5
336 Stevns	25.00	25.00	1.10	1.10	880	900	2.2
390 Vordingborg	25.20	25.20	1.02	1.02	1 686	1 715	1.7
Region Syddanmark	25.30	25.37	0.91	0.91	46 645	47 647	2.1
420 Assens	26.10	26.10	0.95	0.95	1 588	1 599	0.7
530 Billund	24.70	24.70	0.89	0.89	1 047	1 057	1.0
561 Esbjerg	25.60	25.60	0.81	0.81	4 725	4 786	1.3

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Table 287 (page 2 of 2) Local government taxation

Municipal name	Municipal tax rate		Church tax rate		Budgeted municipal income tax revenue		Increase
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
	per cent				DKK mio.		per cent
563 Fanø	24.30	24.90	1.14	1.14	134	141	5.2
607 Fredericia	25.50	25.50	0.88	0.88	2 045	2 086	2.0
430 Faaborg-Midtfyn	26.10	26.10	1.05	1.05	1 966	1 991	1.3
510 Haderslev	26.30	26.30	0.95	0.95	2 182	2 221	1.8
440 Kerteminde	26.20	26.20	0.99	0.98	938	965	2.9
621 Kolding	25.00	25.00	0.94	0.94	3 593	3 674	2.3
482 Langeland	27.80	27.80	1.14	1.14	496	502	1.3
410 Middelfart	25.80	25.80	0.95	0.95	1 571	1 632	3.9
480 Nordfyns	26.00	26.00	1.04	1.04	1 118	1 119	0.1
450 Nyborg	26.40	26.40	1.14	1.12	1 260	1 269	0.7
461 Odense	24.50	25.00	0.68	0.68	7 221	7 510	4.0
479 Svendborg	26.80	26.80	1.04	1.03	2 307	2 354	2.0
540 Sønderborg	25.70	25.70	0.93	0.93	2 971	3 018	1.6
550 Tønder	25.30	25.30	1.16	1.16	1 369	1 375	0.4
573 Varde	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 953	1 953	0.0
575 Vejen	25.20	25.20	1.06	1.06	1 566	1 578	0.8
630 Vejle	23.40	23.40	0.90	0.89	4 150	4 325	4.2
492 Ærø	26.10	26.10	1.07	1.07	235	243	3.4
580 Aabenraa	25.60	25.60	0.95	0.95	2 210	2 248	1.7
Region Midtjylland	25.14	25.14	0.92	0.92	50 257	51 674	2.8
710 Favrskov	25.70	25.70	1.02	1.00	1 907	1 959	2.7
766 Hedensted	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	1 803	1 835	1.8
657 Herning	24.90	24.90	0.99	0.99	3 287	3 359	2.2
661 Holstebro	25.30	25.30	1.08	1.08	2 267	2 264	-0.1
615 Horsens	25.20	25.20	0.89	0.89	3 257	3 362	3.2
756 Ikast-Brande	25.10	25.10	1.00	1.00	1 501	1 517	1.0
665 Lemvig	25.20	25.20	1.27	1.27	846	826	-2.4
707 Norddjurs	25.60	25.60	1.00	1.00	1 393	1 421	2.0
727 Odder	25.10	25.10	1.00	0.98	874	898	2.8
730 Randers	25.60	25.60	0.89	0.89	3 662	3 733	1.9
760 Ringkøbing-Skjern	25.00	25.00	1.05	1.05	2 183	2 203	0.9
741 Samsø	26.00	26.00	1.30	1.25	144	147	1.8
740 Silkeborg	25.50	25.50	0.95	0.95	3 633	3 737	2.9
746 Skanderborg	25.70	25.70	0.86	0.86	2 541	2 635	3.7
779 Skive	25.50	25.50	1.00	1.00	1 769	1 782	0.8
671 Struer	25.30	25.30	1.20	1.20	831	823	-1.0
706 Syddjurs	25.90	25.90	1.00	1.00	1 663	1 653	-0.6
791 Viborg	25.70	25.70	0.93	0.93	3 762	3 806	1.2
751 Aarhus	24.40	24.40	0.74	0.74	12 934	13 714	6.0
Region Nordjylland	25.79	25.81	1.10	1.10	22 608	22 887	1.2
810 Brønderslev	26.90	26.90	1.09	1.09	1 380	1 402	1.6
813 Frederikshavn	26.20	26.20	1.03	1.03	2 441	2 434	-0.3
860 Hjørring	25.90	25.90	1.19	1.19	2 508	2 521	0.5
849 Jammerbugt	25.70	25.70	1.20	1.20	1 467	1 461	-0.4
825 Læsø	25.80	26.50	1.30	1.30	72	71	-1.1
846 Mariagerfjord	25.90	25.90	1.15	1.15	1 607	1 650	2.7
773 Morsø	25.80	25.80	1.20	1.20	780	787	0.9
840 Rebild	25.10	25.50	1.20	1.20	1 138	1 177	3.4
787 Thisted	25.50	25.50	1.28	1.28	1 662	1 670	0.5
820 Vesthimmerland	27.00	27.00	1.18	1.18	1 434	1 445	0.8
851 Aalborg	25.40	25.40	0.98	0.98	8 119	8 269	1.9

Table 288 Taxation of corporations. 2015

	Less than DKK 100 000		DKK 100 000-1 mio.		More than DKK 1 mio.		Total	
	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.	Number of companies	Amount in DKK mio.
All industries	43 217	1 304	23 206	7 290	4 781	47 976	71 204	56 570
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	514	16	402	135	89	303	1 005	454
Mining and quarrying	24	1	30	14	26	1 833	80	1 848
Manufacturing	1 877	68	1 734	624	746	15 547	4 357	16 239
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	135	4	130	46	79	719	344	769
Textiles and leather products	94	3	73	22	27	105	194	131
Wood and paper products and printing	188	6	143	46	40	207	371	259
Oil refinery etc.	1	0	-	-	2	81	3	81
Manufacture of chemicals	27	1	32	12	38	618	97	631
Pharmaceuticals	8	0	11	3	9	6 112	28	6 115
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	89	4	149	55	79	581	317	640
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	420	17	429	158	113	557	962	732
Manufacture of electronic components	84	3	65	23	54	831	203	857
Electrical equipment	77	3	76	32	40	302	193	336
Manufacture of machinery	240	8	260	102	155	1 477	655	1 588
Transport equipment	29	1	36	12	27	134	92	147
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	485	16	330	113	83	3 822	898	3 951
Electricity, gas and steam supply	87	2	37	10	16	186	140	198
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	76	3	72	22	26	108	174	133
Construction	4 411	152	2 531	762	291	985	7 233	1 898
Wholesale and retail trade	5 811	195	4 509	1 502	1 187	7 790	11 507	9 487
Transportation	970	32	674	223	164	1 722	1 808	1 977
Accommodation and food service activities	891	28	420	121	73	393	1 384	543
Information and communication	2 940	90	1 442	427	289	2 447	4 671	2 964
Publishing, television and radio broadcasting	541	15	232	74	83	630	856	719
Telecommunications	44	1	38	13	14	916	96	930
IT and information service activities	2 355	73	1 172	340	192	901	3 719	1 314
Financial and insurance	7 048	188	3 402	1 101	817	11 699	11 267	12 988
Real estate activities	3 484	107	1 689	537	290	1 076	5 463	1 721
Knowledge-based services	5 396	163	2 686	795	354	1 145	8 436	2 103
Consultancy etc.	4 111	124	2 080	613	282	885	6 473	1 622
Scientific research and development	77	2	43	15	11	84	131	101
Advertising and other business services	1 208	37	563	167	61	176	1 832	381
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	1 805	53	830	256	162	1 081	2 797	1 389
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	10	0	9	4	2	30	21	34
Education	321	9	106	25	9	36	436	70
Human health and social work	1 199	43	985	279	58	115	2 242	437
Human health activities	880	36	849	235	37	69	1 766	340
Residential care	319	8	136	44	21	46	476	98
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	387	10	100	32	23	819	510	862
Other service activities	742	19	200	58	34	230	976	307
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	2	0	-	-	-	-	2	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity not stated	5 222	126	1 348	362	125	432	6 695	919

Note: Size of tax levied including all supplements, reductions and allowances.

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Table 289 Customs and excise duties

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK mio.		
Customs and import duties	2 889	2 962	3 175
Value added tax	181 186	174 559	185 875
Duty on wage and salary costs	6 369	6 707	7 186
Duties on motor vehicles	27 400	28 036	29 959
Weight duty	10 886	10 592	10 864
Registration duty	14 914	15 865	17 563
Duty on third-party liability insurance	1 600	1 579	1 532
Taxes on energy products	41 410	39 586	38 518
Petrol	7 241	7 281	7 351
Certain petroleum products	9 266	9 326	9 365
Electricity	10 938	11 668	11 684
Coal	3 045	2 697	2 385
Natural gas	4 908	4 211	3 209
CO ₂	5 785	3 621	3 660
Nitrogen oxides	875	742	823
Sulphur	52	40	41
Pollution taxes	2 151	1 644	1 872
Certain retail containers	1 017	667	663
Insecticides, herbicides, etc.	659	443	598
Waste	155	172	137
CFC	81	73	67
Chlorinated solvents	0	0	0
Nickel/cadmium batteries	3	2	2
Effluent charges	147	201	319
Nitrogen	22	15	16
PVC and phthalates	18	19	19
Mineral phosphorus	49	52	51
Duties on spirits, wine and beer	3 791	3 800	3 865
Spirits	1 103	1 152	1 180
Wine	1 674	1 682	1 746
Beer	980	932	906
Surcharge on alcoholic soft drinks	34	34	33
Duties on non-alcoholic beverages	684	272	284
Coffee	272	259	276
Tea	8	8	8
Mineral water	404	5	•
Duties on chocolate, sugar confection., etc.	2 532	2 550	2 672
Chocolate, sugar confectionary	2 239	2 249	2 375
Ice-cream	293	301	297
Saturated fat	89	•	•
Duties on tobacco	8 447	7 138	7 779
Cigarettes, smoking tobacco, etc.	8 366	7 049	7 632
Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos	46	50	111
Cigarette paper	35	39	36
Other duties	2 649	2 781	3 012
Electric bulbs, etc.	95	96	90
Raw materials	134	134	145
Piped water	1 584	1 503	1 662
Insurance of pleasure boats	125	132	125
Casinos	194	186	197
Slot machines	556	586	606
Other duties	-39	144	187
Customs and excise duties, total	279 597	270 035	284 197
European Union	-2 167	-2 221	-2 483

Table 290 Public sector, 2015

	General government sector	Public quasi corporations	Public corporations	The public sector
DKK mio.				
Production account				
Output	566 115	16 583	133 895	716 592
Intermediate consumption	183 530	8 159	73 331	265 020
Gross value added	382 585	8 424	60 564	451 572
Consumption of fixed capital	58 754	1 420	27 286	87 460
Net value added	323 831	7 004	33 278	364 112
Generation of income account				
Gross value added	382 585	8 424	60 564	451 572
Taxes less subsidies on production	-2 190	107	- 50	-2 133
Taxes on production	2 916	103	..	3 019
Production subsidies	5 106	5	50	5 160
GDP at factor cost	384 775	8 316	60 614	453 704
Compensation of employees	326 021	2 972	26 065	355 058
Gross operating surplus	58 754	5 344	34 549	98 646
Consumption of fixed capital	58 754	1 420	27 286	87 460
Net operating surplus	0	3 924	7 263	11 187
Allocation of primary income account				
Gross operating surplus	58 754	5 344	34 549	98 646
Interest and dividends	19 723	301	19 513	39 536
Taxes on production and imports	329 890	..	..	329 890
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	616 572	..	..	616 572
Actual contributions to social benefits	16 099	..	6 945	23 044
Imputed contributions to social benefits	4 096	..	..	4 096
International cooperation	1 851	0	..	1 851
Other current transfers	17 701	160	..	17 861
Gross primary income	1 064 687	5 805	61 006	1 131 498
Interest and dividends	31 841	1 578	17 507	50 927
Subsidies	41 094	334	..	41 428
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	..	..	4 974	4 974
Social contributions	352 425	7	6 356	358 787
International cooperation	36 328	0	..	36 328
Other current transfers	20 330	74	..	20 404
Gross total expenditure	482 017	1 993	28 837	512 847
Gross disposable income	582 670	3 812	32 169	618 651
Consumption of fixed capital	58 754	1 420	27 286	87 460
Net disposable income	523 916	2 392	4 884	531 191
Redistribution of income account				
Gross disposable income	582 670	3 812	32 169	618 651
Adj. for the change in net equity of households and pension funds, consumption expenditure	520 797	..	..	520 797
Change in households net worth	..	..	- 647	- 647
Gross saving	61 873	3 812	32 816	98 501
Consumption of fixed capital	58 754	1 420	27 286	87 460
Net saving	3 119	2 392	5 530	11 041
Capital account				
Gross saving	61 873	3 812	32 816	98 501
Capital taxes	5 177	..	..	5 177
Other capital transfers	-7 640	6	..	-7 634
Total gross saving and capital transfers	59 410	3 818	32 816	96 043
Gross fixed capital formation	53 360	4 495	13 670	71 525
Changes in stocks	19 933	..	..	19 933
Acquisitions of land and rights, net	..	0	0	0
Investment subsidies	-3 660	-1 540	1 423	-3 777
Other capital transfers	17 006	8	0	17 014
Of which, public sub-sector
Net lending/borrowing	-27 229	855	17 723	-8 651

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Table 291

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Current outlays, total	1 007 141	1 024 763	1 024 263
Compensation of employees	322 015	326 021	327 799
Intermediate consumption	180 581	183 530	186 367
Other taxes on production	2 999	2 916	2 865
Social benefits in kind	29 856	30 279	30 674
Real interest, etc.	29 157	31 841	27 776
Subsidies	40 989	41 094	38 926
Other current transfers	401 544	409 082	409 857
Current revenue, total	1 127 393	1 086 636	1 085 937
Sales of goods and services	55 112	55 665	56 062
Own account research and development	20 019	19 933	20 473
Other subsidies on production	6 096	5 106	4 479
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	30 019	19 723	18 916
Taxes on production and import	321 627	329 890	335 680
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	656 035	616 572	609 709
Social security contributions	20 368	20 194	19 707
Other current transfers	18 118	19 552	20 911
Capital outlays, total	86 712	86 639	80 950
Non-financial capital accumulation	74 684	69 632	74 238
Capital transfers	12 028	17 006	6 712
Capital revenue, total	-5 330	-2 463	671
Capital taxes	3 882	5 177	4 240
Other capital transfers	-9 212	-7 640	-3 568
Current surplus (gross saving)	120 252	61 873	61 675
Overall surplus (net lending)	28 210	-27 229	-18 604

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Table 292 Expenditure and revenue of general government by sub-sector. 2016*

	Central government	Social security funds	Local government	General government ¹
	DKK mio.			
Current outlays, total	771 142	44 223	687 558	1 024 263
Compensation of employees	87 627	2 148	238 024	327 799
Intermediate consumption	62 648	731	122 988	186 367
Other taxes on production	828	1	2 036	2 865
Social benefits in kind	454	-	30 219	30 674
Real interest, etc.	26 445	2	1 328	27 776
Subsidies	24 213	-	14 712	38 926
Other current transfers	568 926	41 341	278 251	409 857
Current revenue, total	793 391	47 052	724 155	1 085 937
Sales of goods and services	24 285	8	31 769	56 062
Own account research and development	18 334	-	2 139	20 473
Other subsidies on production	34	-	4 445	4 479
Income on wealth, earned income, etc.	15 564	53	3 299	18 916
Taxes on production and import	307 244	-	28 436	335 680
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	380 437	-	229 272	609 709
Social security contributions	4 078	14 308	1 321	19 707
Other current transfers	43 415	32 683	423 474	20 911
Capital outlays, total	49 303	2 697	31 870	80 950
Non-financial capital accumulation	43 171	7	31 059	74 238
Capital transfers	6 132	2 690	811	6 712
Capital revenue, total	635	-	2 958	671
Capital taxes	4 240	-	-	4 240
Other capital transfers	-3 605	-	2 958	-3 568
Current surplus (gross saving)	22 249	2 829	36 597	61 675
Overall surplus (net lending)	-26 420	131	7 685	-18 604

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general government transfers.

Table 293

Expenditure and revenue of general government

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Central government			
Current outlays	768 765	777 550	771 142
Capital outlays	54 238	56 094	49 303
Current revenue	852 568	804 047	793 391
Capital revenue	-5 357	-2 470	635
Current surplus	83 803	26 497	22 249
Overall surplus	24 209	-32 066	-26 420
Social security funds			
Current outlays	50 298	47 883	44 223
Capital outlays	2 535	2 642	2 697
Current revenue	53 270	50 889	47 052
Capital revenue	-	-	-
Current surplus	2 971	3 006	2 829
Overall surplus	437	364	131
Local governments, total¹			
Current outlays	666 823	676 791	687 558
Capital outlays	32 435	31 511	31 870
Current revenue	700 301	709 160	724 155
Capital revenue	2 522	3 615	2 958
Current surplus	33 478	32 370	36 597
Overall surplus	3 565	4 473	7 685
Of which:			
Counties			
Current outlays	123 859	127 153	129 517
Capital outlays	11 323	10 623	11 139
Current revenue	131 204	135 384	137 728
Capital revenue	1 871	2 976	2 132
Current surplus	7 344	8 231	8 211
Overall surplus	-2 108	584	-796
Municipalities			
Current outlays	567 885	574 685	583 480
Capital outlays	21 149	20 913	20 750
Current revenue	594 018	598 824	611 867
Capital revenue	688	663	845
Current surplus	26 133	24 139	28 386
Overall surplus	5 672	3 890	8 481

¹ Consolidated, i.e. excluding internal general-government transfers.

Table 294 Expenditure of general government sector by type of transaction

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Current and capital expenditure, total	1 093 854	1 111 402	1 105 213
Current expenditure, total	1 007 141	1 024 763	1 024 263
Compensation of employees	322 015	326 021	327 799
Intermediate consumption	180 581	183 530	186 367
Other taxes on production	2 999	2 916	2 865
Social benefits in kind	29 856	30 279	30 674
Real interest, etc	29 157	31 841	27 776
Subsidies	40 989	41 094	38 926
Current transfers, total	401 544	409 082	409 857
To other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
To households	347 870	352 425	355 536
To NPIHs ¹	17 944	20 330	21 954
To the rest of the world (a-d)	35 729	36 328	32 367
a. Faroe Islands, net	774	779	788
b. Greenland, net	4 148	4 170	4 192
c. EU institutions	16 441	17 818	15 558
d. To others	14 366	13 561	11 829
Capital expenses, total	86 712	86 639	80 950
Capital accumulation, total	74 684	69 632	74 238
Gross fixed capital formation, buildings and installations, net	56 335	53 360	55 945
Gross fixed capital formation, research and development	20 019	19 933	20 473
Change in stocks	0	0	0
Net acquisition of land and rights	-1 670	-3 660	-2 180
Capital transfers, total	12 028	17 006	6 712
Other investment grants and capital transfers	12 028	17 006	6 712
To businesses	3 755	5 330	3 176
To other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
To other domestic sectors	3 587	3 666	3 460
To the rest of the world (a-d)	4 686	8 010	76
a. Faroe Islands, net	0	1	1
b. Greenland, net	3	4	4
c. EU institutions	0	0	0
d. To others	4 683	8 005	72

¹ To non-profit institutions focused on households (NPIH).

Table 295 Revenue of general government sector, by type of transaction

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Current plus capital revenue, total	1 122 063	1 084 173	1 086 609
Current revenue, total	1 127 393	1 086 636	1 085 937
Sales of goods and services	55 112	55 665	56 062
Own account research and development	20 019	19 933	20 473
Other subsidies on production	6 096	5 106	4 479
Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations	1 078	749	500
Interest and dividends	20 222	16 459	17 166
Rent, etc.	8 719	2 515	1 250
Taxes on production and imports	321 627	329 890	335 680
Current taxes on income and wealth	656 035	616 572	609 709
Compulsory contributions to social security schemes	1 451	1 377	1 197
Voluntary social contributions	14 718	14 721	14 535
Imputed social contributions	4 199	4 096	3 975
Other current transfers	18 118	19 552	20 911
From other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
From other domestic sectors	16 963	17 701	19 099
From the rest of the world	1 155	1 851	1 812
EU institutions	892	1 350	1 305
Rest of the world, others	263	501	507
Capital revenue, total	-5 330	-2 463	671
Capital taxes	3 882	5 177	4 240
Other capital transfers	-9 212	-7 640	-3 568
From other public sub-sectors	-	-	-
From other domestic sectors	-9 560	-8 036	-3 800
From the rest of the world	348	396	232
EU institutions	347	396	232
Rest of the world, others	1	0	0
Current surplus (gross saving)	120 252	61 873	61 675
Overall surplus (net lending/borrowing)¹	28 210	-27 229	-18 604

¹ Current and capital surplus = change in net debt.

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Table 296 Consumption expenditure of general government sector

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Final consumption expenditure (1+2+3+4)	511 909	520 797	525 583
Individual public consumption	362 476	370 234	375 697
General government final consumption	149 433	150 562	149 886
1. Production	557 184	566 115	571 444
Compensation of employees	322 015	326 021	327 799
Consumption of fixed capital	57 684	58 754	58 892
Intermediate consumption	180 581	183 530	186 367
Other taxes on production, net	2 999	2 916	2 865
Other subsidies on production, net	-6 096	-5 106	-4 479
2. Social benefits in kind	29 856	30 279	30 674
3. Sales of goods and services	-55 112	-55 665	-56 062
4. Own account research and development	-20 019	-19 933	-20 473

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Table 297 Expenditure of general government sector by function

Expenditure	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
Total	1 093 854	1 111 402	1 105 213
1. General public services	144 728	150 353	137 239
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	29 431	30 205	27 399
1.2 Foreign economic aid	19 050	17 570	16 433
1.3 General services	9 779	8 062	9 822
1.4 Basic research and R&D general public services	35 225	34 917	35 140
1.5 General public services n.e.c.	20 343	26 219	19 122
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers of a general character between different levels of government		33 379	29 324
2. Defence	22 551	22 783	23 692
2.1 Military defence etc.	21 656	22 202	22 826
2.2 Civil defence	895	582	866
3. Public order and safety	20 017	19 931	20 813
3.1 Police services	10 631	10 651	11 558
3.2 Fire protection services	1 875	1 779	1 576
3.3 Law courts	3 358	3 373	3 432
3.4 Prisons	3 788	3 737	3 913
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c.	366	391	335
4. Economic affairs	72 086	74 236	69 931
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	14 050	13 500	13 078
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3 388	3 571	3 438
4.3 Fuel and energy	7 790	9 017	8 538
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	94	67	21
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	43 899	46 010	42 052
4.6 R&D Economic affairs	2 022	1 815	2 652
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c.	843	256	152
5. Environmental protection	9 192	9 045	9 111
5.1 Waste management	496	516	570
5.2 Wastewater management	146	155	187
5.3 Pollution abatement	1 241	1 170	1 074
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	4 204	4 424	4 453
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	733	374	488
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c.	2 372	2 407	2 341
6. Housing and community amenities	4 459	4 987	5 204
6.1 Housing development	4 248	4 615	4 915
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	212	373	290
7. Health	169 557	173 509	177 961
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	11 778	11 865	12 037
7.2 Outpatient services	23 423	24 189	24 776
7.3 Hospital services	120 551	123 357	126 292
7.4 Public health services	2 907	2 742	2 950
7.5 R&D Health	3 903	4 010	4 343
7.6 Health n.e.c.	6 994	7 347	7 562
8. Recreation, culture and religion	34 691	35 720	36 557
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	7 582	8 078	8 137
8.2 Cultural services, broadcasting and publishing services	17 585	18 460	18 886
8.3 Religious and other community services	8 911	8 819	9 211
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	613	364	323
9. Education	141 177	142 757	142 215
9.1 Primary education	62 875	63 804	63 922
9.2 Youth-level education	38 340	37 422	37 446
9.3 Higher education	33 472	34 994	34 102
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	2 476	2 418	2 391
9.5 Education n.e.c.	4 015	4 118	4 355
10. Social protection	475 395	478 081	482 488
10.1 Sickness and disability	97 214	96 500	95 994
10.2 Old age and survivors	163 719	169 384	173 948
10.3 Family and children	93 754	92 473	93 612
10.4 Unemployment	60 777	55 005	50 757
10.5 Housing	13 875	14 326	14 370
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	35 876	40 303	43 304
10.7 Social protection n.e.c.	10 181	10 091	10 502

Table 298 Expenditure of general government and its subsectors by function. 2016*

Expenditure	Counties	Municipalities	Social security funds	Central government	Transfers within general gov. sector	General government sector
DKK mio.						
Total	140 657	604 231	46 921	820 445	507 040	1 105 213
1. General public services	393	44 287	3	221 820	129 264	137 239
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, ext. affairs	71	762	-	27 301	735	27 399
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	16 433	-	16 433
1.3 General services	-	3 562	-	6 302	41	9 822
1.4 Basic research and R & D general public services	-	245	-	34 938	42	35 140
1.5 General public services n.e.c	144	17 671	-	1 308	1	19 122
1.6 Public debt transactions and transfers between diff. levels of govern.	179	22 048	3	135 538	128 444	29 324
2. Defence	-	244	-	23 456	8	23 692
2.1 Military defence etc.	-	-	-	22 826	-	22 826
2.2 Civil defence	-	244	-	630	8	866
3. Public order and safety	-	1 672	-	19 256	115	20 813
3.1 Police services	-	96	-	11 559	97	11 558
3.2 Fire protection services	-	1 576	-	-	-	1 576
3.3 Law courts	-	-	-	3 450	18	3 432
3.4 Prisons	-	-	-	3 913	-	3 913
3.5 Public order and safety n.e.c	-	-	-	335	-	335
4. Economic affairs	2 820	23 248	-	47 208	3 345	69 931
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	917	3 529	-	11 436	2 805	13 078
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-	-	-	3 438	-	3 438
4.3 Fuel and energy	-	45	-	8 493	-	8 538
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	15	6	-	-	-	21
4.5 Transport, communication, other industries	1 702	19 662	-	21 226	540	42 052
4.6 R & D Economic affairs	-	-	-	2 652	-	2 652
4.7 Economic affairs n.e.c	185	7	-	- 39	-	152
5. Environmental protection	582	4 234	-	4 355	60	9 111
5.1 Waste management	-	260	-	310	-	570
5.2 Wastewater management	-	187	-	-	-	187
5.3 Pollution abatement	410	33	-	673	44	1 074
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	172	1 649	-	2 647	15	4 453
5.5 R&D Environmental protection	-	-	-	488	-	488
5.6 Environmental protection n.e.c	-	2 105	-	237	1	2 341
6. Housing and community amenities	-	2 660	-	3 293	749	5 204
6.1 Housing development	-	2 660	-	2 995	741	4 915
6.2 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	-	-	-	298	8	290
7. Health	129 441	46 892	-	99 642	98 015	177 961
7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment	6 535	5 523	-	376	398	12 037
7.2 Outpatient services	14 511	9 980	-	286	-	24 776
7.3 Hospital services	98 170	28 786	-	2 837	3 500	126 292
7.4 Public health services	546	2 375	-	1 465	1 436	2 950
7.5 R & D Health	3 648	0	-	794	99	4 343
7.6 Health n.e.c	6 031	229	-	93 884	92 581	7 562
8. Recreation, culture and religion	40	16 623	-	20 477	582	36 557
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	-	7 280	-	858	1	8 137
8.2 Cultural services	40	9 099	-	10 329	581	18 886
8.3 Religious and other community services	-	244	-	8 967	-	9 211
8.4 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c	-	-	-	323	-	323
9. Education	140	63 219	-	84 799	5 942	142 215
9.1 Primary education	0	58 033	-	11 210	5 322	63 922
9.2 Youth-level education	47	1 338	-	36 204	142	37 446
9.3 Higher education	0	75	-	34 079	53	34 102
9.4 Adult and supplementary education	-	1 409	-	1 396	415	2 391
9.5 Education etc.	93	2 363	-	1 910	11	4 355
10. Social protection	7 241	401 151	46 918	296 139	268 961	482 488
10.1 Sickness and disability	2 857	93 803	-	34 028	34 694	95 994
10.2 Old age	2 418	146 122	-	155 973	130 717	173 795
10.3 Family and children	1 171	78 515	-	29 887	15 808	93 765
10.4 Unemployment	0	25 801	46 401	49 926	71 372	50 757
10.5 Housing	-	14 352	-	9 799	9 781	14 370
10.6 Social exclusion n.e.c.	462	34 312	430	13 694	5 594	43 304
10.7 Social protection n.e.c	333	8 247	86	2 832	998	10 502

Table 299

Subsidies

	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.	
I. Subsidies financed by Denmark, total	41 094	38 926
II. EU-schemes, total	8 244	8 347
II.1 EUs share of EU-schemes, total	7 404	7 702
II.2 Danish share of EU-schemes, total	840	645
III. Danish schemes, total	40 254	38 281
Subsidies, total	48 498	46 627
1. Subsidies on products, total	17 905	17 581
1.1 EU-schemes, total	119	68
1.1.1 Subsidies on export	0	0
1.1.2 Subsidies for low-fat milk, etc.	119	68
1.1.3 Other EU-schemes, subsidies on products	0	0
1.2 Danish schemes, total	17 786	17 513
1.2.1 Municipal housing for retired people, etc.	62	59
1.2.2 Refuse disposal and incineration	137	248
1.2.3 Train operator subsidy	4 525	4 424
1.2.4 Other municipal busservice and transport	3 206	3 282
1.2.5 Reduction of rates in public transport	312	416
1.2.6 Municipal properties	519	730
1.2.7 Public subsidies for regional theatres	179	180
1.2.8 Subsidies for magazines and periodicals	388	390
1.2.9 Subsidies for cultural purposes	253	285
1.2.10 Collecting schemes for tires and batteries	52	56
1.2.11 Subsidies on production of electricity	0	0
1.2.12 Subsidies for renewable energy (PSO)	7 925	7 198
1.2.13 Other subsidies on products n.e.c.	230	246
2. Other subsidies on production, total	30 593	29 046
2.1 EU-schemes, total	8 125	8 278
2.1.1 Single farm payment	4 501	4 066
2.1.2 Environmental subsidies	25	1
2.1.3 Subsidies on different agricultural products	98	179
2.1.4 Subsidies for agricultural arrangements	303	491
2.1.5 Subsidies for ecological production	219	462
2.1.6 Development and demonstration projects in farms	636	812
2.1.7 Subsidies related to forestry	41	38
2.1.8 Other EU-schemes, other subsidies on production	2 303	2 229
2.2 Danish schemes, total	22 468	20 768
2.2.1 Subsidies to pharmacists	193	258
2.2.2 Interest-guarantee and -cont. conc. housing conditions	2 843	2 379
2.2.3 Municipal subsidies for private sportscentres	368	348
2.2.4 Municipal subs. for theatres, orchestras, cinemas etc.	204	260
2.2.5 Public subsidies for regional orchestras	144	142
2.2.6 Employers' reimbursement system	3 064	3 065
2.2.7 Spending according to law on the counties land tax	240	240
2.2.8 Other municipal busservices and transport	1 501	1 545
2.2.9 Small service business support scheme	0	0
2.2.10 Subsidies to canteens	213	243
2.2.11 Subsidies for cultural purposes	360	365
2.2.12 Subsidy for replanting	3	12
2.2.13 Subsidy related to CO2	2	3
2.2.14 Flex and sheltered jobs	7 960	6 566
2.2.15 Activated recipients of social assistance benefit	153	130
2.2.16 Regional development	506	287
2.2.17 Better working environment and labour retention	0	49
2.2.18 The inclusive labour market	0	0
2.2.19 Mun. grant for running costs for soc. hous. estates	421	410
2.2.20 Municipal urban renewal	218	209
2.2.21 Business development	267	562
2.2.22 Development of competence and technology	433	595
2.2.23 Innovationsfonden	139	401
2.2.24 Wage subsidy for hiring insured unemployed	483	540
2.2.25 Other subsidies related to PSO	162	211
2.2.26 Other subsidies on production n.e.c.	2 592	1 950

Table 300 Current transfers to households from the general government sector

	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.	
Current transfers, total	352 425	355 536
Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	346 149	349 166
Civil servants' pensions	27 114	27 668
Old-age pension	122 591	126 339
Early retirement pension	41 241	40 512
Personal supplements	1 440	1 375
Other pensions	195	193
Early retirement pay, flex allowance and early retirement pay	15 461	13 677
Unemployment benefits	18 144	16 265
<i>Unemployment benefits, non-activated recipients</i>	15 644	14 873
<i>Unemployment benefits, activated recipients</i>	2 500	1 392
Other benefits to members of social security funds	527	234
Social assistance	19 827	19 644
<i>Social assistance, non-activated recipients</i>	14 681	13 857
<i>Social assistance, activated recipients</i>	5 146	5 786
Other cash benefits	7 844	9 302
Unemployment allowance	2 628	2 603
Working capacity allowance	3 237	4 860
Gross rehabilitation allowance	1 449	1 258
Sickness benefits	11 936	11 746
Maternity benefits	9 537	10 464
Holiday benefits	844	800
Child and youth allowances	0	0
Education subsidies	21 400	21 176
<i>State Education Fund</i>	20 485	20 328
<i>Scholarships and education subsidies</i>	915	848
Child benefits	2 286	2 273
Family allowance	14 519	14 594
Contribution to free places in daycare centres	2 880	2 846
Rent subsidies and rent allowance	14 242	14 321
The Employees' Guarantee Fund	488	430
Various (pay) compensations	696	763
Funeral benefits	126	144
Green check	4 197	4 331
Other social contributions	1 302	1 348
Other current transfers, total	6 276	6 369
Transportation	1 931	1 947
Index supplement	1 474	1 495
Free process and legal aid	459	473
Other transfers	2 412	2 454

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Table 301 Total taxation

	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	956 335	953 928
Distribution by type of tax:		
Income taxes, total	603 797	597 223
Personal income tax	527 890	510 771
State income tax	171 854	168 570
Municipality income tax	220 891	229 272
Special contribution to labour market funds	87 241	90 772
Tax on imp. income from owner-occupied dwelling	13 597	13 730
Other personal income taxes	34 307	8 427
Corporation tax	50 080	53 019
Real interest tax	22 827	33 433
Compulsory contrib. to social-security schemes	1 377	1 197
Social contributions from employees	826	737
Social contributions from employers	552	460
Other labour market contributions	5 894	5 878
Labour market contributions from employers	5 894	5 878
Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	49 358	48 584
Inheritance tax and gift tax	5 177	4 240
Motor vehicle weight duty	11 619	11 417
Taxes on real property	28 085	28 436
Media license	4 477	4 491
Other taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	-	-
Taxes on goods and services	292 688	299 580
VAT	189 974	196 244
Tax on wage totals	7 177	8 122
Customs and import duties	3 285	3 069
Taxes on specific goods	81 740	81 354
Vehicle registration duty	17 988	19 444
Energy taxes	45 426	44 026
Pollution duties	1 556	1 514
Tobacco duties	7 809	6 750
Duties on beer, wine and spirits	3 914	3 951
Other taxes on specific goods	5 048	5 669
Taxes on specific transactions	5 907	6 017
Stamp duty	5 878	5 986
Other taxes on specific transactions	28	31
Taxes on specific services	3 189	3 285
Tax on insurance of vehicles and leisure craft	1 655	1 657
Other taxes on specific services	1 534	1 628
Income from gambling monopolies	1 230	1 333
Other duties	186	156
Other production taxes	3 222	1 467
Distribution by receiving sub-sector		
Central government	703 498	692 667
Social security funds	542	450
Municipalities	248 977	257 708
Supranational authorities (EU)	3 319	3 103

www.statbank.dk/off12 and skat

Table 302 Taxation by national accounts distribution

	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.	
Total taxation	956 335	953 928
National accounts distribution:		
Danish schemes		
Taxes on production and imports	329 890	335 680
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	616 572	609 709
Social contributions	1 377	1 197
Capital taxes	5 177	4 240
EU schemes		
Taxes on production and import	3 319	3 103
	per cent	
Tax to GDP-ratio¹, total	47.2	46.3
Taxes on production and import	16.4	16.4
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	30.4	29.6
Compulsory contribution to social security	0.1	0.1
Taxes on capital	0.3	0.2

¹ Taxes and duties in percentage of gross domestic product.

Table 303 Bilateral official assistance to developing countries.

	2013	2014	2015
	DKK mio.		
Total	12 761	12 516	12 925
Africa	4 203	3 692	2 995
Asia	2 547	2 363	2 104
Europe	127	259	325
America	143	189	210
None-country-specific	5 741	6 012	7 291
Afghanistan	339	487	592
Mozambique	512	380	412
Kenya	305	279	348
Tanzania	502	398	309
Syria	269	308	305
Burkina Faso	261	396	280
Ghana	455	269	257
Middle East, regional	149	259	217
Uganda	315	288	199
Africa, regional	323	186	199
Zimbabwe	138	182	180
Mali	229	196	178
West Bank and Gaza Strip	227	171	174
Ukraine	36	54	170
Bolivia	112	163	161
Nepal	158	171	148
Bangladesh	188	202	143
Zambia	169	238	128
South Sudan	189	216	107
Pakistan	58	101	107
Somalia	149	204	101
Vietnam	220	185	92
Niger	74	59	86
Iraq	22	61	62
South of Sahara, regional	184	116	59
Yemen	90	37	54
Myanmar	427	142	50
Asia, regional	30	45	41
Ethiopia	69	95	41
Moldova	17	36	38
Tunisia	20	32	37
Indonesia	65	36	33
China (People's Republic of)	102	52	32
Sudan	71	47	30
Europe, regional	14	67	28
Kosovo	39	34	26
North & Central America, regional	19	23	23
Jordan	15	11	19
Mexico	0	0	18
Belarus	5	5	18

Source: OECD.STAT
<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLE2A>

Money and credit market

The money and credit markets

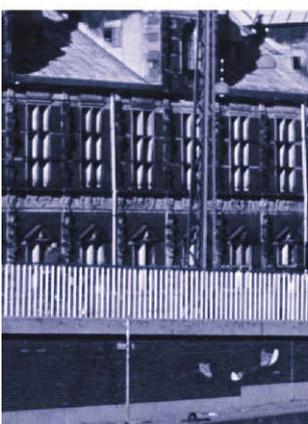
Interest rate and price changes

Securities

Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

Other financial intermediaries

Insurance companies and pension funds



The money and credit markets

Capital transfers from lenders to borrowers

A capital market is a market where financial products are traded, such as shares, bonds and credit. The market makes it possible to transfer capital from persons with a savings surplus to persons with a savings shortage. This allows the individual to time his investments and consumption in relation to his earnings.

A smooth payment mechanism

The purpose of the money market is to ensure a smooth payment mechanism so that transactions can be completed against payment without any major costs or difficulty. Thus, the money market concerns the liquidity applied for transfer of payments in connection with financial transactions. There is no clear dividing line between the money market and the capital market.

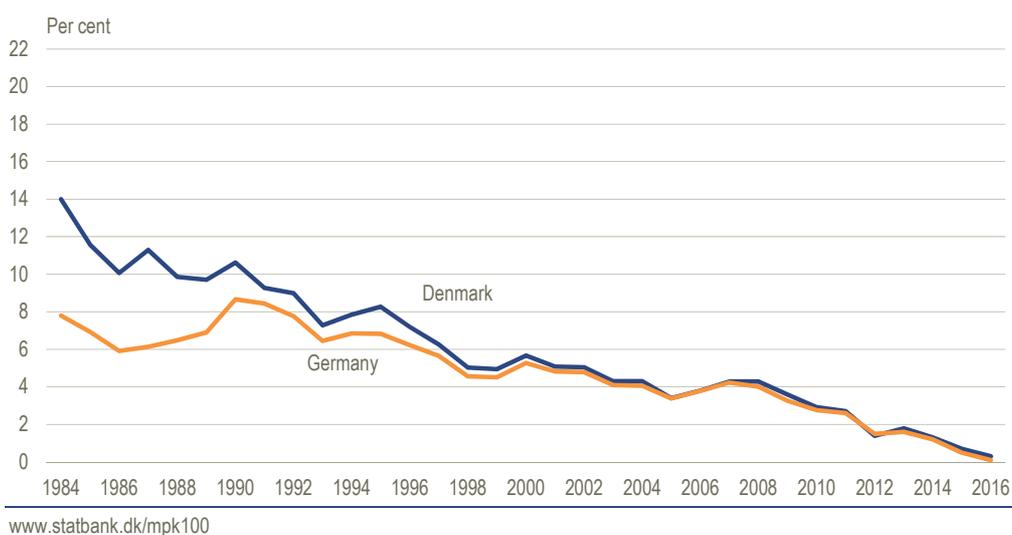
Interest rate and price changes

Increased internationalization

Since the early 1980s, the Danish financial markets have seen a distinct development towards deregulation, internationalization and increasing competition. Danish citizens can make foreign investments or raise loans abroad without major difficulty or costs.

The free movement of capital has together with a fixed exchange rate policy led to equalization of the prices (interest rates) of the financial products between the countries. In 1980, the difference between the Danish and German long-term bond interest rate was 10.6 percentage points. This difference has diminished until the beginning of the 1990's after which the two interest rates have developed in parallel. In 2016 the Danish long-term bond interest rate was 0.3 per cent and the German long-term bond interest rate 0.1 per cent.

Figure 1 Interest rate on 10-year government bonds



Long-term interest rate reached 21 per cent in 1982

The interest on a financial claim reflects the lender's compensation providing capital. A distinction is made between short-term and long-term interest rates, i.e. the interest rates on short-term and long-term claims. Usually, the banks' three-month CIBOR interest rate is applied as an indicator of the short-term interest rate, while the interest rate on ten-year government bonds often is the indicator of the long-term interest rate.

The short-term interest rate can be affected centrally. The central bank of Denmark (Danmarks Nationalbank) can adjust the volume and price of liquidity in relation to the banks. The interest that the banks receive from or pay to Danmarks Nationalbank influences the interest rates fixed by the banks vis-à-vis their customers.

The long-term interest rate reflects market-driven factors, first of all inflation and risk expectations. The longer the term of the claim, the greater influence will these factors have on the fixing of the interest rate. The long-term interest rate will usually be higher than the short-term interest rate.

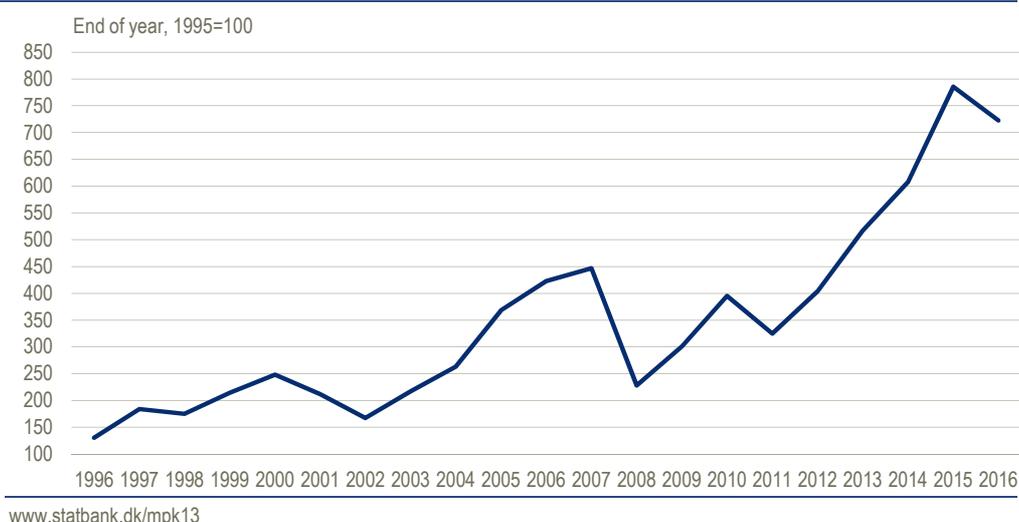
In 1982, the short-term interest rate was as high as 21 per cent per annum, partly because of high inflation expectations.

Shares are risky investments

A share is a certificate of ownership of a company. The value of the share depends above all on the expected future earnings of the company. Since future earnings are connected with great uncertainty, investing in shares may lead to both large losses and large gains. In addition to specific expectations of the company in question, the share price also reflects more general expectations of the particular industry and the economy at large.

Minor changes in market information may create substantial fluctuations in the market. The Danish stock market for listed companies is not as large as the bond market. It reflects the Danish corporate structure, which is characterised by many small and medium sized enterprises without the tradition found abroad of entering the stock market to finance their need for capital. In 2016, 140 companies were listed on the Stock Exchange.

Figure 2 OMXC, index of all listed shares at market value



Various indices are used as indicators of the development in the stock market. The most commonly used are the all-share index OMXC shown above, which shows the market value of all listed shares, and OMXC20 CAP, which is a weighted market value index of the 20 largest and most traded shares.

There has been a trend of increasing prices reflecting the trends in the international markets. However widespread decreases in the stock markets are observable in the Danish indices. The sharp drop in 2008 followed the financial crisis which started in October 2008 and the European Debt crisis has contributed to the latest widespread decrease in the markets. Since 2012 the stock markets worldwide has regained the losses from the latest crises.

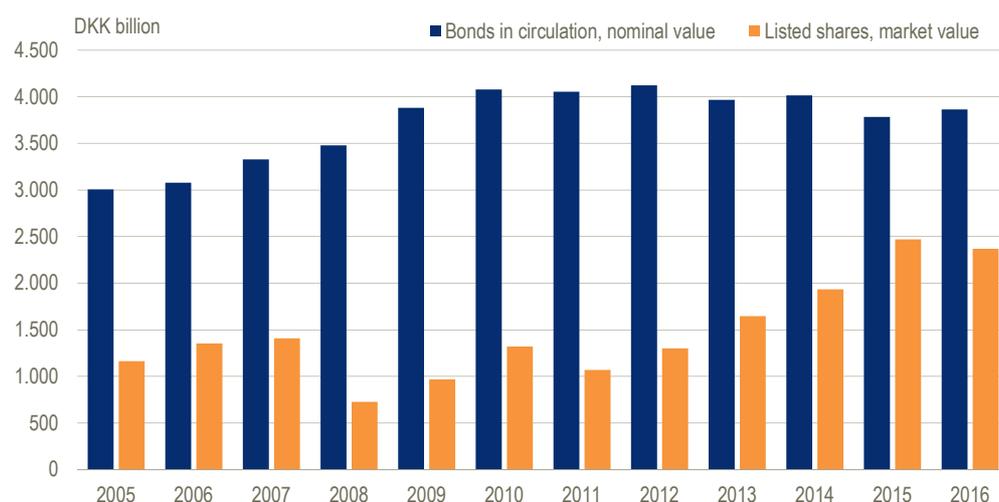
Securities

Danish mortgage bonds are internationally unique

Bonds are liquid, standardized debt instruments with low risk and a fixed repayment profile. Before the introduction of the euro, the Danish bond market was among the largest in Europe¹. The market is dominated by government bonds and mortgage bonds. Mortgage bonds are secured by real property and have long maturity (up to 30 years). The Danish mortgage bonds are unique to the Danish market in terms of their role in relation to home financing.

In addition to the security in real property, the relatively high degree of security relates to the terms and conditions associated with the loan assessment by the mortgage credit institutes concerning lending limits, maturity and accumulation of reserve funds. At the end of 2016, about 23 per cent of the total bond volume was owned by foreign investors. In recent years, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in mortgage bonds. Thus, 22 per cent of mortgage bonds were held by foreigners at the end of 2016 compared to about 5 per cent in 1996.

Figure 3 Shares and bonds traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange



www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

¹ Following the introduction of the euro on 1 January 1999, the euro markets are no longer divided into regions, but constitute a single market.

Banks and mortgage-credit institutes

The Central Bank purchased foreign currency to keep the krone rate stable

The rate of the Danish krone depends on the supply and demand for foreign currencies. The demand for foreign currency increases at import payments and capital exports (e.g. when Danes purchase foreign securities or make investments abroad). Conversely, export payments and capital imports will increase the demand for Danish kroner. An increased demand for foreign currency will force the exchange rate upwards and the rate of Danish kroner will decrease.

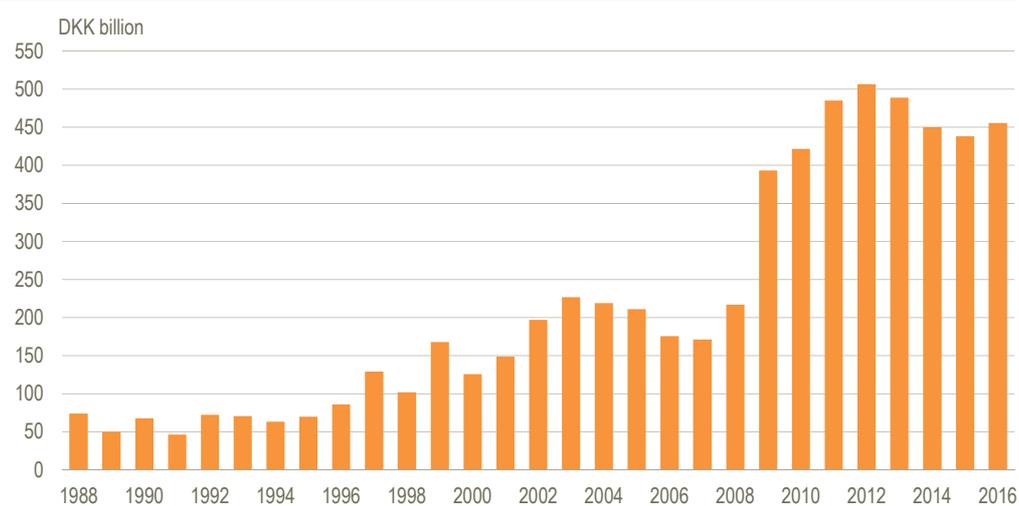
Danmarks Nationalbank trades in the foreign exchange market with a view to stabilize the krone rate through purchases and sales of foreign currency against Danish kroner. Thus, the primary purpose of foreign exchange reserves is to enable Danmarks Nationalbank to use intervention as a tool to maintain a stable exchange rate between the krone and the euro. Purchases of Danish kroner thus tend to strengthen the krone rate, while sales of Danish kroner, i.e. purchases of foreign currency, tend to weaken the krone rate.

The volume of the Danish foreign exchange reserves has increased substantially since the early 1990s to 2003. This indicates that in the past decade Danmarks Nationalbank has made more purchases than sales of foreign currency in net terms to keep the krone rate down. In the period 2003 – 2008 the volume of the foreign exchange reserves decreased.

Marked increase in foreign exchange reserves in recent years

In the latest period the volume has increased, because of the difference in interest rates between Denmark and especially the Euro-area. As the interest rates have fallen in general, even small differences have made it attractive for foreign investors to invest in Danish securities. This has increased the demand for Danish kroner. The Central Bank has purchased foreign currency in order to stabilize the exchange rate.

Figure 4 Foreign exchange reserve



Source data: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Denmark participating in ERM II

Since 1 January 1999, Denmark has participated in an exchange-rate co-operation with the European Central Bank (ECB) for the EU member states, which do not participate in the European Monetary Union. In the agreement called ERM II (Exchange Rate Mechanism II) Denmark is accompanied by Lithuania. The purpose of ERM II is to retain the exchange rates within the agreed fluctuation band on +/- 15 per cent in relation to the central rate. Denmark has a narrower fluctuation band on +/- 2.25 per cent in relation to the central rate. In case of extraordinary pressure on the krone, in addition to selling some of its foreign exchange reserve Denmark may draw on an intervention credit/euro account with the ECB. Thus, the ERM contributes to stabilizing the krone rate in relation to the European currencies and the euro, but not in relation to other major currencies such as the US-dollar or the yen.

Money as a means of payment

Today, the function of money as a means of payment is based exclusively on trust. If a seller is to accept money as payment for his product, he must be able to trust that others will also accept money as the means of payment. In case of high inflation, the value of money as a means of payment will drop.

Figure 5 Dankort (debit card) sales and notes and coins in circulation

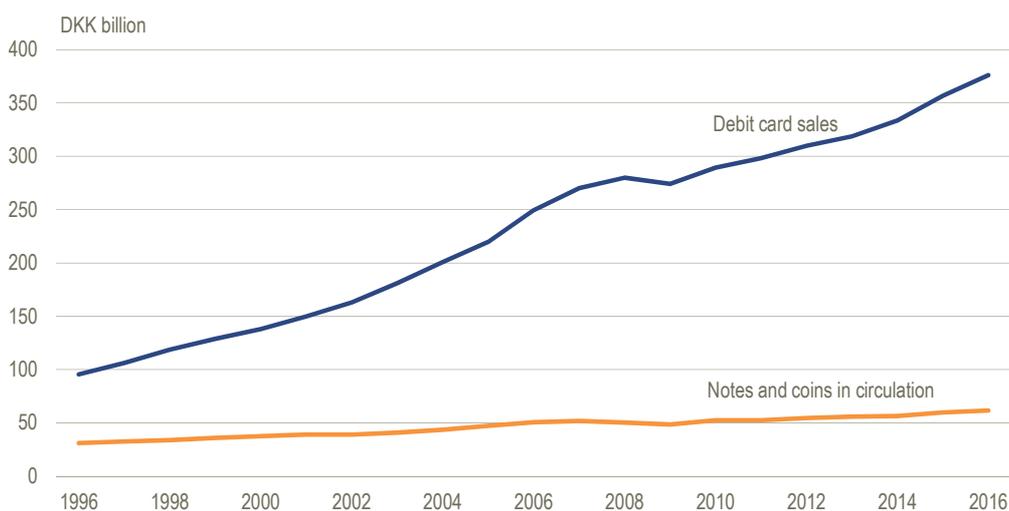


Table 321 and 323

Until 1931, the value of notes and coins could be converted into gold at Danmarks Nationalbank. Although the gold convertibility was subsequently abolished, the gold standard existed formally until 1971. This implied that Danmarks Nationalbank had a duty to maintain gold reserves corresponding to the value of notes and coins in circulation. Today, money is still claims against Danmarks Nationalbank, but these claims are no longer covered by the gold reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank.

Difficult to estimate the money stock

It is increasingly difficult to estimate the amount of liquidity available in the Danish society. Because of the use of Dankort (debit card), various types of accounts related to the Dankort have become just as liquid as notes and coins. At the same time, certain credit facilities may be connected to the Dankort, just as foreign banks may provide credit facilities to Danish citizens. Because of Denmark's position as a small, open economy with free capital movements, the role of the money stock as a monetary policy target figure is no longer as important as before.

Banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities still separate

Since the early 1980s, the business areas in the financial sector have overlapped. Today, banks offer their customers pension schemes that are very similar to the schemes offered by life insurance companies. However, it is still prohibited to carry on banking, mortgage lending and insurance activities in one and the same company.

New legislation made it possible to set up holding companies and intercompany ownership among the financial companies. This implies that a mortgage credit institute may own a bank and vice versa. As a result, the capital market has seen a number of mergers and group formations

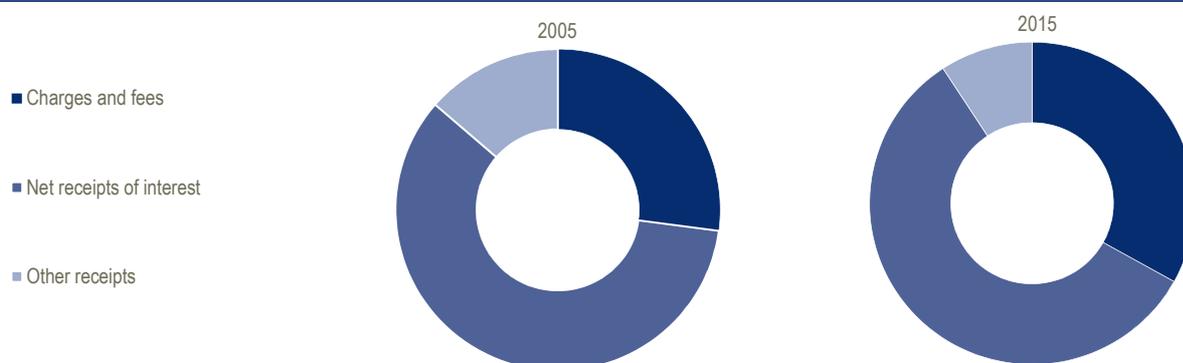
Few large and many small banks

The banking sector handles functions in connection with payment and credit transfers, securities trading and related services. Despite the mergers among the major banks in recent years, a large number of small banks remain. At the end of 2015, 80 banks were registered, of which the two largest account for 70 per cent of the balance sheet total in the sector.

The lending activity in the banking sector is often in focus because it is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and may be seen as an indicator of growth in for example consumption and investing activities. The interest margin, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates, also attracts attention. However, a significant proportion of the banks' earnings derive from charges and fees.

Figure 6

The banks' earnings by type



www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Lending activity of mortgage credit institutes depends on interest changes

In Denmark, only mortgage credit institutes may carry on mortgage credit activities. Mortgage credit activities mean lending against registered security in real property based on the issue of mortgage bonds. Presently, there are seven players in the market. The lending activity is primarily influenced by the development in interest rates. Upward or downward fluctuations will trigger waves of remortgaging, where borrowers seek to convert their loans to obtain more favourable terms.

Other financial intermediaries

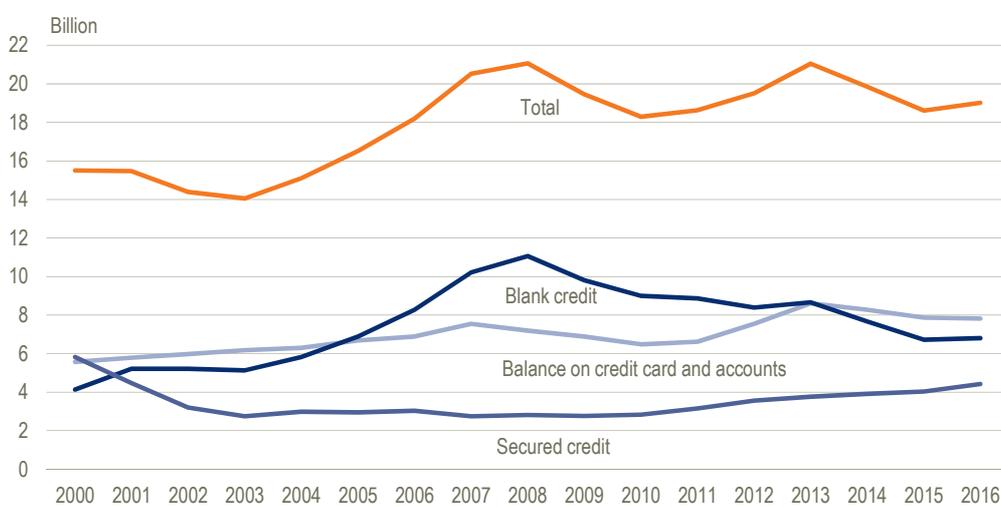
Consumer credit

In addition to banks and mortgage credit institutes, credit is offered to Danish consumers by finance companies. There was a sharp increase in total consumer credit until the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008. Over a 5-year period con-

sumer credit increased by 50 per cent from DKK 14 billion by the end of 2003 to DKK 21 billion by the end of 2008.

The increase was primarily boosted by the Danes' use of blank credit, which is an unsecured personal loan. The use of blank credit has been steadily falling since the global financial crisis. In the period from 2011 to 2013 the total consumer credit has increased again. This is mainly due to increased withdrawals from retailer credit cards and account cards, which cover all types of lending to which a secured or unsecured retailer credit card or account card is attached. A large part of the drop in 2014 and 2015 in the total consumer credit is due to changes in the number of companies in the sector for non-bank consumer credit companies. In 2016 the total consumer credit increased to DKK 19 billion.

Figure 7 Consumer credit, end of year



www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Vigorous expansion in investment associations

An investment association is an association that invests the funds received as contributions from its members. The members are often small savers, but may also be life insurance companies, pension funds and foundations. The advantages of acting jointly are lower administrative costs and enhanced possibilities for risk diversification. The investment associations have expanded vigorously over the past few years. The balance sheet total has increased from DKK 290 billion at the end of 2002 to DKK 845 billion at the end of 2015.

Insurance companies and pension funds

Increasing share of personal savings with insurance companies and pension funds

Distinction is made between non-life insurance and life and pension insurance. The different types of insurance may not be offered by the same company, but may be connected through inter-company ownership. Particularly the life and pension insurance business has increased in recent years.

Due to the development of labour market pension schemes and various forms of tax privileges in connection with pension contributions, an ever-increasing share of personal savings are managed by the pension funds and life insurance companies, which have thereby become important players in the financial markets.

Table 304 Owners of quoted shares and unit trust certificates. 2016

Share prices. end of year	Non-financial corporations			Financial corporations	Foreigns corporations	Total
	Manufacturing etc.	Transport, postal services and telecommunications	Other corporations			
Owners ¹						
	DKK billion					
Total	858.2	112.5	1 005.7	1 686.5	58.6	3 721.6
Non-financial corporations	135.5	13.0	271.3	145.4	2.9	568.1
Financial corporations	37.4	12.8	84.8	285.9	33.7	454.6
Insurance and pension funds corporations	17.8	3.6	30.9	458.1	2.8	513.2
General government	56.6	0.0	19.2	27.7	0.6	104.1
Households ²	109.9	10.5	117.7	515.4	16.6	770.1
Non-profit institutions serving households	2.4	0.4	6.8	28.0	1.0	38.6
Sector unknown	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Abroad	498.5	72.3	475.1	225.9	1.0	1 272.7

¹ Owners are defined as account holders with the Danish Securities Centre. ² Households consists of privately owned enterprises, employees, pensioners etc.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdk

Table 305 Share index

OMXC-index	2015	2016
End of the year	end of 1995 =100	
Total	786	723
Energy	74	70
Materials	227	392
Manufacturing	411	485
Discretionary	117	119
Consumer goods	201	176
Health Care	3 113	2 342
Finance	499	544
ICT	1 297	1 286
Telecommunication	111	117
Utilities	122	125

Source: Copenhagen Stock Exchange
www.statbank.dk/mpk13

Table 306 Quoted bonds in circulation by holder sector. 2016

Nominal value at the end of the year	Central government bonds, etc.	Bonds issued by mortgage banks etc. ¹	Other quoted bonds ²	Total
DKK mio.				
Total	610 209	3 066 510	155 748	3 832 467
Non-financial corporations	3 898	97 356	10 705	111 959
Financial corporations	83 219	1 572 197	81 811	1 737 227
Monetary financial institutions	35 978	1 038 749	49 599	1 124 326
Other financial institutions	47 241	533 448	32 212	612 901
Insurance and pension funds corporations	266 440	610 053	18 040	894 533
General government	63 225	57 084	8 647	128 956
Central government	63 554	14 213	2 749	80 516
Local government	-340	41 635	5 861	47 156
Social security funds	5	819	30	854
Households	1 087	33 817	9 254	44 158
Non-profit institutions serving households	483	16 640	870	17 993
Sector unknown	65	70	9	144
Abroad	191 792	679 293	26 412	897 497

¹ Bonds issued by mortgage banks and bonds issued by other institutions that issue bonds. ² Local government bonds, bonds issued by the Ship Credit Fund of Denmark, debentures, foreign bonds and CMO bonds.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnvpdks

Table 307 Financial sector, main figures

	2014			2015		
	Balance	Companies	Employees	Balance	Companies	Employees
	DKK bio.	number		DKK bio.	number	
Total	12 411	328	62 174	12 017	318	60 600
Banks	4 049	84	37 851	3 614	80	37 193
Mortgage banks	3 718	7	4 380	3 647	7	4 160
The ship Credit fund of Denmark	69	1	62	65	1	67
Securities and broking companies	2	41	541	3	39	538
Investment trusts	770	49	...	843	51	...
Investment funds (big) ¹	0,6	4	128	0,6	4	134
Investment funds (small) ¹	1,2	10	217	1,3	11	209
Non-life insurance companies	206	75	13 533	202	71	13 234
Life insurance companies	2 013	19	3 314	2 074	18	3 055
Non-occupational pension funds	646	16	210	672	15	215
Company pension funds	59	19	27	60	18	28
ATP, LD, AES and SP	877	3	1 911	835	3	1 767

¹ Large - with licence to carry out securities trading activities. Small - without licence to carry out securities trading activities.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk55

Table 308 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank

	2015	2016
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
Net interest receivable	1 877	-51
Market value adjustment	2 128	3 724
Dividend on investments	263	957
Other income	5	4
Costs including depreciation	-678	-706
Net profit of the year	3 595	3 928
Balance sheet		
Assets, total		
Stock of gold	15 490	17 491
Special drawing rights in the IMF	19 601	16 655
Foreign assets	405 502	424 894
Lending	3 502	3 530
Securities	33 689	33 110
Other assets	3 903	2 260
Liabilities , total		
Notes in circulation	64 215	64 913
Coin in circulation	5 951	6 010
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights	14 507	14 512
Foreign liabilities	3 084	3 004
Deposits	160 930	217 481
Other liabilities	3 872	6 581
The Central Government	158 244	111 772
Equity capital	70 884	73 667

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/mpk38

Table 309 Discount rate of Danmarks Nationalbank

Discount rate		Discount rate		Discount rate	
		per cent			
1995		17 March	3.50	7 June	4.00
8 March	6.00	28 April	3.75	2008	
6 July	5.75	9 June	4.25	4 July	4.25
3 August	5.50	1 September	4.50	8 October	4.50
25 August	5.00	6 October	4.75	7 November	4.00
9 November	4.75	2001		5 December	3.50
15 December	4.25	14 May	4.50	2009	
1996		31 August	4.25	16 January	2.75
25 January	4.00	18 September	3.75	6 March	2.00
7 March	3.75	9 November	3.25	3 April	1.75
19 April	3.25	2002		11 May	1.40
1997		6 December	2.75	8 June	1.20
10 October	3.50	2003		14 August	1.10
1998		7 Marts	2.50	28 August	1.00
6 May	4.00	6 June	2.00	2010	
29 May	3.75	2005		15 January	0.75
21 September	4.25	2 December	2.25	2011	
5 November	4.00	2006		7 April	1.00
4 December	3.50	3 March	2.50	8 July	1.25
1999		9 June	2.75	4 November	1.00
4 February	3.25	4 August	3.00	9 December	0.75
9 April	2.75	6 October	3.25	2012	
5 November	3.00	8 December	3.50	1 June	0.25
2000		2007		6 July	0.00
4 February	3.25	9 March	3.75		

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnrentm

Table 310 Profit and loss account and balance sheet of Danish banks

End of year	2014	2015
Number of banks	84	80
Antal ansatte, ultimo året	37 851	37 193
	DKK mio.	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	72 899	59 800
÷Interest expenses	25 577	15 327
Net income from interest, net	47 322	44 473
+Share dividends	2 914	1 454
+Charges and commissions income	29 302	31 714
÷Charges and commissions expenses	6 036	6 219
Net income from charges and commissions	73 502	71 422
+Revaluation of securities and foreign exchange	-2 295	2 567
+Other ordinary income	7 958	3 092
Profit/loss on financial items	79 165	77 081
÷Staff and administrative expenses	46 942	46 119
÷Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	13 093	7 220
÷Other operating expenses	1 209	1 112
÷Depreciations and provisions, net	12 468	5 608
+Adjustments of shares	10 773	11 333
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	16 227	28 355
+Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
Profit/loss before tax	16 227	28 354
÷Tax	2 160	4 477
Profit/loss for the year	14 067	23 877
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	4 014 610	3 577 950
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	428 775	303 453
Loans	1 651 838	1 640 305
Bonds, etc.	1 039 317	823 273
Shares, etc.	26 579	41 850
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprises	158 923	161 873
Intangible assets	15 371	11 662
Tangible assets	14 923	12 121
Other assets	678 882	583 413
Liabilities, total	4 014 610	3 577 950
Liabilities to credit institutions, etc.	648 097	475 846
Deposits	1 794 846	1 669 587
Issued bonds, etc.	336 877	378 441
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	850 517	662 065
Provisions for liabilities and charges	12 610	58 813
Capital deposits	67 004	12 122
Equity capital	304 659	319 969

Note: Excluding the banks in Greenland.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk39

Table 311 Banks' domestic lending and deposits. 2016

	Deposits ¹	Lending ¹
	— mio. kr. —	
Total	1 559 443	1 231 275
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 796	68 903
Mining and quarrying	2 719	828
Manufacturing	33 091	53 453
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8 505	14 832
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4 573	2 532
Construction	24 571	22 388
Wholesale and retail trade	37 813	63 172
Transportation and storage	15 236	17 475
Accommodation and food service activities	4 829	7 091
Information and communication	19 596	7 098
Financial and insurance activities	350 061	335 372
Real estate activities	71 536	107 048
Professional, scientific and technical activities	64 483	39 475
Administrative and support activities	14 807	22 974
Public administration and defence	10 120	34 575
Education	7 576	2 745
Human health and social work activities	18 410	8 127
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6 407	2 854
Other service activities	30 479	5 716
Activities of households as employers	182	712
Activities of extra-territorial organisations and bodies	336	1
Households	812 318	413 899
Activity not stated	1	5

¹ Outstanding at the end of year.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 312 Long-term savings schemes with deposit accounts of Danish banks

End of year	2014	2015	Percentage change in relation to previous year
	— DKK mio. —		per cent
Specific deposit accounts. total	208 348	210 640	1.1
Index-linked pension savings	5 643	4 737	-16.1
Capital-pension accounts	70 069	70 175	0.2
Savings accounts for children	14 213	14 008	-1.4
Private pension schemes	1 374	1 293	-5.9
Investment-fund accounts	1	1	-33.2
Business establishment savings	831	827	-0.5
Home-savings contracts	359	297	-17.3
Instalment-pension accounts	108 667	111 258	2.4
Savings accounts for education	41	32	-22.0
Premium lottery accounts	7 125	7 940	11.4
Market fluctuation adjustment accounts	25	72	190.3

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

www.statbank.dk/mpk43

Table 313 Mortgage banks

	2014	2015
Number of institutions	7	7
	----- DKK mio. -----	
Profit and loss account		
+Interest income	93 677	86 939
+Interest xpenses	71 418	63 252
Net income from interest	22 259	23 686
+Charges and commissions receivable	-2 012	-2 275
Net income from charges and commissions	20 247	21 411
+Expenditure of the personnel administration and other operating expenses	4 835	4 965
+Depreciation and provisions on loans	4 905	4 023
+Adjustment of capital interest	-1 120	2 063
+Other ordinary receipts	63	105
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	9 450	14 591
+Extraordinary receipts (net)	...	...
+Tax	2 307	3 098
Profit/loss for the year	7 143	11 493
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	3 718 335	3 647 170
Claims on credit institutions, etc.	782 927	733 881
Loans	2 634 958	2 651 581
Bonds and shares, etc.	240 600	205 751
Holdings in associated and affiliated enterprices	31 709	36 406
Intangible assets	3 037	220
Tangible assets	649	516
Other assets	24 455	18 815
Liabilities, total	3 718 335	3 647 170
Liabilities to credit institutions	698 974	665 453
Issued bonds, etc.	2 739 584	2 719 582
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	94 066	67 804
Provisions for liabilities and charges	723	620
Capital deposits	16 505	12 907
Equity capital	168 483	180 804

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk47

Table 314 Major finance companies, factoring and other loans

	Total activities		Status	
	2014	2015	Ult. 2014	Ult. 2015
	DKK mio.			
Factoring	37 667	26 196	7 416	7 395
Other loans	13 617	15 324	40 078	42 261

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk57

Table 315 Major finance companies, leasing

	2014	2015
Activities in the year	DKK mio.	
Total	17 251	20 439
Industrial equipment	2 918	3 689
Edp and office equipment	1 271	1 035
Lorries and vans	6 240	7 804
Passengercars	4 064	5 532
Vessels, aircraft, railway material	14	20
Buildings	1 142	795
Other	1 602	1 563
Status at end of year	39 324	42 259

Source: Individual finance company
www.statbank.dk/mpk31

Table 316 Life assurance companies

	2014	2015
Number of companies	19	18
Profit and loss account	————— DKK mio. —————	
A: Insurance activities		
+ Premiums net of reinsurance	108 414	115 836
+ Allocated investment return transferred from the technical account	166 080	44 923
Receipts from insurance activities	274 494	160 759
± Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	105 875	97 313
± Change in life assurance provisions	156 588	55 228
± Administrative expenses	4 457	4 155
± Change in bonus equalization provisions	4 847	1 668
+ Result from sickness and accident insurance	374	-857
Result from insurance activities	3 101	1 538
B: Investment activities		
+ Result from investment activities	192 238	51 218
± Tax on pensions yield	26 159	6 295
± Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	159 695	42 928
± Yield on investments carried forward to sickness and accident insurance	4 377	1 023
Result from investment activities	2 007	972
C: Total activities		
+ Result from primary operation	5 108	2 510
+ Other ordinary receipts, net	1 030	1 185
+ Extraordinary receipts, net	0	0
± Taxes	1 700	1 690
Net result for the year	4 438	2 006
D: Increase in equity capital		
+ Net result of the year	4 438	2 006
± Dividends, etc.	837	898
Increase in equity capital, total	3 601	1 108
Balance sheets		
Assets total	2 013 190	2 074 072
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	3 645	3 406
Bonds	515 704	514 934
Shares and other capital holdings	439 242	445 986
Loans	176 819	152 354
Other	15 214	4 888
B: Other assets	862 566	952 504
Liabilities, total	2 013 190	2 074 072
Equity capital	61 121	59 116
Provisions	1 656 191	1 717 696
Other liabilities	295 878	297 260

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk50 and mpk51

Table 317 Accounts of non-life insurance companies

	2014	2015
Number of companies	75	71
Profit and loss account	DKK mio.	
A: Insurance activities		
+Gross premiums written, net of reinsurance	61 932	61 254
+Technical interest	108	-31
Receipts from insurance activities	62 040	61 223
+Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	43 410	43 880
+Administrative expenses	10 936	10 972
+Other insurance technical items	505	449
Result from insurance activities	7 189	5 922
B: Investment activities		
+Result from investment activities	6 786	3 338
C: Total activities		
Result from primary operation	13 975	9 260
+Other ordinary receipts, net	-546	-303
+Extraordinary receipts, net	960	583
+Taxes	2 174	1 387
Net result for the year	12 215	8 152
D: Increase in equity capital		
Net result for the year	12 215	8 152
+Balancing items	3 126	2 353
+Capital injection	30	40
Increase, total	15 371	10 545
+Dividends, etc.	4 082	1 478
Increase in equity capital, total	11 289	9 067
Balance sheets		
Assets, total	205 619	202 144
A: Investment assets		
Land and buildings	5 503	10 210
Bonds	109 830	35 679
Shares and other capital holdings	57 778	43 572
Loans	2 260	84 419
Other	678	0
B: Other assets	29 570	28 264
Liabilities, total	205 619	202 144
Equity, total	80 374	74 634
Provisions	104 153	105 041
Other liabilities	21 092	22 469

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk52 and [mpk53](http://www.statbank.dk/mpk53)

Table 318 Non-life insurance by type

	Premiums		Compensation	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	DKK mio.			
Total	67 525	67 229	46 906	48 199
Total commercial insurance	17 027	16 481	11 657	12 540
Workmen's compensation	2 994	2 964	1 275	1 479
Buildings	6 161	6 147	4 719	4 451
Contents (other than stock and machinery)	2 912	2 760	1 793	3 312
Professional liability	2 377	2 314	2 104	1 565
Marine and transport	1 174	1 079	874	775
Aviation	0	25	-3	-1
Other commercial insurance	1 407	1 192	895	959
Total private insurance	16 378	16 303	11 835	11 610
Householder's comprehensive	5 407	5 425	4 064	3 772
Homeowner's comprehensive	7 166	7 083	5 247	5 315
Weekend cottages	912	910	604	563
Change of ownership insurance	295	317	281	278
Other private insurance	2 598	2 568	1 638	1 682
Total personal accident insurance	12 390	12 653	8 812	10 265
Health insurance	1 484	1 557	1 139	1 270
Single accident and sickness	10 756	10 970	7 565	8 933
Professional disability	150	126	108	62
Total motor vehicle insurance	19 310	19 146	13 407	12 448
Third-party liability	6 585	6 164	5 374	4 099
Vehicle (own damage)	12 725	12 982	8 033	8 349
Credit and suretyship	402	417	78	-239
Touristassistance and Legal aid insurance	1 151	1 292	768	1 046
Total direct business	66 658	66 292	46 557	47 670
Total indirect business	867	937	349	528

Note: Premiums and claims are listed as reserve regulating gross amounts. Indirect business is the reinsurance received, which each insurance company has taken over from other insurance companies.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
www.statbank.dk/mpk54

Table 319 Pension funds

	Intersectoral pension funds		Corporate pension funds	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Number of members	757 816	790 780	13 765	13 330
Working members	611 702	637 724	3 293	2 988
Retired members	123 644	130 283	7 832	7 807
Retired spouses	14 595	15 024	1 952	1 926
Children who receive children's pension	7 875	7 749	688	609
	DKK mio			
Current annual pension, total	10 379	15 503	...	...
Pension for members	9 322	13 867	...	...
Pension for spouses	903	1 367	...	...
Pension for children	154	269	...	...
Miscellaneous income				
Member contributions	20 276	20 735	356	258
Of which extraordinary contributions	1 519	1 675	72	15
Interest income and profits	13 043	12 555	1 693	1 235
Miscellaneous expenditure¹				
Pensions	19 297	14 159	1 703	1 663
Retirement allowances	1 450	1 190	72	15
Assets, total	646 091	671 570	59 433	59 821
Central government bonds ¹	18 543	13 292	9 916	7 849
Other bonds ¹	5 792	5 172	17 622	17 198
Mortgage credit bonds, etc. ¹	73 589	65 990	11 687	14 302
Cash at bank and in hand	6 549	6 401	259	303
Mortgage credits	6	3	1 486	2 393
Loans with other collateral	43 195	50 391	0	455
Other assets	498 417	530 321	18 463	17 321
Premium reserves	433 642	438 247	43 040	41 199

Note: The financial year for certain pension funds does not coincide with the calendar year.

Source: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority

¹ Book value.

www.statbank.dk/mpk49

Table 320 Denmark's gold and foreign exchange reserve		
End of year	2015	2016
	DKK billion	
Danmarks Nationalbanks gold stock	15.5	17.5
Danmarks Nationalbanks foreign assets	405.5	424.9
Claims on the International Valuta Fund	19.6	16.7
Other loans	-3.1	-3.5
The foreign exchange reserve	437.5	455.6

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 321 Money stock		
	2015	2016
	DKK billion	
Money stock	1 157.5	1 230.8
Notes and coins outside the banking sector	59.8	61.6
Deposit in banks and savings banks	1 097.7	1 169.2
-Demand deposits	983.8	1 069.8
-Agreement deposits ¹	113.9	99.4

¹ Includes, e.g. deposits at notice and time deposits.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Table 322 Consumer credit		
End of year	2015	2016
	DKK mio.	
Total	18 614	19 023
Balance on credit and account cards	7 862	7 808
Of which, petrol companies	1 408	1 422
Blank credit	6 714	6 800
Secured credit	4 037	4 415

Source: Each individual financing company
and credit card company
www.statbank.dk/mpk30

Table 323 Danish electronic payment card system

	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016
	thousands				
Number of cards	4 010	4 921	5 288	5 788	5 818
Transaction	796 394	1 032 171	1 113 270	1 212 417	1 291 261
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	279 897	318 800	333 581	356 805	376 961

Source: NETS
www.statbank.dk/mpk41

Table 324 Exchange rates

Currency		2015	2016
		DKK	
Pound sterling	GBP	1 028.24	910.57
Bulgarian lev	BGN	381.36	380.67
Norwegian krone	NOK	83.43	80.18
Polish zloty	PLN	178.27	170.68
Swiss franc	CHF	698.88	683.13
Swedish krona	SEK	79.74	78.63
Czech koruna	CZK	27.35	27.54
Hungarian forint	HUF	2.41	2.39
EU common currency	EUR	745.86	744.52
US dollars	USD	672.69	673.27
Australian dollars	AUD	505.34	500.87
Brazilian real	BRL	204.59	194.51
Canadian dollars	CAD	526.42	508.23
Hong Kong dollars	HKD	86.77	86.73
Japanese yen	JPY	5.56	6.21
Chinese yuan renminbi	CNV	107.04	101.29
Singapore dollars	SGD	489.13	487.57
Effective rate of DKK 1980 = 100		99.20	100.80

Note: The rate is the annual average.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/DNVALA

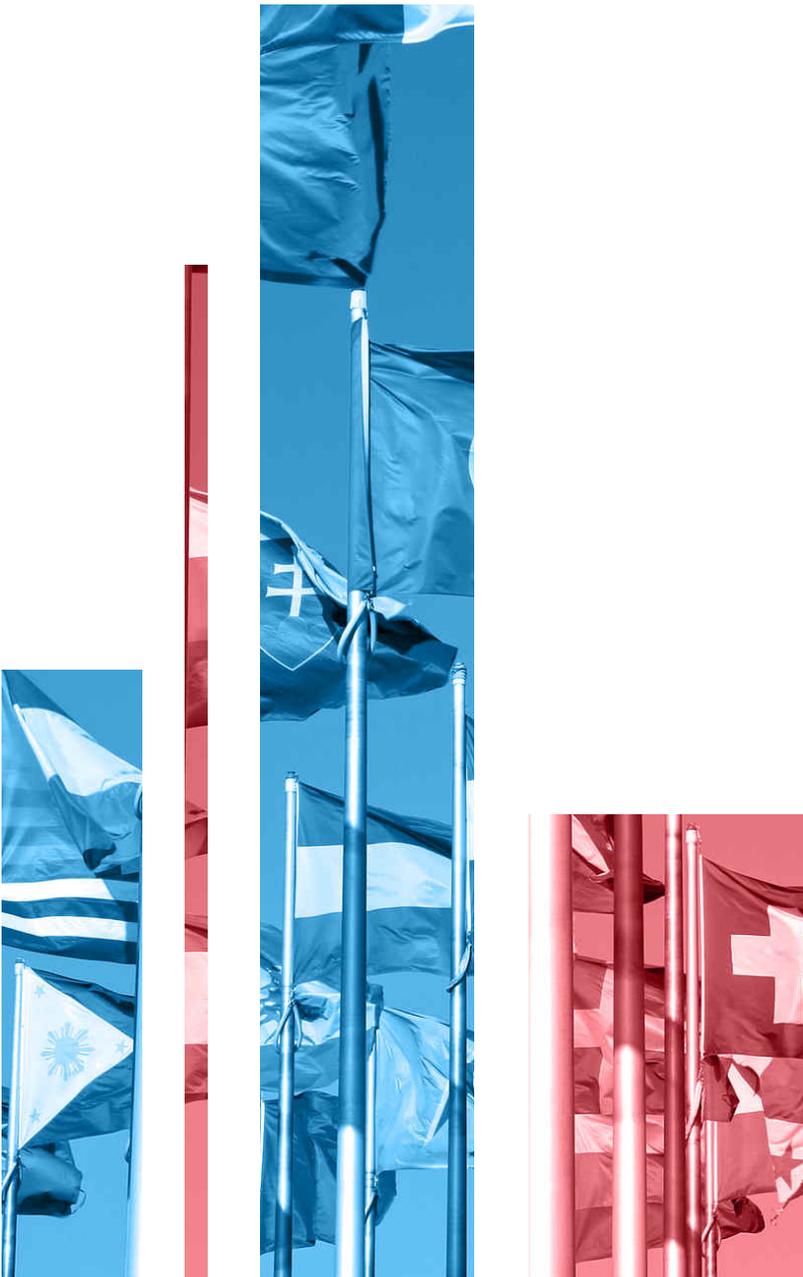
External economy

Development in Denmark's total external trade

External trade in goods

External trade in services

Balance of payments



Developments in Denmark's total external trade

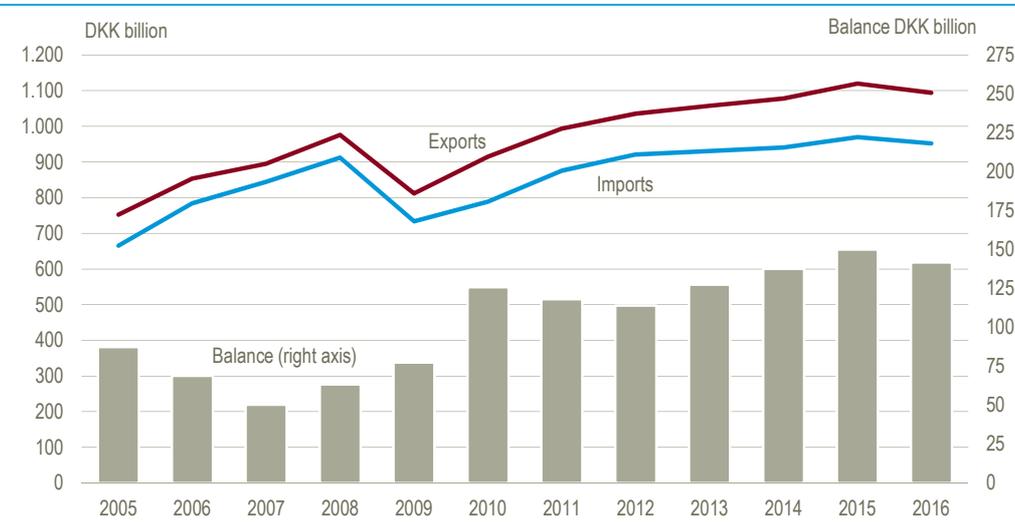
Decrease in external trade in 2016

There was a sharp fall in Denmark's total exports and imports in 2009 due to the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic slowdown. In 2011 Danish exports had reverted to the same level as that of 2008, for imports that was the case in 2012. In 2016 there was a DKK 25 billion decrease in total exports of goods and services and a DKK 17 billion decrease on imports.

Large external surplus

Since 1987, Denmark's total exports of goods and services have exceeded total imports and thereby resulting in surplus on the balance of goods and services over the entire period. The development in imports and exports after 2008 resulted in large surplus on the trade balance. Despite decrease in 2011 and 2012 the surplus on the balance of goods and services rose from DKK 77.4 billion in 2009 to DKK 150.0 billion in 2015. In 2016 the surplus was DKK 141.7 billion.

Figure 1 External trade in goods and services



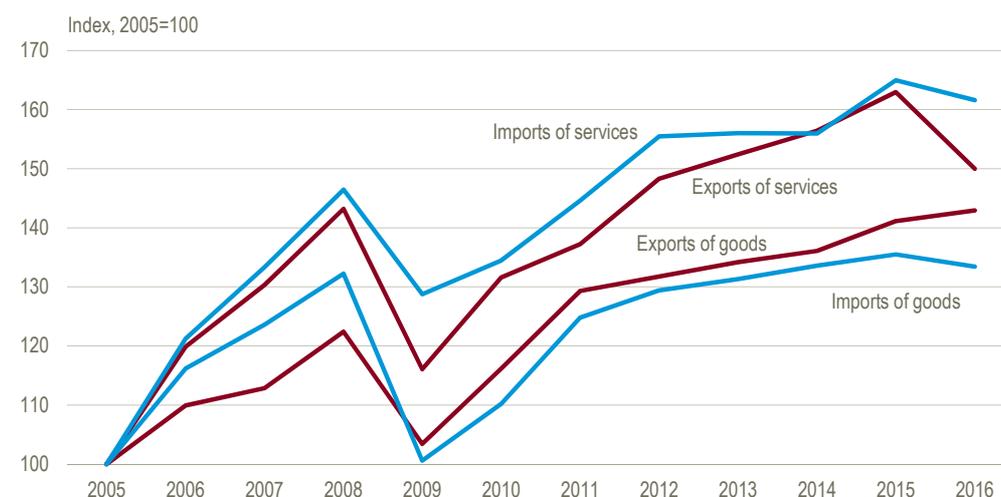
www.statbank.dk/bb2

For definitional reasons, the statistics on external trade in goods and external trade in services cannot be directly aggregated, and consequently the concept of goods from the balance of payments statistics is used in the above figure. In table 335 the transition from the concept of goods used in the external trade statistics to the concept of goods used in the balance of payments statistics can be seen. Adjustments are made e.g. with respect to goods sold abroad not crossing Danish borders, bunkering and provisioning abroad, and freight.

Increased importance of trade in services

Since 2005 the pace of the development in trade in goods and services has been different. The importance of trade in services to Denmark's external trade has increased and was in 2016 55 per cent higher than in 2005, while trade in goods was 38 per cent higher.

In 2009 trade in both goods and services was falling due to the global financial crisis, but already in 2010 trade was increasing again – in 2014 both exports and imports of goods and services had reverted to the level before the crisis.

Figure 2 Development in the foreign trade, current prices

www.statbank.dk/bb2

External trade in goods

External trade increased with more than 50 per cent since 2000

In 2016, external trade in goods was 57 per cent higher than in 2000. Exports increased from DKK 408.2 billion in 2000 to DKK 634.4 billion in 2016. Imports increased from DKK 358.9 billion to DKK 572.4 billion in the same period.

Figure 3 External trade in goods

www.statbank.dk/u/v7

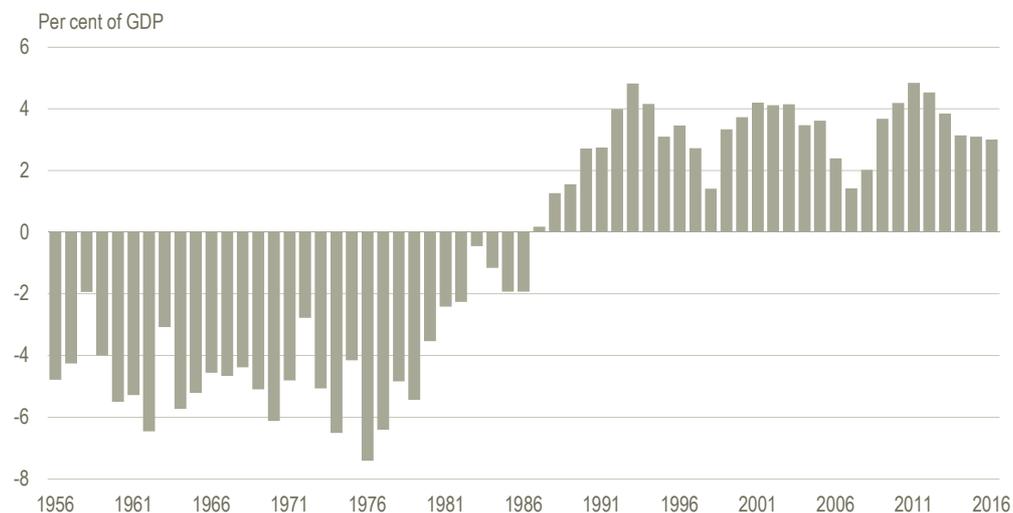
External trade surplus for 30 years in a row

After the Second World War, Denmark's foreign trade in goods can be characterised by two distinct periods. In the period before 1987 Denmark constantly had deficits on the trade balance.

The recent period has been an era of constant surplus, starting with the year 1987. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Between 1955 and 1986, the annual deficit on the trade balance averaged 4.3 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The average surplus in the recent period (including 2016) is 3.2 per cent of GDP.

Figure 4 Balance of trade



www.statbank.dk/nahl2 and [uhv6 mv](http://uhv6.mv).

From the early 1950s, imports and exports each accounted for roughly one fourth of GDP. From around 1990 to 2008 both imports and exports rose to account for roughly one-third of GDP.

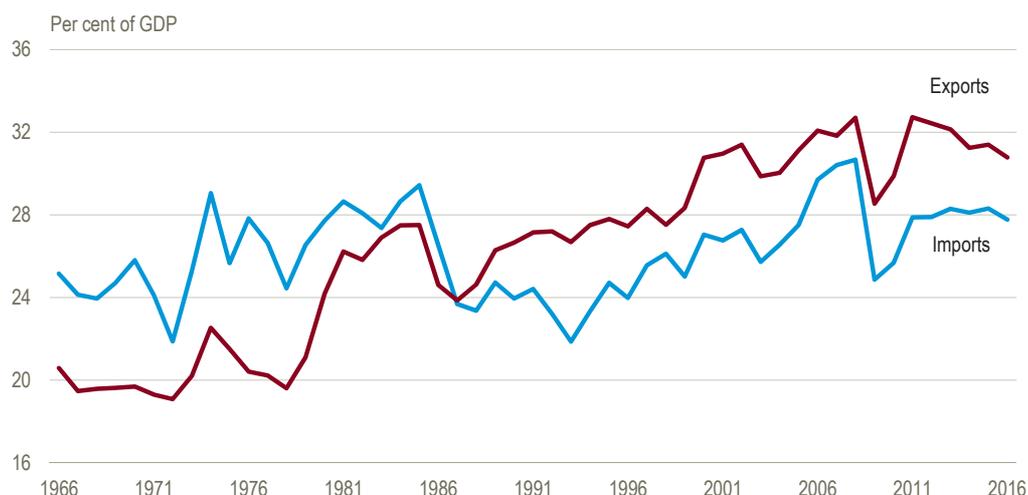
Following a steep decline in 2009 both export and import share of GDP has remained fairly constant the last years. For export share has been around 31 per cent and for import around 28 per cent.

Among the factors affecting the development is the two oil crises in the 1970s that resulted in soaring import prices.

Exports as a percentage of GDP rose steeply in the first half of the 1980s. Since 1987 exports have had a larger share of GDP than imports – a development that has made a positive contribution to GDP growth.

During the international financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, both imports and exports dropped sharply, so the trade balance surplus was preserved.

Figure 5 Imports and exports



www.statbank.dk/nahl2 and uhv6

Denmark's neighbours are our largest trading partners

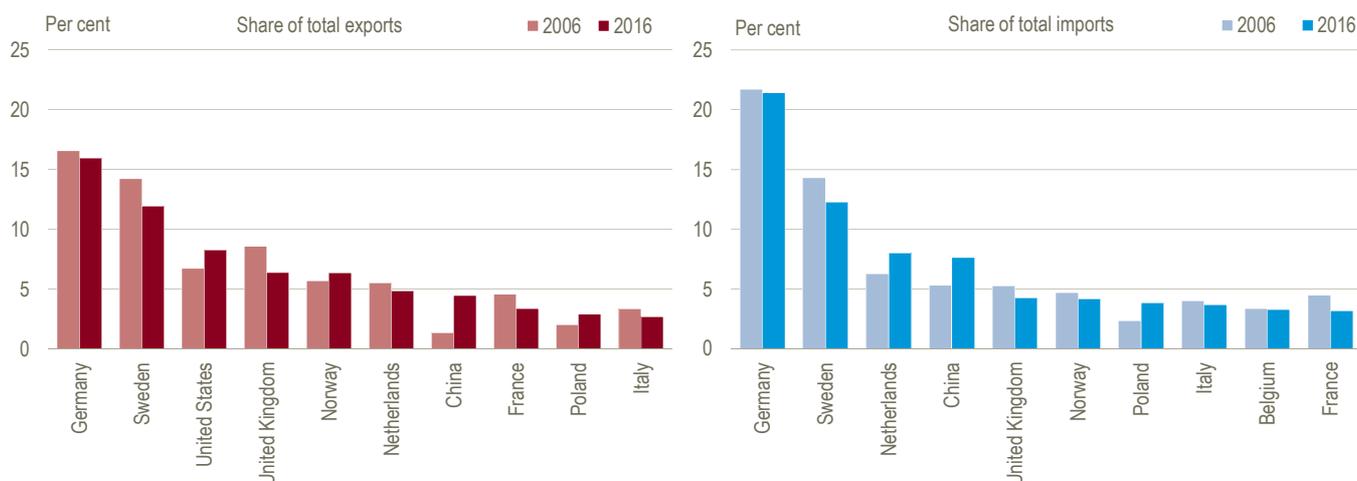
Denmark's largest trading partners are those geographically close to Denmark. In 2016, the other 27 EU countries accounted for 66 per cent of the total Danish external trade and Norway another 5 per cent.

Countries of export and import

Denmark's external trade is concentrated on a few dominant trading partners. The 10 largest export markets accounted for 67 per cent of total Danish exports in 2016, while 10 countries supplied 72 per cent of total imports into Denmark.

Germany is Denmark's largest trading partner. In 2016, Germany accounted for 21 per cent of Denmark's imports and 16 per cent of Denmark's exports. 10 years earlier the corresponding figures were 22 per cent and 17 per cent.

Figure 6 Top 10 export and import countries



www.statbank.dk/bec2y and sitc2r4y

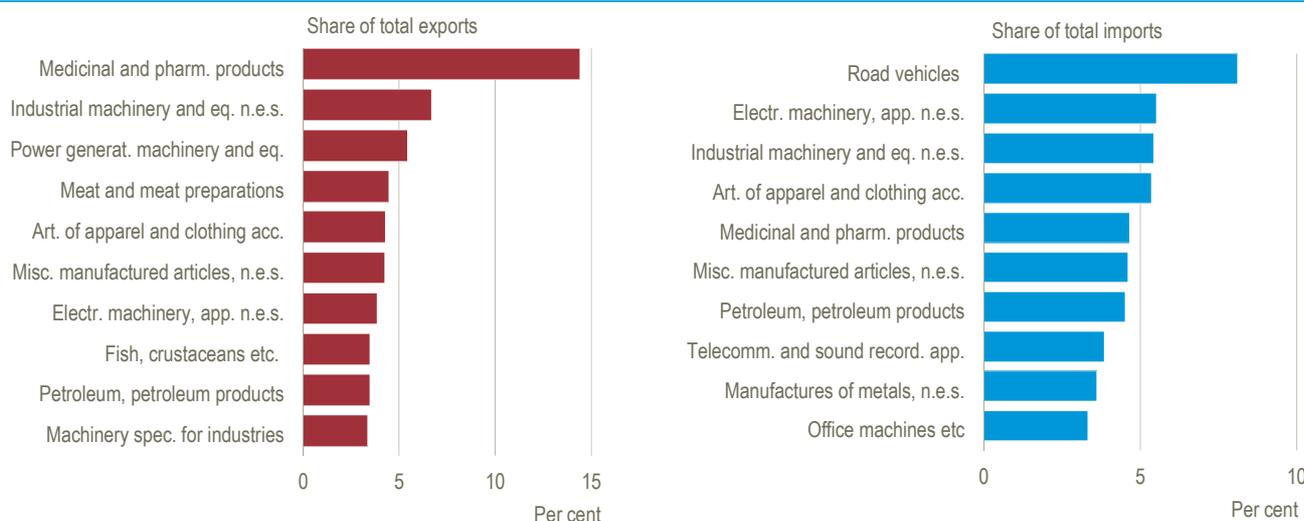
In recent years, China has been the fastest climber on the list of major trading partners. In 2016, China was the fourth largest supplier of goods to Denmark, accounting for 8 per cent of all Danish imports.

Trade is not quite so busy in the opposite direction. Roughly 4 per cent of Danish exports go to China, a fact which puts China in the 7th place among Denmark's export markets.

Exports are dominated by industrial products, food and crude materials

Danish exports of goods consist mainly of a wide range of industrial products, food and crude materials like oil and mink skins. The most important products with regard to export of industrial products are pharmaceuticals and machinery, but also clothes, furniture and food products are of high importance. Imports of goods are dominated by goods for consumption, goods for use in the manufacturing industry and other industries and oil.

Figure 7 External trade in goods by commodity categories. 2016



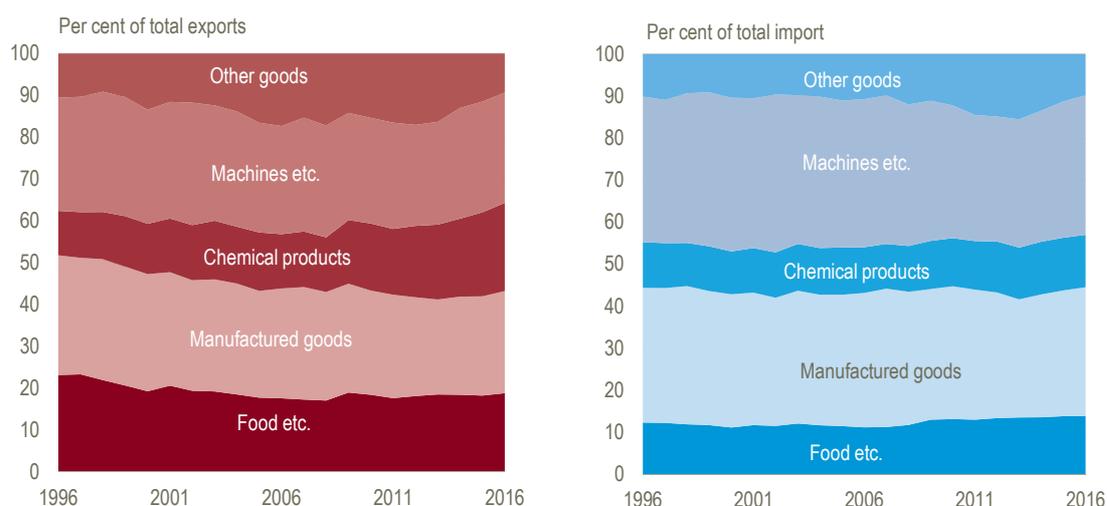
www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

Manufactured goods and machinery dominate exports

Since 1996 food products' share of the total export has declined from 23 per cent to 19 per cent. In the same period the share of chemical products has almost doubled to now account for 21 per cent of the export. Export of manufactured goods has dropped from 29 per cent in 1996 to now account for 24 per cent of the export. Export share of machinery has been reasonably stable accounting for just over one fourth of the export in the same period. The share of other goods, primarily fuel and crude materials, has fluctuated during the period but has dropped to 9 per cent in 2016.

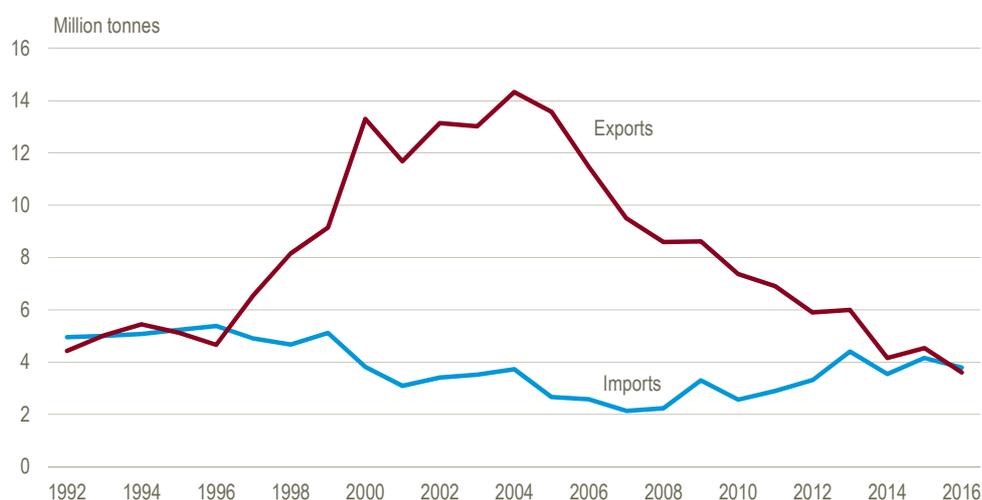
Machinery accounts for almost one third of total imports

Since 1996, the share of the different commodity groups has been fairly stable in import. The share of manufactured goods has declined from 32 per cent to 31 per cent today, while the share of food has increased from 12 per cent to 14 per cent. The share of machinery has declined from 35 per cent in 1996 to 33 per cent in 2016, but topped in 2002 with 38 per cent of total import.

Figure 8 Exports and imports by commodity categories**Denmark is a net importer of crude oil in 2016**

Exports of crude oil rose from 1997 to 2004, after which it has been decreasing. From 1997 to 2015 Denmark was a net exporter of crude oil. In 2016 Denmark imported more crude oil than we exported, the imported volume was 5 per cent larger than the exported volume. In 2016, exports of crude oil accounted for 1.3 per cent of total exports.

Import of crude oil has been decreasing until 2007 and increasing since. The value of the import of crude oil accounts for 1.5 pct. of total imports in 2016.

Figure 9 Exports and imports of crude oil

www.statbank.dk/sitc5r3y og sitc5r4y

Crude oil and all other oil-based products accounts for 4 pct. of total imports

Until the first oil crisis in 1973, imports of crude oil and all other oil-based products accounted for around 10 per cent of total imports. Then an increase in oil prices pushed the value ratio up to around 20 per cent until the mid-1980s.

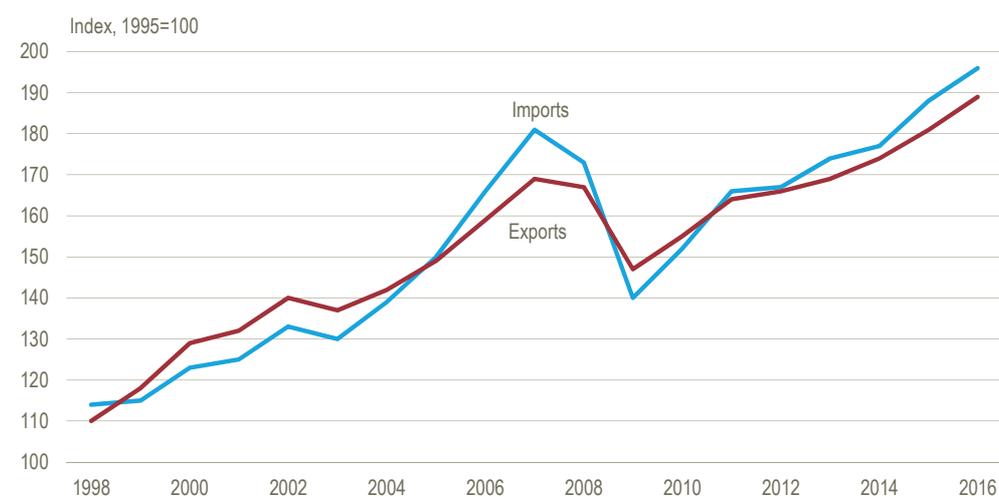
The exported volume of all oil-based products rose steeply in the period 1997-2004, after which it dropped in the period 2005-2014. The value of the oil export was almost increased fivefold from 1997 to 2006. The export peaked in 2012 and since

then the value of the export has dropped primarily due to falling oil prices. In 2013 Denmark was a net importer of oil for the first time since 1998.

Import and export quantities on the rise

In terms of volume (quantities), total Danish imports and exports increased quite steeply until 2007 – the only exception being a slight decline in 2003. In 2008, both import and export volumes dropped slightly, while 2009 was characterised by a major decline of historical scale followed by increases in both imports and exports. In 2016 the import volumes went up 4 pct. and export volumes were also up 4 per cent on the year before.

Figure 10 Quantity index of imports and exports

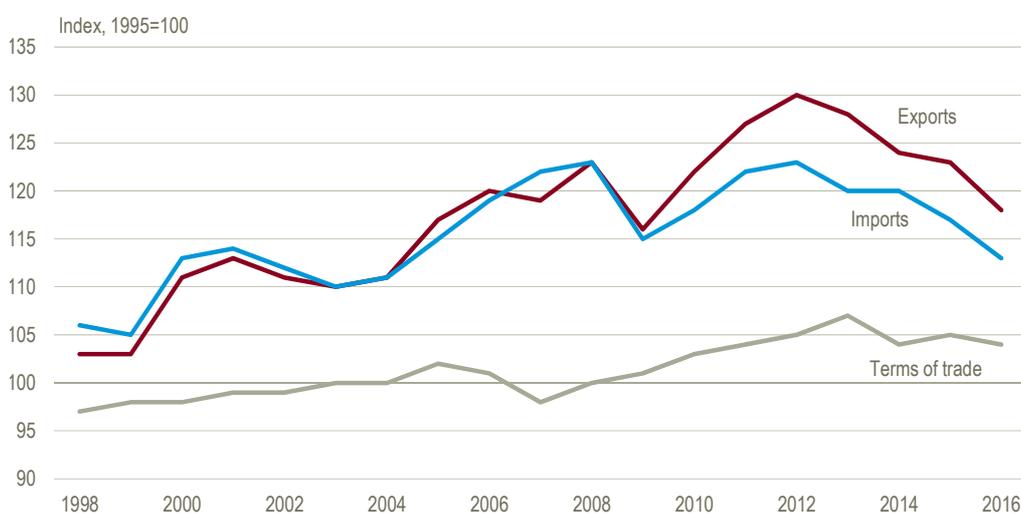


www.statbank.dk/konj42 and bec42

Terms of trade fairly constant since 2014

Prices of imported and exported goods have moved largely in parallel – a development illustrated by the unit value indices and the terms of trade. Prices of imports as well as exports followed the same increase until 2008, and they both decreased steeply in 2009. Since 2009 the export prices have increased more than the import prices.

Figure 11 Unit values for imports and exports and terms of trade



www.statbank.dk/konj42, bec42 and byt22

The development in the import and export prices up to 2009 means that Denmark's terms of trade (i.e., the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index) remained fairly constant. From 2009 to 2013 the terms of trade experienced an increase caused by the prices for exports increasing more than the prices for imports. In 2014 terms of trade decreased and has since then remained fairly constant.

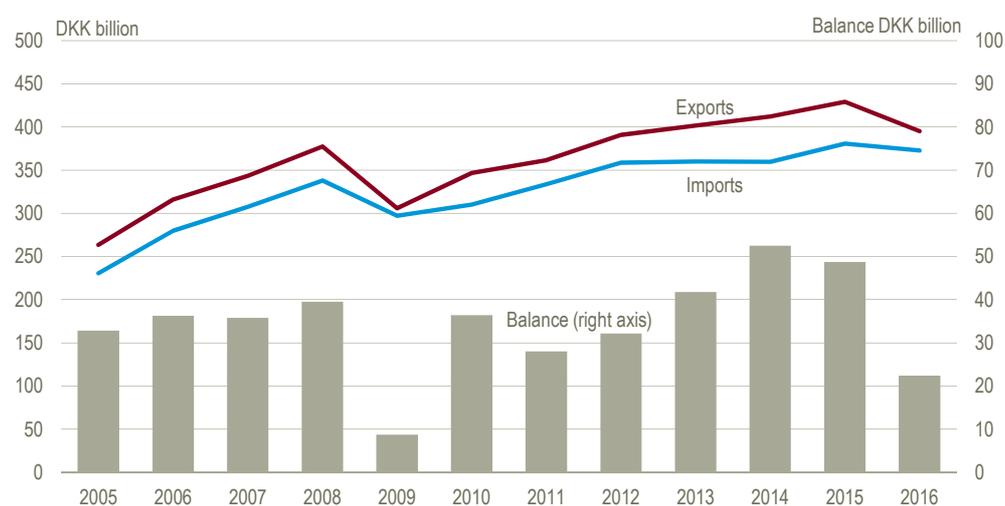
External trade in services

Increase in trade in services since 2005

During the period 2005 to 2016, external trade in services has increased 55 per cent – in 2016 exports amounted to DKK 395.1 billion and imports to DKK 372.7 billion. This increase was primarily accounted for by sea transport, but also travel, telecommunications etc. and construction contributed to this increase.

In 2009 exports as well as imports declined considerably in connection with the global financial crisis, but trade has now exceeded the level from before the crisis.

Figure 12 External trade in services



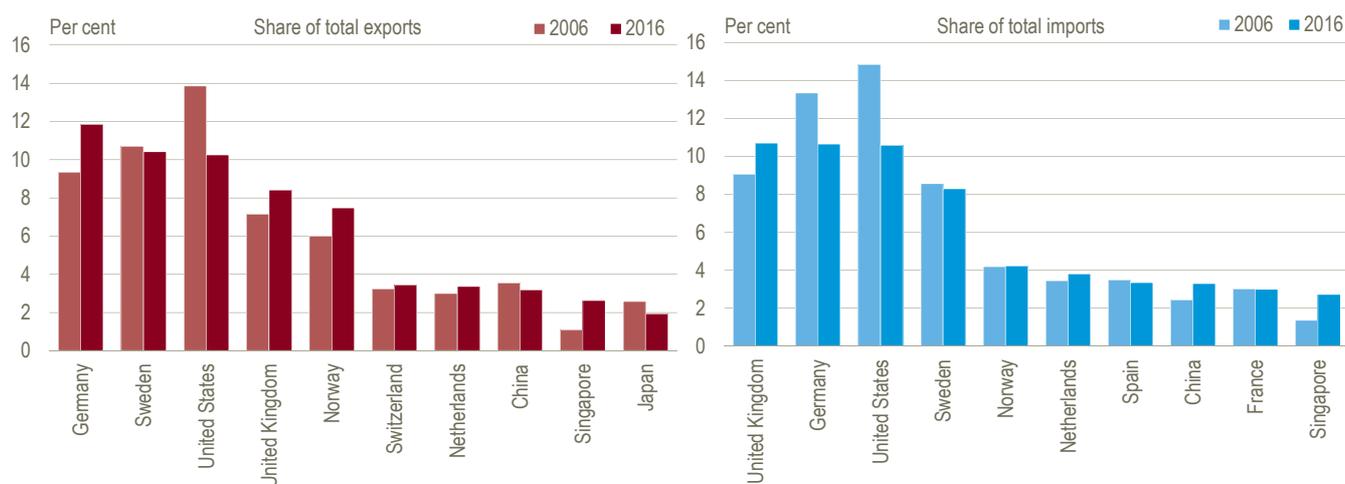
www.statbank.dk/bb2

Surplus on the trade in services

From 2005 to 2008 the surplus increased from DKK 32.8 billion to DKK 39.5 billion. Primarily, this increase was accounted for by transport services. The global financial crisis caused a sharp reduction in the Danish trade in services, and particularly exports accounted for a sharp fall, which caused a falling surplus on the balance of services amounting to DKK 8.7 billion in 2009. Transport services accounted for the largest fall, where particularly sea transport experienced a considerable fall. After 2009 exports increased more than imports, resulting in large surpluses on the balance of services. From 2015 to 2016 the surplus dropped with more than 50 per cent primarily caused by fall in the export of sea transport.

Denmark's largest trading partners

Compared to 2006 the market shares for e.g. USA and Sweden declined in 2016, while exports to Germany, United Kingdom, and Norway have seen an increase. In the same period USA and Germany reduced their import share, whereas United Kingdom, China and Singapore have increased their share of Danish imports.

Figure 13 Top 10 export markets and import countries

www.statbank.dk/uht02

Germany is Denmark's largest export market

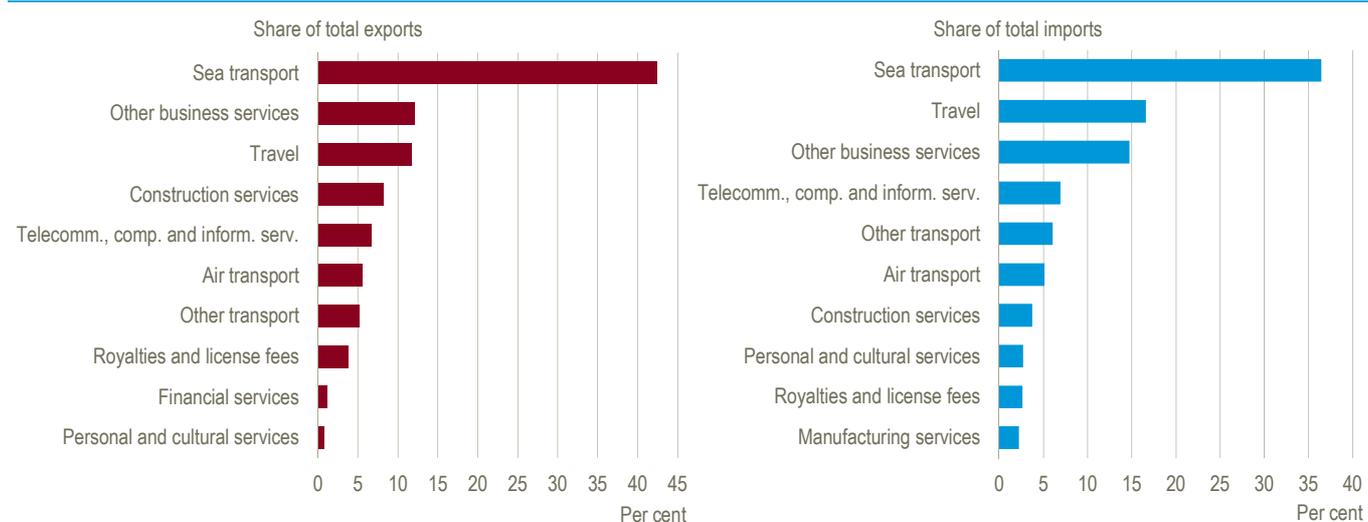
Germany has surpassed the United States and was in 2016 Denmark's most important trading partner with regard to export of services. This is mainly because the United States' share of the Danish exports declined from 14 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent in 2016.

The largest export trading activity for Germany was travel, but also construction services and sea transport accounted for a substantial part of the Danish export of services.

With regard to import of services United Kingdom was the most important trading partner in 2016 accounting for 11 per cent of the import. Germany and USA also accounted for 11 per cent. Almost half of the import from United Kingdom was other business services and sea transport. More than half of the import from Germany was travel and construction services. 43 per cent of the import from USA was sea transport.

Sea transport covers 40 per cent of Denmark's trade in services

Sea transport is, by far, Denmark's most important trading activity with regard to services. In 2016, this service group accounted for 42 per cent of Denmark's exports of services and 36 per cent of Denmark's imports of services.

Figure 14 The composition of the Danish trade in services. 2016

www.statbank.dk/uht02

With regard to export, the group other business services is the second-largest service group. The group covers particularly imports of professional and management consulting services, architectural and engineering services and research and development services

Travel is the third-largest service group for exports and the second-largest for imports. Travel covers the expenditure incurred by Danes in connection with especially holidays and business trips abroad, but also trips abroad in connection with health care and education are included.

With regard to imports, the group other business services also cover substantial imports of operational leasing, e.g. ships hired without a crew.

Balance of payments

Surplus on the balance of payments since 1999

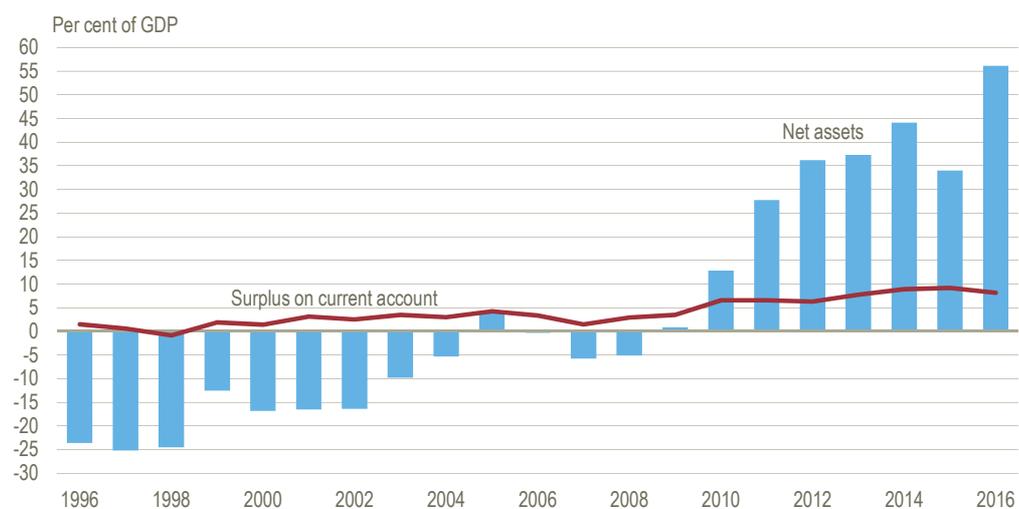
For many years, Denmark had a continuous deficit on the balance of payments, which gave rise to increasing foreign debt. However, since 1990 Denmark has – except for 1998 – had a surplus on the balance of payments current account, which contributed to an increase in Denmark's foreign assets. From having a net foreign debt of more than 30 per cent of GDP at the beginning of the 1990s, Denmark had positive net assets abroad of 56 per cent of GDP in 2016.

Denmark's net wealth, or net assets, is affected partly by the surplus on the balance of payments current account and partly by value adjustments. For example changes in the exchange rate will affect the value of the net assets. This gave rise to e.g. foreign debt again from 2006 to 2008, despite surplus on the balance of payments.

Surplus is attributed to trade in goods and services and investment income

In 2016, the surplus on the balance of payments current account was DKK 167.2 billion and was comprised of a surplus on trade in goods and services of DKK 141.7 billion and a surplus on income (investment income and compensation of employees) of DKK 55.2 billion, while current transfers, consisting of e.g. foreign aid and transfers from and to EU institutions, contributed negatively with DKK 29.8 billion.

Figure 15 Balance of payments and net assets



www.statbank.dk/bb2, nah12 and DNKAPK

Investment income consist of e.g. interest payments and dividends from securities – shares, bonds, and other equity instruments – issued abroad and held by Danish residents, and similar payments from securities issued in Denmark held by non-residents. In case of foreign direct investments reinvested earnings are also included in investment income. The investment income alone contributed with a surplus of DKK 61.9 billion for 2016.

Table 325 (page 1 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2015	2016*	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
	DKK mio.					
Total	636 418	634 356	573 768	572 381	62 650	61 975
EU-28	383 866	385 242	399 368	409 676	-15 502	-24 434
Austria	4 207	4 339	5 291	5 498	-1 084	-1 159
Belgium	9 005	10 337	18 074	18 871	-9 069	-8 534
Bulgaria	777	743	809	895	-32	-153
Croatia	669	748	206	199	463	548
Czech Republic	5 688	5 401	9 335	10 097	-3 647	-4 695
Cyprus	389	308	70	85	319	223
Estonia	1 662	1 905	2 188	2 339	-526	-434
Finland	16 324	14 952	7 494	7 225	8 830	7 727
France and Monaco	20 635	21 425	17 615	18 152	3 021	3 274
Germany	112 057	101 077	117 881	122 689	-5 824	-21 612
Greece	2 606	3 209	887	1 076	1 719	2 134
Hungary	3 947	4 169	4 221	4 928	-274	-759
Ireland	4 625	6 789	6 474	6 895	-1 849	-106
Italy	15 727	17 051	20 314	21 054	-4 587	-4 003
Latvia	2 022	1 983	3 215	3 335	-1 193	-1 352
Lithuania	2 728	2 929	3 834	3 392	-1 105	-463
Luxembourg	313	388	1 397	1 337	-1 084	-949
Malta	397	405	188	279	210	126
Netherlands	27 197	30 823	46 396	45 951	-19 199	-15 128
Poland	18 404	18 338	19 291	22 073	-887	-3 736
Portugal	1 648	1 887	2 268	2 316	-620	-430
Romania	1 750	1 713	1 514	2 396	236	-683
Slovakia	1 759	1 499	2 618	3 036	-859	-1 537
Slovenia	606	611	1 372	1 571	-766	-960
Spain	12 892	13 558	9 689	9 481	3 203	4 077
Sweden	73 871	75 734	70 716	70 245	3 154	5 489
United Kingdom	39 669	40 506	26 009	24 259	13 659	16 246
Not classified EU country	2 289	2 415	-	-	2 289	2 415
World outside EU	252 552	249 114	174 401	162 705	78 152	-86 409
Algeria	713	1 345	1	232	711	1 113
Argentina	1 119	1 366	2 782	1 831	-1 663	-465
Australia	5 808	6 654	887	788	4 922	5 866
Azerbaijan	218	191	4	15	214	176
Bahrain	186	260	14	13	171	247
Bangladesh	421	610	4 161	4 505	-3 740	-3 895
Belarus	331	375	253	87	77	288
Bolivia	66	118	33	156	32	-38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111	110	42	60	70	50
Brazil	4 967	3 790	2 633	2 001	2 334	1 789
Cambodia	231	813	417	781	-186	31
Canada	3 823	3 980	2 905	2 275	918	1 704
Chile	1 189	1 618	1 132	1 107	57	511
China	26 881	28 358	43 994	43 700	-17 114	-15 342
Colombia	916	686	406	284	510	402
Costa Rica	179	146	44	15	135	131
Cuba	136	159	4	3	131	156
Dominican Republic	490	594	71	73	419	521
Ecuador	180	202	115	138	64	64
Egypt	2 078	2 198	138	126	1 939	2 072
Ethiopia	153	128	9	11	144	117
Faroe Islands ¹	2 971	3 312	1 137	1 351	1 835	1 961
Georgia	74	122	4	8	70	114
Ghana	225	272	338	296	-113	-23
Greenland ²	3 108	3 266	2 864	3 469	244	-203

¹ Faroe Islands included in Europe. ² Greenland included in North America.

Table 325 (page 2 of 2) External trade in goods, by country

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2015	2016*	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
	DKK mio.					
Hongkong	8 508	3 401	775	673	7 734	2 728
Iceland	3 086	3 428	715	765	2 370	2 662
India	2 589	2 880	4 487	4 718	-1 898	-1 838
Indonesia	1 010	915	1 679	1 583	-669	-668
Iran	1 244	1 922	48	93	1 196	1 829
Iraq	444	336	1	2	444	334
Israel	1 392	1 497	439	435	953	1 061
Japan	12 415	14 496	2 672	2 811	9 743	11 685
Jordan	527	462	18	23	509	440
Kazakhstan	279	241	210	225	69	16
Kenya	222	207	23	23	199	184
Kuwait	541	659	199	29	342	630
Lebanon	931	811	29	21	902	790
Libya	320	265	-	-	320	265
Malaysia	1 363	1 349	1 439	1 200	-76	149
Mexico	3 530	3 532	877	837	2 653	2 695
Morocco	459	568	112	111	346	457
New Zealand	821	825	662	621	159	204
Nigeria	1 045	599	2 354	328	-1 309	270
Norway	41 399	40 354	26 939	23 890	14 460	16 464
Oman	818	767	40	69	778	698
Pakistan	509	806	782	1 000	-272	-194
Panama	471	548	62	1 249	409	-700
Peru	487	383	861	606	-374	-222
Philippines	849	927	325	329	525	598
Qatar	794	595	1 169	1 097	-375	-502
Russia	5 629	5 541	10 417	10 443	-4 789	-4 901
Saudi Arabia	5 269	4 936	969	58	4 300	4 878
Serbia	841	914	440	339	401	574
Singapore	3 081	3 122	1 059	3 486	2 022	-363
South Africa	2 635	2 238	627	710	2 007	1 528
South Korea	6 394	4 964	11 792	2 443	-5 398	2 521
Sri Lanka	228	257	184	189	44	67
Switzerland	5 950	5 914	4 384	4 544	1 566	1 370
Taiwan	1 973	2 447	2 683	2 570	-710	-122
Thailand	1 598	1 801	2 687	2 542	-1 089	-742
Tunisia	187	214	55	63	132	151
Turkey	5 243	6 291	6 207	6 551	-964	-260
Ukraine	1 187	1 694	841	805	345	889
United Arab Emirates	3 385	3 177	396	349	2 989	2 828
Uruguay	1 067	638	83	46	985	592
USA	54 086	52 397	16 543	17 182	37 543	35 215
Vietnam	2 720	3 003	2 296	2 234	423	769
Yemen	353	297	5	-	349	297
Countries not determined 3. countries	2 408	2 128	-	-	2 408	2 127
EMU countries	236 802	235 475	267 266	274 583	-30 464	39 107
OECD	520 301	522 411	465 691	463 351	54 609	-59 060
EFTA	50 457	49 734	32 044	29 207	18 413	-20 527
BRIC	40 065	40 569	61 532	60 861	-21 467	20 292
Europe	451 129	453 567	450 839	458 578	291	5 010
Africa	10 306	9 542	4 504	2 856	5 801	-6 685
North America	61 016	59 643	22 312	22 926	38 705	-36 716
South and Central America	16 313	14 749	9 284	9 064	7 028	-5 685
Asia	88 087	86 988	85 165	77 537	2 922	-9 451
Oceania	7 158	7 740	1 664	1 419	5 495	-6 321

Table 326 External trade, quantity and unit value index

	Quantity		Unit value	
	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
	1995=100			
Imports¹				
Imports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	188	196	117	113
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture	167	162	139	132
Intermediate goods for construction industry	190	199	107	104
Intermediate goods for other industries	161	171	108	102
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	134	122	265	230
Machinery and other capital	209	222	107	106
Transport equipment	182	192	121	123
Intermediate goods for household consumption	237	244	114	114
Exports¹				
Exports, total (excl. ships, etc. and confidential shipments)	181	189	123	118
Agricultural products of animal origin	144	144	108	111
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	108	103	126	120
Canned meat and milk	89	88	137	134
Manufactured goods, total	215	229	108	104
Manufactured goods, total (excl. machinery and instruments)	212	227	112	107
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs not processed or preserved	106	114	147	157
Fur skins, untreated	280	234	208	140
Fuels, lubricants, and electricity	120	104	337	294
Terms of trade	●	●	105	104

Note: The classification *other goods* has been omitted from the table, but it is included in the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bec42, konj42 and byt22

¹ Excl. ships, aircraft, drilling rigs and production platforms.

Table 327 (page 1 of 2) External trade by country and commodity group. 2016*

SITC Selected commodity groups	Total		EU-28		World outside EU		BRIC	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.							
Total	634 356	572 381	385 242	409 676	249 114	162 705	40 569	60 861
0 Food and live animals, total	107 002	66 716	70 382	46 387	36 620	20 329	7 546	2 206
01 Meat and meat preparations	28 321	9 665	16 397	9 341	11 924	324	3 556	61
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	16 001	4 608	10 589	4 394	5 412	214	422	4
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, aqua.invert.	22 118	16 230	16 709	3 444	5 410	12 787	1 338	543
04 Cereals, and cereal preparations	6 471	5 167	4 048	4 788	2 423	380	382	109
05 Vegetables and fruit	3 679	10 798	2 841	9 496	838	1 302	13	274
06 Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2 374	2 013	1 576	1 797	798	216	39	72
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1 629	4 331	1 190	3 853	439	478	11	154
08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6 267	9 724	4 002	5 501	2 265	4 223	550	923
1 Beverages and tobacco, total	7 679	8 341	6 015	6 736	1 664	1 604	99	60
11 Beverages	6 125	7 185	5 001	5 823	1 125	1 363	77	2
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1 554	1 155	1 014	913	540	242	22	58
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels total	23 827	18 349	13 310	13 927	10 517	4 423	4 199	773
21 Hides, skins, and furskins, raw	6 438	3 044	805	2 608	5 633	436	2 988	4
24 Wood and cork	1 322	5 490	890	4 547	433	943	174	360
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4 081	431	2 790	336	1 291	95	307	5
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, total	26 799	30 386	23 096	9 550	3 703	20 836	22	7 116
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	29	1 376	21	211	8	1 165	1	830
33 Petroleum, petroleum products, and related products	22 104	25 885	18 670	8 000	3 434	17 886	21	6 286
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	3 149	721	3 118	250	31	472	-	-
35 Electric current	1 516	2 404	1 287	1 089	229	1 315	-	-
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes, total	4 543	4 180	2 290	2 195	2 253	1 985	90	130
5 Chemicals, and related products, n.e.s., total	133 527	71 437	57 028	59 974	76 499	11 463	13 335	3 443
51 Organic chemicals	10 160	5 753	4 912	3 922	5 248	1 831	1 145	808
52 Inorganic chemicals	1 486	2 709	862	1 980	624	728	96	183
53 Dying and tanning and colouring materials	3 417	3 744	2 519	2 987	899	756	120	232
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	91 378	26 659	31 922	21 832	59 457	4 827	9 954	1 524
55 Ess. oils, resinoids, perfume materials; toilet and cleans. prep.	5 387	6 776	3 539	6 155	1 847	621	111	150
57 Plastics in primary forms	1 896	9 061	1 521	8 216	375	846	46	95
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	5 641	6 821	4 185	6 244	1 456	577	184	95
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, total	57 188	79 372	41 366	60 524	15 823	18 847	1 688	9 845
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1 607	4 181	1 036	3 432	572	749	146	409
63 Wood and cork manufactures other than furniture	3 771	5 665	2 846	4 730	926	935	83	477
64 Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard	5 888	9 601	4 340	8 738	1 548	863	115	341
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., related products	6 884	8 192	5 239	5 179	1 645	3 013	127	1 518
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	7 205	9 242	4 648	7 189	2 557	2 053	221	1 056
67 Iron and steel	6 841	14 463	5 219	11 009	1 622	3 454	250	2 224
68 Non-ferrous metals, n.e.s.	3 419	6 914	2 926	4 947	493	1 966	69	134
7 Machinery and transport equipment, total	167 524	190 267	102 418	151 741	65 106	38 526	10 135	15 687
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	34 547	9 380	25 137	7 614	9 410	1 766	1 247	709
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	21 313	15 700	9 973	12 983	11 341	2 717	1 785	832
73 Metalworking machinery	1 178	1 448	575	1 098	603	351	116	82
74 Gen. industrial mach. and equipment, n.e.s., mach. parts, n.e.s.	42 381	31 122	23 344	25 246	19 038	5 876	4 025	3 169
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	10 190	19 031	5 923	16 568	4 267	2 463	247	1 232
76 Telecomm., sound recording, reprod. apparatus and equipment	11 598	22 060	6 810	18 858	4 788	3 202	406	1 737
77 Electric. mach., appar., applian.s, n.e.s., electr. parts there of	24 396	31 545	15 230	23 445	9 166	8 100	1 710	4 445
78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	16 077	46 429	12 492	42 306	3 585	4 122	316	1 176
79 Transport equipment, n.e.s.	5 844	13 551	2 935	3 622	2 909	9 929	285	2 304
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, total	97 758	96 082	65 005	55 865	32 753	40 217	3 391	21 243
81 Prefabr. buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating, n.e.s.	4 113	4 658	2 744	3 026	1 369	1 632	53	1 384
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses and similar	15 268	10 557	9 579	7 100	5 689	3 457	193	2 432
83 Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	804	1 705	611	854	193	851	5	702
84 Articles of apparel, and clothing accessories	27 133	30 661	22 947	9 978	4 186	20 683	126	10 627
85 Footwear	3 806	6 879	2 867	4 423	939	2 455	16	1 130
87 Profess., scientific and contr. instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	17 332	12 034	8 358	8 576	8 973	3 459	1 831	862
88 Photo. appar., equipm. and supplies, optic. goods, n.e.s.	2 338	3 208	1 182	2 163	1 156	1 045	175	272
9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	8 508	7 252	4 332	2 776	4 176	4 475	64	357

Note: The table only contains selected 2-digit SITC groups, and consequently the figures do not add up to the totals shown.

www.statbank.dk/sitc2r4y

OECD		China		Norway		United Kingdom		Sweden		Germany		USA	
Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
DKK mio.													
522 411	463 351	28 358	43 700	40 354	23 890	40 506	24 259	75 734	70 245	101 077	122 689	52 397	17 182
85 048	55 028	6 477	852	3 838	5 464	10 469	2 108	10 727	5 213	19 391	16 477	2 616	1 082
22 908	9 435	3 538	4	189	84	3 663	255	2 276	439	4 638	3 873	970	-
12 401	4 504	395	4	335	18	1 696	218	2 153	498	3 206	1 653	375	25
18 387	10 328	905	405	859	4 876	1 493	455	1 819	739	4 457	714	97	521
5 187	4 764	323	6	422	72	307	209	705	748	1 217	1 575	339	16
3 231	10 110	5	150	236	8	214	233	1 310	616	564	2 200	40	256
2 183	1 847	26	36	538	3	76	73	584	390	334	478	9	42
1 429	3 943	3	7	115	52	50	263	391	804	530	1 471	28	16
5 019	6 151	258	203	842	331	217	179	651	132	522	3 606	106	139
6 709	7 595	43	1	330	146	518	540	615	225	3 050	1 428	134	255
5 354	6 762	43	1	165	109	495	539	443	224	2 714	1 059	81	231
1 355	833	-	-	165	37	23	1	172	1	336	369	52	24
16 073	14 977	3 798	299	771	1 197	794	310	2 469	3 037	4 851	2 163	364	567
969	2 777	2 979	3	3	236	1	8	80	225	105	158	2	96
1 039	4 118	161	11	132	172	191	25	190	1 748	309	461	9	169
3 692	400	203	2	110	62	29	4	964	212	1 181	87	-	3
26 204	20 566	3	25	2 598	9 369	1 209	418	14 872	3 465	2 470	1 563	399	1 324
27	271	1	-	4	35	-	2	1	20	16	60	-	12
21 519	17 172	2	24	2 363	7 564	1 179	416	12 537	3 032	1 257	590	399	1 300
3 141	720	-	-	1	455	30	-	1 558	15	687	221	-	11
1 516	2 404	-	-	229	1 315	-	-	775	397	511	692	-	-
4 052	2 985	81	1	1 588	260	346	28	1 172	208	100	1 274	85	486
102 547	66 127	8 434	1 654	4 685	1 267	4 640	4 388	10 197	6 788	10 002	17 240	27 885	2 423
7 565	4 774	463	645	125	75	319	419	268	164	981	1 710	1 246	429
1 259	2 406	35	74	81	164	60	192	146	241	164	701	144	111
2 906	3 283	65	135	235	136	116	215	579	837	497	948	53	86
69 386	24 383	7 266	386	2 178	398	3 141	1 364	4 598	1 883	5 570	4 999	25 133	961
4 968	6 557	32	115	1 186	42	201	571	1 643	793	510	1 271	23	267
1 718	8 826	21	78	104	146	58	217	553	1 168	274	2 544	47	60
5 091	6 515	54	77	452	68	322	452	1 012	785	755	1 993	289	106
50 828	64 638	949	6 811	5 710	3 001	4 331	2 803	8 421	10 779	12 934	19 594	1 912	914
1 276	3 619	93	324	94	25	71	442	167	284	298	1 564	119	39
3 501	4 380	75	283	529	138	465	60	637	735	850	1 734	59	13
5 368	9 112	72	298	561	290	380	91	993	3 029	1 316	2 373	144	30
6 015	5 585	44	1 059	532	112	796	491	721	652	1 158	1 268	207	64
6 452	7 741	113	969	1 102	87	787	657	1 334	791	990	2 322	371	262
6 142	11 706	104	325	620	379	397	332	1 374	2 014	1 652	3 148	156	107
3 194	6 572	35	121	179	1 576	63	135	529	833	853	2 052	76	53
136 975	163 962	6 309	14 935	9 782	1 911	12 389	9 104	13 938	30 516	29 298	48 825	11 990	6 083
30 955	8 574	919	598	258	95	4 200	422	751	562	9 378	4 102	1 858	420
15 959	14 528	950	748	1 535	369	1 017	794	1 701	1 836	1 953	4 864	2 401	771
967	1 322	73	79	73	8	32	55	67	120	162	502	186	53
32 052	26 724	2 574	2 942	2 097	375	2 391	1 113	3 202	3 244	5 756	9 534	3 072	719
8 678	17 081	157	1 228	1 696	44	583	994	2 403	3 705	826	2 653	650	346
9 519	19 668	284	1 732	1 001	86	729	1 566	1 847	10 207	1 538	1 534	979	357
20 380	25 645	1 124	4 337	1 490	273	1 589	1 408	2 480	3 877	4 329	7 834	1 910	895
14 212	44 138	75	974	1 294	200	747	2 422	1 359	6 744	5 197	16 961	325	132
4 253	6 281	153	2 298	338	461	1 101	331	129	222	159	841	607	2 389
88 400	61 437	2 230	18 899	10 067	665	5 629	4 239	12 948	9 604	18 218	13 401	6 880	2 067
3 774	3 133	28	1 337	494	72	296	119	692	720	473	615	280	21
14 267	6 593	140	2 323	2 655	240	1 169	105	1 758	1 847	2 501	948	779	30
758	917	2	469	106	1	31	95	203	160	158	160	10	17
26 273	12 211	15	8 926	2 304	17	1 624	756	3 504	1 704	8 051	2 677	150	44
3 653	4 446	5	1 050	652	4	160	158	896	307	825	1 353	35	11
13 484	10 523	1 231	833	776	109	809	1 132	1 168	1 003	2 436	2 537	2 430	1 061
1 805	2 756	148	266	99	4	121	324	171	510	369	509	328	37
5 575	6 035	34	222	985	612	181	320	376	410	762	725	133	1 980

Table 328 Imports by use

Danish version of the BEC classification	2015	2016*
	DKK mio.	
Imports, total	573 768	572 381
Intermediate goods for agriculture, total	17 368	15 912
Cereals, unmilled or semi-processed	1 609	1 531
Feeding stuff for animals	11 389	10 123
Fertilizers	2 285	1 963
Other	2 084	2 294
Intermediate goods for construction industry, total	39 587	40 526
Timber, worked, coniferous	1 962	1 986
Non-metallic mineral manufactures for const.	4 008	4 236
Iron or steel products for construction	8 346	8 501
Miscellaneous finished goods for construction	8 445	8 661
Other	16 825	17 141
Intermediate goods for other industries, total	169 031	169 243
Oil seeds, oleag. fruit (excl. flour and meal)	1 250	1 142
Pulp and waste paper	377	407
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	7 459	7 403
Textile fibres	342	356
Textile yarn	827	869
Textile fabric	3 298	3 219
Chemical elements and compounds	9 087	8 090
Plastic materials and articles thereof	16 315	15 950
Other chemical materials and products	16 071	16 899
Iron and steel	15 787	15 698
Non-ferrous metals	6 551	6 315
Miscellaneous manufactures of metal	5 210	5 371
Other raw materials and semi-manufactures	27 062	26 170
Parts of non-elec. machinery, etc.	26 185	27 251
Parts of elec. machinery etc.	11 410	11 792
Other parts and accessories n.e.s.	4 166	4 241
Parts and accessories of transport equipment	16 813	17 320
Aircraft engines	296	300
Engines for other transport equipment	524	449
Fuels, lubricants and electric energy, total	37 826	29 876
Coal, coke and briquettes	1 230	1 273
Petroleum oils, crude	11 220	8 700
Light and medium oils (motor spirit etc.)	7 583	4 210
Gas oils and fuel oils n.e.s.	13 732	11 348
Other fuels and lubricants, electric current	4 061	4 345
Machinery and other capital equipment, total	68 416	72 101
Agricultural and dairy machinery	2 544	2 929
Office machines, automatic data processing equipment	12 671	13 813
Construction machinery	2 175	2 200
Other machinery and appliances, non-electrical	20 690	21 127
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	30 336	32 032
Transport equipment, total	49 365	47 921
Ships	12 798	7 916
Aircraft	1 892	2 556
Railway vehicles and industrial motor vehicles	10 161	10 722
Passenger motor cars	24 513	26 727
Goods for household consumption, total	185 034	189 339
Food, beverages and tobacco	59 257	60 640
Other non-durable consumer goods	32 674	32 695
Clothing	30 625	30 796
Footwear	6 266	6 799
Other semi-durable consumer goods	30 890	32 155
Pleasure craft, caravans, etc.	1 533	1 735
Other durable consumer goods	23 789	24 519
Goods not elsewhere specified	7 142	7 463

Table 329 Exports by origin

KONJ-Commodity group	2015	2016*
	DKK mio.	
Export, total	636 418	634 356
Agricultural products of animal origin, total	44 536	46 168
Live bovine cattle; meat from bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	2 459	2 363
Live swine; meat of swine	23 785	24 770
Poultry; live killed or dressed; fresh, chilled or frozen	1 531	1 498
Butter	1 431	1 490
Cheese	9 274	9 766
Birds' eggs, in the shell	150	167
Pig fat and poultry fat	241	283
Bovine and equine hides and skins, undressed	376	323
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (excl. fish)	590	546
Edible offal of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses	2 134	2 435
Other agricultural products of animal origin	2 564	2 530
Agricultural products of vegetable origin, total	10 942	9 922
Cereals	3 212	2 190
Seeds, fruit and spores for sowing	2 117	2 144
Flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables	3 897	3 995
Other agricultural products of vegetable origin	1 715	1 594
Canned meat and milk, total	6 901	6 598
Canned meat	4 135	3 987
Canned milk	2 765	2 611
Manufactured goods, total (excl. canned meat and milk, ships, etc.)	497 271	507 448
Sugar and molasses	1 190	1 238
Other manufactured products of agricultural origin	24 892	25 624
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	4 629	4 470
Feeding stuffs (excl. straw, roots, etc.)	6 652	6 235
Beer	1 957	1 941
Other beverages (excl. fruit and vegetable juices)	4 278	4 184
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3 844	4 372
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	85 876	91 378
Other chemical goods	42 483	42 458
Leather, leather manufactures; dressed furskins	688	740
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s	1 529	1 607
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	3 977	3 813
Paper, paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paperboard	5 460	5 888
Textiles and clothing	33 202	34 023
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6 424	7 205
Metals	11 737	10 402
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s	19 479	21 016
Machinery and instruments	164 746	164 918
Transport equipment, excl. ships and aircraft	18 027	18 901
Furniture	14 894	15 478
Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.s	7 757	8 136
Other manufactured goods, n.e.s	33 550	33 421
Ships, aircraft and drilling rigs and production platforms	4 208	3 017
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, not prepared or preserved	15 443	17 719
Furskins, raw	10 828	6 088
Fuels, lubricants and electric current	34 798	26 317
Other goods	11 492	11 077

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Table 330 Major imported commodities

		2015	2016*
		DKK thousands	
Imports, total		573 768 182	572 381 212
1	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	13 621 792	13 855 578
2	Motor cars and other motor vehicles, principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine diesel or semi-diesel engine of a cylinder capacity > 1.500 cm ³ but <= 2.500 cm ³ , new (excl. motor caravans and vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow and other special purpose vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	7 057 419	8 751 422
3	Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless networks	7 368 619	7 337 880
4	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	10 011 512	7 171 061
5	Sea-going vessels for the transport of goods and seagoing vessels for the transport of both persons and goods (excl. refrigerated vessels, tankers, ferry-boats and vessels principally designed for the transport of persons)	10 493 365	6 868 905
6	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of <= 0,001% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	6 202 203	6 805 501
7	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity > 1.000 cm ³ but <= 1.500 cm ³ , new (excl. those of heading 8702 and vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and similar vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	6 234 922	6 695 901
8	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display (excl. peripheral units)	5 361 668	6 005 476
9	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of 1 to 9 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, of a cylinder capacity > 1.500 cm ³ but <= 3.000 cm ³ , new (excl. those of subheading 8703 10 and motor caravans)	4 275 368	4 771 053
10	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	5 077 966	4 290 892
11	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, incl. switching and routing apparatus (excl. telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks)	3 367 971	3 508 686
12	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine diesel or semi-diesel engine of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 t, of a cylinder capacity <= 2.500 cm ³ , new (excl. dumpers for off-highway use of subheading 8704.10, special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705 and special motor vehicles for the transport of highly radioactive materials)	2 994 406	3 373 587
13	Fresh or chilled Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> and Danube salmon <i>Hucho hucho</i>	2 212 209	3 089 085
14	Gear boxes for machinery	2 518 523	3 024 740
15	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	4 045 307	2 786 454
16	Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	2 816 060	2 734 350
17	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	2 172 874	2 725 065
18	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of > 0,002% but <= 0,1% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	4 119 380	2 660 535
19	Jet fuel, kerosene type	4 493 849	2 561 044
20	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 329 805	2 522 661
21	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity <= 1.000 cm ³ , new (excl. vehicles for the transport of persons on snow and other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10)	2 365 956	2 500 956
22	Electrical energy	2 101 868	2 403 966
23	Wood pellets	2 129 469	2 326 700
24	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and rotary converters, n.e.s. (excl. non-magnetic retaining rings and of cast iron or cast steel)	1 246 225	2 111 417
25	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	2 113 032	2 003 260

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

Table 331 Major exported commodities

		2015	2016*
		DKK thousands	
Exports, total		636 418 061	634 355 844
1	Generating sets, wind-powered	22 219 178	20 970 787
2	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. medicaments containing antibiotics, medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones, but not containing antibiotics, medicaments containing alkaloids or derivatives thereof but not containing hormones or antibiotics and medicaments containing provitamins, vitamins or derivatives thereof used as vitamins)	14 816 884	14 991 590
3	Haemoglobin, blood globulins and serum globulins	11 711 681	10 541 645
4	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (excl. natural gas condensates)	11 965 622	7 980 452
5	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excl. rennet and concentrates thereof, lipoprotein lipase and Aspergillus alkaline protease)	7 270 513	7 541 297
6	Raw furskins of mink, whole, with or without heads, tails or paws	10 791 492	6 061 845
7	Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	4 253 678	5 961 521
8	Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	4 890 533	5 622 863
9	Domestic swine, weighing < 50 kg (excl. pure-bred for breeding)	4 502 047	5 220 303
10	Food preparations, n.e.s., containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch	5 003 432	4 933 947
11	Food preparations, n.e.s., not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch	1 646 380	4 921 292
12	Gas oils of petroleum or bituminous minerals, with a sulphur content of <= 0,001% by weight (excl. containing biodiesel, and for undergoing chemical transformation)	6 102 760	4 773 463
13	Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 335 782	4 525 022
14	Hearing aids (excl. parts and accessories)	3 494 906	3 619 771
15	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	2 825 021	2 999 153
16	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.	2 576 856	2 766 293
17	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	2 357 331	2 744 307
18	Cultures of micro-organisms (excl. yeasts)	2 472 398	2 626 854
19	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 431 225	2 510 404
20	Towers and lattice masts, of iron or steel	1 839 913	2 489 943
21	Wooden furniture for dining rooms and living rooms (excl. seats)	2 224 235	2 371 061
22	Fuel oils obtained from bituminous materials, with a sulphur content of > 0,1% but <= 1% by weight (excl. for undergoing chemical transformation, and containing biodiesel)	2 981 065	2 269 714
23	Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	3 893 419	2 254 651
24	Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, with a research octane number RON of < 95 (excl. containing biodiesel)	3 535 837	2 197 617
25	Food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing cocoa in a proportion by weight of < 40%, calculated on a totally defatted basis, and food preparations of milk, cream, butter milk, sour milk, sour cream, whey, yogurt, kephir or similar goods in heading 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing cocoa in a proportion by weight of < 5%, calculated on a totally defatted basis, n.e.s. (excl. malt extract and preparations for infant food, put up for retail sale, mixes and doughs for preparation of bakers' wares and goods in subheading 1901.90.91)	2 012 714	2 187 869

Note 1: Please note that data on some commodity items are withheld for reasons of statistical confidentiality, and the list should be used subject to caution.

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Note 2: Please note that the international grouping of commodities are slightly changed year by year, i.e. that some commodity groups are combined and others are split up. Consequently, the ranking of the commodities can be changed exclusively as a consequence of changes in the grouping of commodities.

Table 332 (page 1 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.					
World¹	412 148	429 230	359 667	380 538	52 481	48 692
EU-countries (28)	184 242	200 518	191 764	204 135	-7 522	-3 616
Austria	1 779	1 289	2 682	2 419	-902	-1 131
Belgium	7 336	7 191	5 262	5 296	2 074	1 895
Bulgaria	457	498	938	986	-482	-487
Croatia	291	506	828	892	-537	-386
Cyprus	431	317	570	715	-140	-399
Czech Republic	1 216	1 131	1 566	1 733	-350	-602
Estonia	734	855	796	671	-61	184
Finland	7 511	7 300	3 924	3 666	3 587	3 633
France and Monaco	8 406	8 380	11 697	11 296	-3 291	-2 917
Germany	37 949	48 249	40 255	41 358	-2 306	6 891
Greece	1 403	1 479	3 471	3 657	-2 068	-2 178
Hungary	1 593	1 431	1 263	1 741	330	-310
Ireland	4 410	4 313	7 227	7 513	-2 817	-3 199
Italy	6 513	6 443	7 221	7 842	-708	-1 400
Latvia	1 911	2 117	1 041	1 788	870	329
Lithuania	1 531	1 514	2 201	2 331	-670	-817
Luxembourg	955	1 049	2 810	3 319	-1 856	-2 270
Malta	716	639	842	749	-126	-110
Netherlands	13 305	13 332	12 788	14 352	516	-1 020
Poland	4 679	5 905	5 470	5 687	-791	218
Portugal	1 528	1 345	1 322	1 428	206	-84
Romania	844	1 007	869	1 023	-25	-17
Slovakia	616	981	629	735	-13	246
Slovenia	403	451	292	354	111	96
Spain	7 052	7 197	11 588	11 898	-4 535	-4 701
Sweden	42 080	41 353	31 377	31 989	10 703	9 364
United Kingdom	27 758	33 309	32 667	38 480	-4 909	-5 171
European Union Institutions	835	940	167	214	668	726
Non-EU total	227 906	228 712	167 903	176 404	60 003	52 309
Afghanistan	101	61	254	150	-153	-89
Algeria	178	408	124	101	54	306
Angola	260	462	485	402	-226	60
Argentina	1 018	1 116	636	815	382	301
Australia	5 259	4 940	2 435	2 554	2 823	2 386
Bahamas	441	349	86	175	354	174
Bahrain	300	229	137	120	163	109
Bangladesh	129	134	391	420	-263	-286
Belarus	152	67	77	83	75	-17
Bermuda	483	476	210	155	273	321
Brazil	5 035	4 511	2 305	2 229	2 730	2 282
Canada	3 757	3 839	1 446	1 768	2 311	2 070
Chile	1 581	1 666	715	655	866	1 011
China	18 601	15 503	10 678	11 911	7 923	3 592
Colombia	793	695	534	404	259	292
Costa Rica	257	370	327	325	-70	45
Dominican Republic	201	222	92	90	108	132
Ecuador	689	619	374	343	315	276
Egypt	1 388	2 376	5 360	5 715	-3 973	-3 339
Faroe Islands	517	547	461	432	55	115
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	66	34	113	108	-48	-75
Ghana	154	317	387	546	-233	-229
Greenland	1 120	1 154	1 883	1 886	-764	-733
Hong Kong	8 950	8 008	3 724	3 786	5 225	4 222
Iceland	2 374	1 605	1 297	1 372	1 077	233

¹ Incl. International organizations and unallocated trade.

Table 332 (page 2 of 2) International trade in services, by country

	Exports		Imports		Balance	
	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*	2014*	2015*
	DKK mio.					
India	6 871	7 153	4 506	5 220	2 365	1 933
Indonesia	1 750	2 721	813	766	937	1 955
Iran	71	92	90	117	-19	-24
Iraq	213	105	77	99	136	6
Israel	502	621	432	477	70	144
Japan	6 558	7 153	3 146	3 031	3 413	4 121
Jordan	341	481	177	263	164	218
Kazakhstan	82	40	37	23	45	16
Kenya	386	535	490	736	-103	-201
Kuwait	425	421	176	242	248	179
Lebanon	753	635	158	197	595	438
Liberia	79	135	1 221	1 000	-1 142	-865
Malaysia	1 423	1 568	1 601	1 749	-178	-180
Marshall Islands	125	224	946	883	-821	-659
Mexico	2 389	2 138	2 178	2 616	211	-478
Morocco	307	380	988	1 006	-681	-626
Mozambique	103	146	196	222	-92	-76
New Zealand	1 949	3 081	854	1 094	1 095	1 987
Nigeria	916	967	1 080	1 187	-164	-220
Norway	32 162	32 260	17 557	17 043	14 605	15 217
Oman	689	627	414	509	276	119
Pakistan	807	1 290	383	324	424	966
Panama	920	1 004	3 002	3 092	-2 081	-2 088
Peru	391	365	236	200	155	165
Philippines	373	486	808	882	-435	-396
Qatar	1 571	1 068	626	662	944	405
Russia	4 894	4 141	3 247	3 143	1 648	997
Saudi Arabia	2 541	2 500	670	851	1 871	1 649
Serbia	204	162	104	97	99	65
Singapore	10 046	11 804	9 976	11 654	70	150
South Africa	2 283	3 705	2 137	2 478	146	1 227
South Korea	5 905	5 235	2 250	2 686	3 655	2 549
Sri Lanka	312	258	535	658	-223	-400
Syria	52	49	80	80	-27	-31
Switzerland	14 940	14 544	10 263	9 969	4 677	4 575
Taiwan	1 313	1 327	896	716	417	611
Tanzania	202	210	416	386	-214	-176
Thailand	2 040	1 614	2 958	3 099	-918	-1 485
Tunesia	181	234	148	128	33	105
Turkey	3 291	3 295	4 765	5 076	-1 474	-1 781
Uganda	92	128	266	267	-174	-138
Ukraine	1 027	839	1 031	1 124	-4	-285
United Arab Emirates	5 781	6 248	2 953	3 327	2 827	2 921
United States of America	47 468	45 933	40 584	41 864	6 885	4 070
Uruguay	567	380	229	306	339	75
Venezuela	261	176	317	262	-56	-86
Vietnam	886	867	875	761	11	106
Yemen	34	29	69	43	-35	-14
Europe	244 301	259 075	230 935	242 974	13 365	16 102
Africa	9 945	14 078	17 015	18 367	-7 071	-4 289
North America	52 345	50 925	43 913	45 518	8 432	5 407
Central- and South America	17 319	16 557	12 824	13 300	4 496	3 257
Asia	79 848	78 881	50 456	55 489	29 393	23 393
Oceania and polar regions	7 403	8 620	4 454	4 787	2 949	3 833
EMU	104 490	114 439	116 620	121 390	-12 130	-6 950
OECD	307 275	321 407	273 272	287 429	34 002	33 978
BRIC	35 401	31 307	20 736	22 503	14 665	8 804

Table 333 International trade in services after country and item. 2016*

	Total		EU - countries (28)		Non-EU total		OECD							
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports						
	DKK mio.													
Services, total	395 099	372 708	192 033	205 392	203 064	167 316	302 343	281 335						
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1 291	8 260	716	5 303	576	2 958	1 287	7 480						
Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere	2 085	2 530	1 140	1 597	945	934	1 676	2 051						
Transport	211 039	177 781	79 297	73 043	131 742	104 736	140 882	111 936						
Sea transport	167 658	135 852	48 911	44 108	118 748	91 743	100 136	76 293						
Sea transport, passenger	2 362	571	1 931	409	431	164	2 343	570						
Sea transport, freight	161 394	44 548	45 118	18 443	116 276	26 104	94 846	27 481						
Sea transport, supporting, auxiliary and other sea transport	3 904	90 732	1 861	25 256	2 042	65 476	2 946	48 242						
Air transport	22 047	19 147	13 643	9 297	8 404	9 850	20 535	16 186						
Other transport (than sea and air)	20 593	22 518	16 118	19 482	4 474	3 036	19 517	19 232						
Postal and courier services	742	264	628	154	115	109	696	224						
Travel	46 449	61 904	32 623	40 510	13 825	21 395	43 485	50 845						
Other services	134 234	122 232	78 256	84 936	55 977	37 293	115 010	109 021						
Construction	32 629	13 913	24 523	11 030	8 108	2 883	26 950	12 639						
Insurance and pension services	1 924	2 529	1 546	1 818	377	710	1 721	2 337						
Financial services	4 778	4 453	3 034	3 291	1 745	1 161	3 981	3 880						
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	15 245	9 849	5 984	6 072	9 262	3 776	13 227	9 631						
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	26 574	25 784	15 634	19 390	10 938	6 394	24 199	23 628						
Other business services	47 844	54 884	25 289	34 897	22 554	19 988	41 932	47 641						
Personal, cultural and recreational services	3 336	10 047	1 702	8 231	1 634	1 814	2 540	8 924						
Government goods and services n.i.e.	1 904	773	544	207	1 359	567	460	341						
	DKK mio.													
	BRIC		United States		Germany		Sweden		United Kingdom		Norway		China	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	DKK mio.													
	26 223	22 539	40 517	39 447	46 754	39 700	41 148	30 938	33 219	39 924	29 528	15 754	12 545	12 289
	0	35	204	1 719	153	740	148	36	76	408	4	0	0	0
	98	278	57	244	229	457	457	221	181	234	435	30	24	240
	20 537	15 692	25 528	18 698	14 381	14 846	17 383	9 458	11 604	11 421	9 084	8 163	9 676	8 841
	20 067	14 760	23 366	17 102	8 426	10 223	3 960	1 957	9 769	9 075	2 476	2 556	9 426	8 309
	0	0	19	0	843	57	236	14	319	283	394	161	0	0
	19 972	2 208	23 112	3 358	7 191	5 886	3 376	1 022	9 054	2 668	1 346	1 860	9 389	1 009
	94	12 552	235	13 743	393	4 281	349	920	396	6 125	736	535	39	7 300
	284	599	1 664	1 086	991	838	9 193	5 046	959	1 101	3 984	4 399	169	342
	156	333	484	499	4 844	3 762	3 887	2 375	821	1 236	2 594	1 163	50	190
	33	0	13	10	121	21	341	80	54	8	28	43	31	0
	1 294	1 589	2 198	4 628	12 864	11 377	8 560	5 616	2 741	3 354	7 660	2 490	664	867
	4 294	4 946	12 528	14 156	19 124	12 279	14 599	15 607	18 618	24 506	12 345	5 069	2 179	2 341
	882	608	400	749	11 298	2 813	1 383	567	8 484	5 114	1 242	521	429	309
	33	32	47	70	288	302	107	132	738	923	84	276	15	19
	70	295	160	409	222	265	937	438	516	1 384	656	122	8	280
	1 203	73	3 134	2 718	1 063	1 076	658	1 307	792	982	465	372	795	47
	499	935	2 807	2 637	1 987	1 555	4 734	6 448	2 600	3 101	4 262	1 071	178	210
	1 448	2 901	5 681	7 107	4 143	5 939	6 291	5 615	4 748	9 575	5 207	2 544	722	1 431
	48	32	201	390	100	306	481	1 096	703	3 400	416	159	8	8
	111	70	98	76	23	23	8	4	37	27	13	4	24	37

www.statbank.dk/uht02

Table 334 Balance of payments

	2014*	2015*	2016*
	DKK mio.		
A. Current receipts, total	1 285 804	1 339 993	1 298 426
Export of goods (fob)	665 809	690 315	699 202
Services	412 147	429 231	395 099
Sea transport	205 999	203 358	167 658
Travel	42 799	44 970	46 449
Primary income	186 206	196 062	180 219
Primary income, compensation of employees	8 311	8 443	8 494
Primary income, investment income	170 388	180 217	164 282
Primary income, other primary income	7 508	7 404	7 444
Secondary income	21 641	24 386	23 906
B. Current expenditure, total	1 109 840	1 154 400	1 131 258
Import of goods (fob)	580 698	588 969	579 889
Services	359 668	380 539	372 708
Sea transport	139 924	149 072	135 852
Travel	58 682	59 988	61 904
Primary income	114 521	128 117	125 004
Primary income, compensation of employees	17 790	18 670	19 333
Primary income, investment income	93 696	106 137	102 392
Primary income, other primary income	3 034	3 309	3 279
Secondary income	54 953	56 775	53 658
C. Current account, net (A-B)	175 964	185 594	167 168
D. Capital account, net	-4 097	-7 196	632
E. Financial account, net	150 920	138 770	146 453
F. Errors and omissions, net (-C-D+E)	-20 946	-39 627	-21 347

www.statbank.dk/bb3

Table 335 Transition from trade statistics to balance of payments statistics. 2016*

Exports	DKK mill.	Imports	DKK mill.
External trade, exports of goods	634 355	External trade, imports of goods	572 405
Goods procured or sold abroad in connection to processing abroad	62 018	Goods procured in ports by carriers (i.e. Bunkring and procurements)	17 567
Goods recieved or returned abroad after processing in Denmark without change of ownership	-1 890	Goods procured or sold abroad in connection to processing abroad	12 636
Goods sent abroad or returned after processing abroad without change of ownership	-2 957	Goods recieved or returned abroad after processing in Denmark without change of ownership	-1 615
Returned goods	-6 866	Goods sent abroad or returned after processing abroad without change of ownership	-2 826
Goods crossing the border for construction by nonresidents	-10 950	Returned goods	-6 866
Other corrections to goods	-13 986	Goods crossing the border for construction by nonresidents	-652
Merchanting	39 392	Freight on import (CIFFOB)	-15 654
Goods sold under merchanting	159 672	Other corrections to goods	4 784
Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	-120 280		
Nonmonetary gold	92	Nonmonetary gold	112
Goods (FOB)	699 202	Goods (FOB)	579 891

www.statistikbanken.dk/bbuhv

Table 336 Balance of payments and net foreign assets

	Goods and services, net DKK mill.	Investment income, net DKK mill.	Balance of payments current account, net		Net foreign assets at end of year		
			DKK mill.	As percentage of gross domestic product	DKK mill.	As percentage of gross domestic product	Per capita in DKK
2005	87 300	12 346	66 488	4.2	59 957	3.8	11 080
2006	68 861	20 834	55 932	3.3	-4 833	-0.3	-890
2007	50 377	16 047	25 160	1.4	-100 406	-5.8	-18 433
2008	63 472	31 074	52 551	2.9	-91 925	-5.1	-16 788
2009	77 447	24 019	59 680	3.5	14 648	0.9	2 658
2010	125 785	36 223	118 847	6.6	232 256	12.8	41 963
2011	118 097	45 569	121 628	6.6	512 523	27.8	92 170
2012	114 080	48 916	119 034	6.3	685 518	36.2	122 841
2013	127 503	66 092	149 723	7.8	719 851	37.3	128 485
2014*	137 592	76 690	175 964	8.9	872 367	44.1	155 026
2015*	150 039	74 078	185 594	9.2	689 660	34.0	121 854
2016*	141 705	61 889	167 168	8.1	1 156 818	56.1	202 693

Source (net foreign assets): Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/bb2

Table 337 Foreign Assets and Liabilities

	31 December	2014*	2015*	2016*
		DKK bn.		
INSTRUMENTS				
Assets, total		5 854	5 941	6 598
Assets, total excl. exchange reserves		5 394	5 499	6 141
Direct investment		1 509	1 573	1 660
Portfolio investment		2 673	2 754	2 971
Shares		1 090	1 235	1 342
Investment fund shares		264	271	336
Bonds, etc.		1 319	1 247	1 293
Financial derivatives, net		100	67	38
Other investment		1 113	1 105	1 472
Exchange reserves		460	442	456
Liabilities, total		4 982	5 251	5 441
Direct investment		990	996	1 043
Portfolio investment		2 652	3 072	2 989
Shares		958	1 315	1 142
Investment fund shares		58	65	82
Bonds, etc.		1 636	1 692	1 765
Other investment		1 339	1 184	1 409
SECTORS				
Assets, total		5 854	5 941	6 598
Private companies and households		4 181	4 299	4 862
General government sector		20	22	20
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		1 191	1 174	1 255
Danmarks Nationalbank		460	442	456
Liabilities, total		4 982	5 251	5 441
Private companies and households		2 368	2 787	2 845
General government sector		351	305	270
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		2 175	2 068	2 219
Danmarks Nationalbank		19	19	19
Net assets, total (assets - liabilities)		872	690	1 157
Private companies and households		1 813	1 512	2 018
General government sector		-332	-283	-250
Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI)		-984	-894	-964
Danmarks Nationalbank		441	423	438

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank
www.statbank.dk/dnkap

Business sector in general

Enterprises in general

Enterprise development

Accounts

Globalisation



Enterprises in general

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a nearly 289,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little less than 3.05 million jobs are being performed at these workplaces.

On average, there are about ten jobs per workplace, but the size of the workplaces varies much. A great majority of the workplaces are small. Two thirds of the workplaces have less than five jobs, and slightly less than 10,000 in Denmark have 50 or more jobs. The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities.

Figure 1 Workplaces by industry and size. 2015

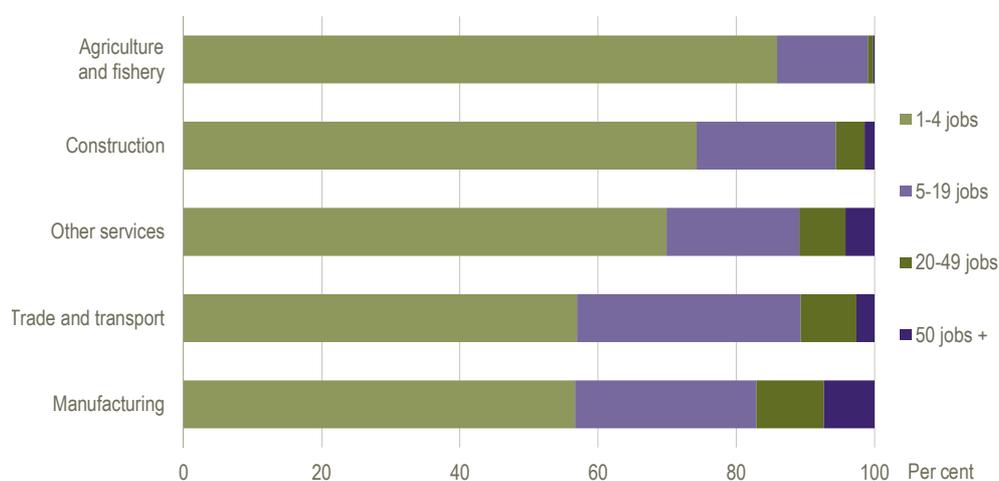


Table 342

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishery as almost 90 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have less than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself. The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has experienced a transition from an agricultural to an industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity – in terms of employment.

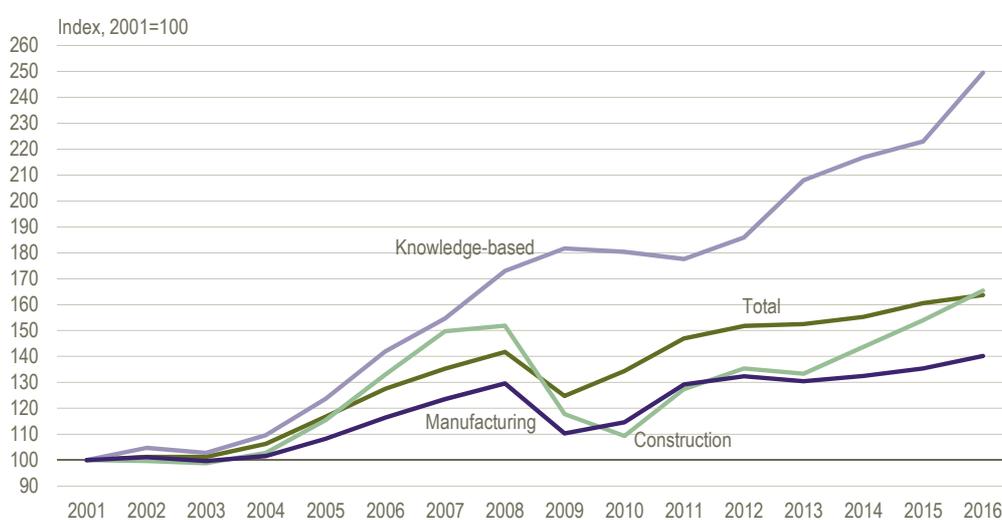
At the turn of the millennium, almost three fourths of all employed persons were working in the service sector. Services include private services in the form of trade, transport, finance, knowledge-based services and personal services as well as public services. The growth of the service sector has continued in the new millennium until the economic crisis in 2008. The crisis seems to have affected knowledge-based services to a lesser extent than the business community in general.

The development can be illustrated by looking at the enterprises' turnover figures during the period 2001-2016. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 25 per cent above the 2001

level in 2009. In 2016 the level of business turnover in all the industries shown was 64 per cent above the level of 2001, though there are great differences from one industry to another.

Business services have increased by 82 per cent in the period until 2009, and fell to 78 per cent above the level of 2001 in 2011 where after it rose to a level of 150 per cent above the 2001-level in 2016. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 52 per cent in turnover until 2008 followed by a marked slowdown in 2009. Up till 2010 there was a large decrease in turnover inside construction to a level of 9 per cent above 2001-level in 2010. And up till 2012 a part of the lost turnover inside construction has been regained, and the industry in 2016 is 65 per cent above the level of 2001.

Figure 2 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: Break in time series in 2009 due to a new production system.

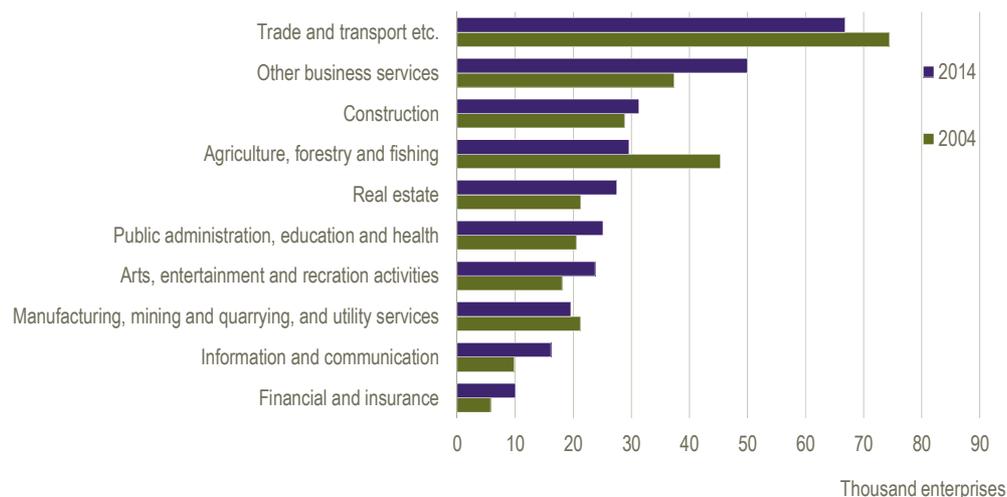
Enterprises and workplaces

The Danish business structure can be described by two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the general level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise with a given address, which produces mainly one type of goods or services. Thus, workplaces are the sites where the physical production of the goods or services takes place.

Number of enterprises

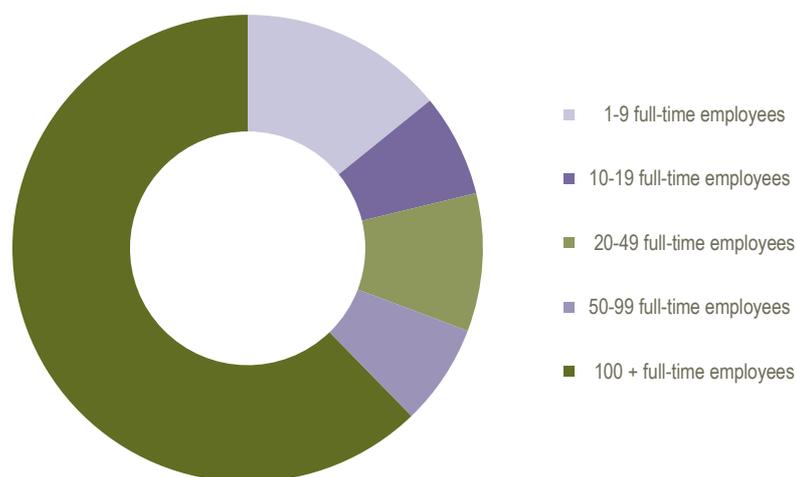
In 2014 there were 299,800 active enterprises in Denmark. The most enterprises are in Trade and transport (22 per cent) and Business services (17 per cent), while 10 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishery. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services.

Figure 3 Enterprises by industry

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Most people work in large enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (93 per cent). Nevertheless, more than 1.3 million full-time employees – or 62 per cent of all full-time employees – work in the largest enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees. The section with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 80 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 6 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Figure 4 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2014

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Turnover

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 3,595 billion in 2014. Trade and transport accounts for the largest share of enterprises and as well the largest share of turnover (46 per cent). However, while ranking second on the share of turnover (29 per cent), manufacturing, mining and quarrying accounts for only 7 per cent of the total number of enterprises in Denmark.

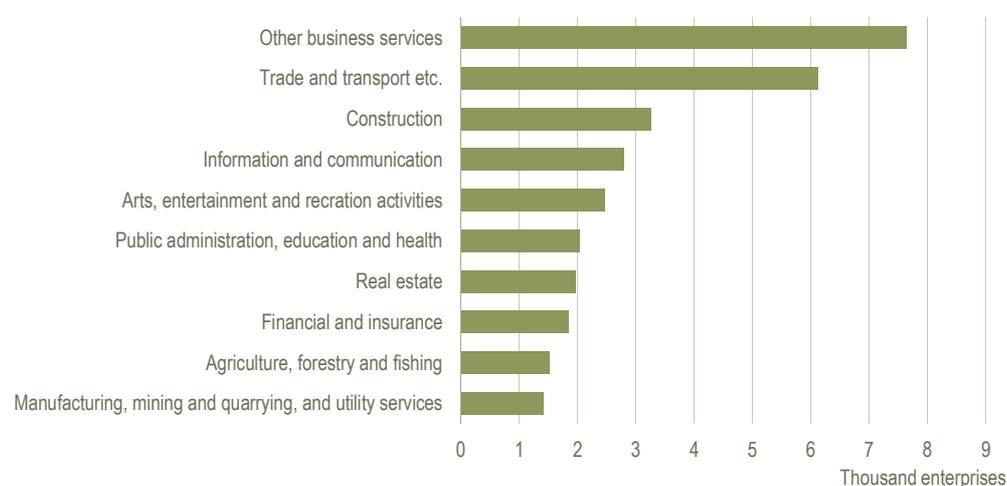
Enterprise development

New enterprises

New enterprises are an important factor in a dynamic business structure as they are instrumental in creating economic growth by offering new jobs and renewing production processes and product innovation.

In 2014, more than 31,000 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2013 was just below 29,000. Of these, 25 per cent were located in other business services, while 5 per cent of the new enterprises were located in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Figure 5 New enterprises by industry. 2014



www.statbank.dk/demo4

Survival rate of new enterprises

New enterprises are vulnerable in their first years of existence. Thus 28 per cent of the new established enterprises in 2013 were no longer active in 2014. Looking at the five-year survival rate almost half of the new enterprises established in 2009 had survived to 2014 (46 per cent).

In 2014 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 35,095 enterprises closed down in 2014. We expect the final number to be lower since enterprises restarting in 2015 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

Overview 1 Survival rate of new enterprises, up til 5 years of age

	Survival year						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Start year	pct.						
2008	100	71	60	53	49	44	●
2009	●	100	74	63	56	50	46
2010	●	●	100	73	61	54	49
2011	●	●	●	100	72	59	52
2012	●	●	●	●	100	71	60
2013	●	●	●	●	●	100	72

www.statbank.dk/demo6

Decline in the number of bankruptcies after the crisis

Seen in a historical perspective the number of bankruptcies was record high in Denmark during the years 2009-2013 with 5,000 or more bankruptcies every year. The number of bankruptcies reached 6,460 in 2010 while there was between 5,450 and 5,700 in 2009 and 2011-2012. In 2014 and 2015 there were approx. 4,000 bankruptcies. In 2016 it again went up to 6,670. If one considers only active firms, i.e. with employed and/or turnover greater than 1 mio. DKK, the number of bankruptcies has been considerably lower. From 58 pct. in 2009 the share has fallen to 35 pct. in 2016.

Figure 6 Bankruptcies. 1980-2016



www.statbank.dk/konk9

Accounts

Creation of low value added in distributive trades

It is important that enterprises have a high value added in order to maintain a welfare society. Enterprises' value added, i.e. total current revenue less consumption of goods and services, is spent on, among other things, wages and new investments.

In 2014 Danish enterprises had an average value added percentage of 27 in relative terms compared to total current revenue. Hotels and restaurants (41 per cent), information and communication (46 per cent) and real estate (58 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport were below average (15 and 21 per cent, respectively).

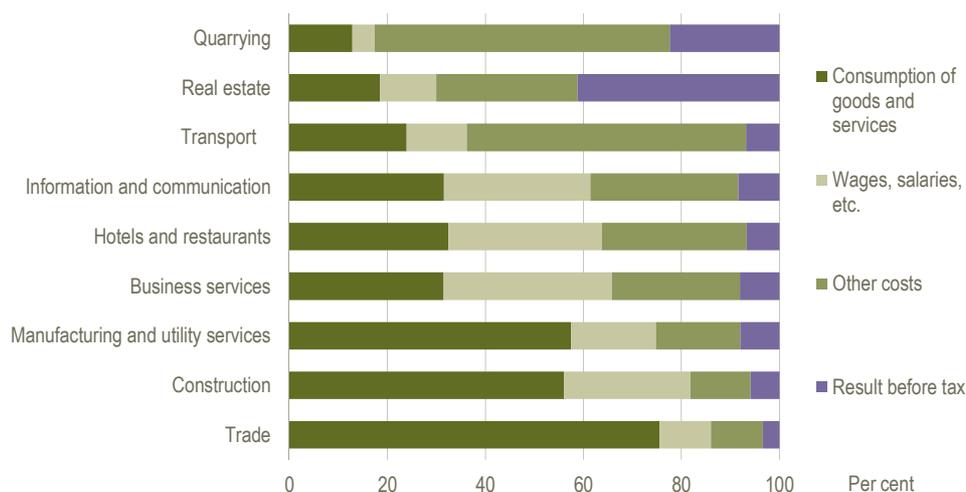
Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2014

Table 347

The low percentage profit in trade is due to the fact that enterprises in these industries resell products without changing them. Consequently, the work performed per DKK earned is considerably less in trading enterprises than in enterprises in other industries, and profits are lower in relative terms compared to turnover.

This is reflected in the accounts so that the consumption of goods and services account for a very large part of the turnover in trading, while the other service industries as well as mining and quarrying have a relatively low consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, wages account for a large part of the costs in the service sector as well as in manufacturing and in construction.

Globalisation

Foreign-owned companies account for 19 per cent. of total employment, although they represent only 1 per cent of the total number of firms in the private sector in Denmark. A little less than 4000 enterprises had 263,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 822 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and manufacturing, mining etc. sector are with 38 and 26 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises. The real estate sector (4 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

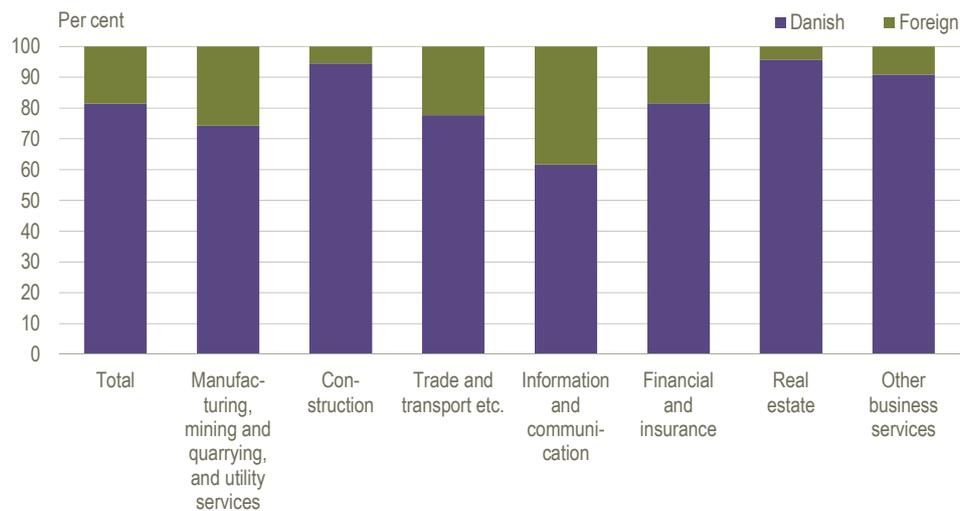
Figure 8 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2014

Table 345

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 68 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2014, while there were 4 employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises. 68 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and Germany account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 24 and 14 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

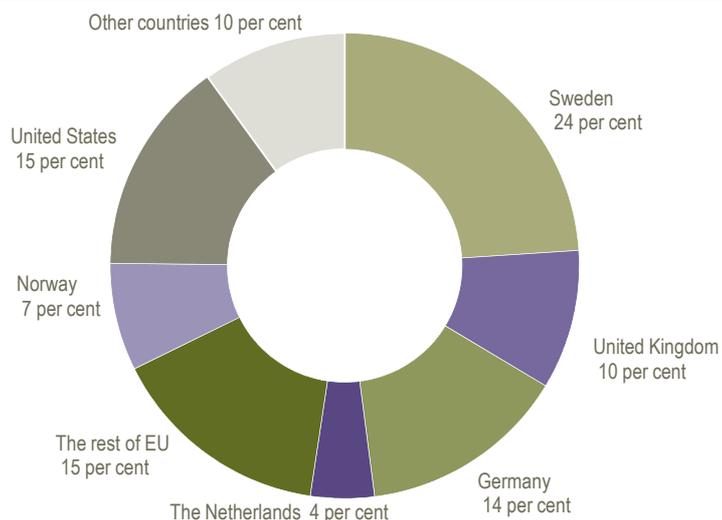
Figure 9 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2014

Table 338 Enterprises by ownership and industry. 2014

	Sole proprietorship	Partner-ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Funds, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other ownership	Total
Total	145 271	14 514	29 232	87 610	13 766	2 040	245	7 122	299 800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24 540	2 648	570	1 638	65	25	-	103	29 589
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	5 835	1 145	4 734	5 287	1 419	816	1	345	19 582
Construction	15 831	489	3 095	11 612	18	44	-	193	31 282
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	30 660	2 489	8 632	23 060	498	557	4	886	66 786
Information and communication	6 555	398	1 834	6 753	272	71	-	225	16 108
Finance and insurance	288	80	2 214	6 851	436	69	1	127	10 066
Letting and sale of real estate	7 922	3 349	3 277	10 147	2 403	49	1	315	27 463
Business activities	26 728	1 478	4 293	16 310	544	189	11	468	50 021
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	14 939	1 808	222	3 496	2 378	41	213	1 988	25 085
Culture, recreation and other services	11 970	629	358	2 403	5 731	177	14	2 468	23 750
Activity not stated	3	1	3	53	2	2	-	4	68

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 339 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2014

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
number of enterprises							
Total	159 064	118 285	11 390	6 903	2 179	1 979	299 800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 980	11 126	371	88	15	9	29 589
Mining and quarrying	85	83	16	11	5	7	207
Manufacturing	5 600	6 209	1 336	1 004	446	412	15 007
Energy supply	1 351	359	33	20	7	15	1 785
Water supply, waste management and renovation	2 094	369	46	39	17	18	2 583
Construction	15 126	13 559	1 540	798	161	98	31 282
Wholesale and retail trade	14 704	22 444	2 649	1 536	423	281	42 037
Transport	5 005	4 791	623	364	139	136	11 058
Hotels and restaurants	5 315	7 332	651	302	53	38	13 691
Information and communication	9 570	5 405	544	359	123	107	16 108
Finance and insurance	4 787	4 889	144	104	51	91	10 066
Letting and sale of real estate	22 244	4 735	260	146	45	33	27 463
Knowledge service	20 998	10 472	824	503	163	144	33 104
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	10 443	5 352	534	346	129	113	16 917
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	3	52	19	16	23	170	283
Education	2 786	1 526	386	546	185	176	5 605
Health and social services	9 239	8 602	802	418	88	48	19 197
Culture and recreation	3 208	3 072	245	117	43	29	6 714
Other services, etc.	8 517	7 850	366	186	63	54	17 036
Activity not stated	9	58	1	-	-	-	68

Note: Number of real active enterprises is defined as enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 340 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2014

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	303 339	152 510	205 213	150 790	1 338 722	2 150 574
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 007	4 758	2 440	1 027	1 941	32 173
Mining and quarrying	264	213	329	395	1 991	3 192
Manufacturing	20 728	18 282	31 254	31 095	157 260	258 619
Energy supply	1 098	458	593	516	6 871	9 536
Water supply, waste management and renovation	937	620	1 186	1 133	4 891	8 767
Construction	39 124	20 462	23 288	11 130	27 303	121 307
Wholesale and retail trade	66 762	35 226	45 474	29 137	122 322	298 921
Transport	13 368	8 298	10 696	9 418	75 672	117 452
Hotels and restaurants	19 892	8 422	8 620	3 710	11 225	51 869
Information and communication	13 310	7 422	10 789	8 349	45 879	85 749
Finance and insurance	6 812	1 981	3 186	3 543	62 050	77 572
Letting and sale of real estate	10 839	3 526	4 550	3 187	7 009	29 111
Knowledge service	24 012	10 940	15 341	11 085	54 644	116 022
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	14 458	7 276	10 336	8 768	38 121	78 959
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	162	275	509	1 683	613 626	616 255
Education	3 646	5 552	15 537	13 212	73 522	111 469
Health and social services	22 367	10 640	12 282	6 014	13 287	64 590
Culture and recreation	6 798	3 260	3 539	2 933	7 307	23 837
Other services, etc.	16 680	4 886	5 264	4 455	13 801	45 086
Activity not stated	75	13	0	0	0	88

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 341 New enterprises

	2013	2014
Total	28 998	31 143
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 656	1 516
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 375	1 421
Construction	2 907	3 260
Trade and transport etc.	5 959	6 134
Information and communication	2 698	2 790
Financial and insurance	300	1 852
Real estate	2 049	1 977
Other business services	7 124	7 643
Public administration, education and health	2 600	2 040
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	2 303	2 462
Activity not stated	27	48

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 342 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2015

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	124 067	71 807	38 711	26 360	18 598	5 809	3 889	289 241
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15 289	7 891	2 726	823	219	32	12	26 992
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 591	4 498	2 575	2 097	1 732	706	603	17 802
Construction	13 801	7 552	3 670	2 121	1 195	282	138	28 759
Trade and transport etc.	19 659	22 211	14 346	9 465	5 937	1 206	727	73 551
Information and communication	8 138	3 004	1 234	821	550	164	137	14 048
Financial and insurance	2 678	1 333	838	574	350	114	123	6 010
Real estate	8 879	4 604	1 442	537	252	56	27	15 797
Other business services	26 993	10 090	3 950	2 368	1 535	527	379	45 842
Public administration, education and health	12 341	5 191	4 998	5 634	5 631	2 486	1 616	37 897
Arts, entertainment and other services	10 681	5 413	2 929	1 919	1 197	236	127	22 502
Activity not stated	17	20	3	1	...	...	...	41
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	41 456	22 095	11 407	7 719	5 987	1 746	1 549	91 959
Region Sjælland	19 091	10 137	5 183	3 628	2 315	701	377	41 432
Region Syddanmark	24 097	15 207	8 569	5 848	3 970	1 355	742	59 788
Region Midtjylland	27 303	16 423	9 103	6 213	4 390	1 368	868	65 668
Region Nordjylland	12 106	7 922	4 420	2 932	1 919	625	331	30 255
Outside Denmark	14	23	29	20	17	14	22	139

www.statbank.dk/07

Table 343 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2015

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mill.
Total	289 241	3 051 029	2 164 972	1 027 381
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26 992	73 870	34 282	11 558
Mining and quarrying	248	4 485	4 216	3 639
Manufacturing	14 789	304 950	260 997	135 102
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 140	11 710	9 474	5 907
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 625	13 294	10 209	4 814
Construction	28 759	170 255	126 850	57 945
Wholesale and retail trade	47 766	454 516	304 255	134 437
Transportation	11 211	153 235	117 439	55 166
Accommodation and food service activities	14 574	130 591	58 081	18 626
Information and communication	14 048	111 674	85 273	51 428
Financial and insurance	6 010	83 511	73 618	52 731
Real estate activities	15 797	53 618	29 651	14 047
Knowledge-based services	30 238	166 469	121 199	71 728
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	15 604	177 977	110 445	46 650
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 839	153 898	129 510	61 684
Education	8 042	268 658	192 136	92 744
Human health and social work	28 016	567 729	421 061	175 238
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	6 625	65 909	31 838	13 468
Other service activities	15 877	84 581	44 371	20 446
Activity not stated	41	99	65	25

www.statbank.dk/erhv1

Table 344 Bankruptcies

	2015	2016
Total	4 029	6 674
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	160	200
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	246	288
Construction	607	876
Trade and transport etc.	1 294	1 832
Wholesale and retail trade	828	1 210
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	116	142
Wholesale trade	347	493
Retail trade	365	575
Transportation	151	214
Accommodation and food service activities	315	408
Information and communication	173	349
Financial and insurance	273	605
Real estate	164	257
Other business services	554	961
Public administration, education and health	87	134
Arts, entertainment and other services	85	159
Activity not stated	386	1 013

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 345 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 660	2 799	2 763	827	828	822	3 487	3 627	3 584
	number								
Employees	1 091 725	1 127 943	1 156 647	267 522	262 755	262 824	1 359 247	1 390 698	1 419 471
Number of enterprises	291 371	290 643	292 216	3 849	4 009	3 860	295 220	294 652	296 076
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	70	66	68	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	76.3	77.2	77.1	23.7	22.8	22.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	80.3	81.1	81.5	19.7	18.9	18.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.7	98.6	98.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

www.statbank.dk/ifatsf1

Table 346 Financial information for businesses. 2014

	Turnover	Result before financial items	Investment, net
DKK mio.			
Total	3 595 134	237 502	129 632
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107 635	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..
Manufacturing	765 876	62 242	28 087
Energy supply	185 877	5 350	13 875
Water supply, waste management and renovation	33 173	2 321	12 410
Construction	211 457	12 611	3 971
Wholesale and retail trade	1 218 819	41 242	11 855
Transport	393 476	28 580	21 817
Hotels and restaurants	52 885	3 573	1 802
Information and communication	168 645	13 370	11 048
Finance and insurance	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	68 494	30 494	3 284
Knowledge based services	185 982	16 541	5 665
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	105 176	7 043	8 052
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	..	..	..
Education	118	..	..
Health and social services	20 345	..	..
Culture and recreation	15 396	2 620	121
Other services, etc.	13 499	420	47
Activity not stated	..	..	..

Note 1: The figures are based on real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Note 2: Exports not available for update in 2014.

Table 347 (page 1 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2014

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results					
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	3 143 745	48 270	769 847	211 297	1 197 250
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	1.4	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.0
Cost of goods consumed	52.0	11.9	57.0	38.5	76.0
Subcontractors. etc.	3.5	1.3	1.2	18.1	0.3
Wages and salaries. pensions	17.1	4.8	17.5	26.1	10.6
Depreciations	3.1	38.2	3.3	1.7	1.1
Other expenses	18.6	23.7	14.2	10.7	9.6
Result before financial items	7.1	23.0	8.1	6.0	3.4
Financial receipts	4.3	4.6	4.5	0.9	1.9
Financial expenses	3.6	33.2	1.7	1.1	1.3
Extraordinary expenses. net	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Corporation tax	1.4	19.4	1.8	0.9	0.8
Result after corporation tax	7.4	-25.1	9.1	4.8	3.3
Balance sheet data					
	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	3 750 233	140 343	762 992	119 661	695 554
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	58.5	76.4	53.6	33.1	42.0
Intangible assets	3.7	0.7	4.4	1.0	3.0
Land and buildings	16.9	0.5	7.8	10.3	6.7
Plant and equipment	5.2	43.2	7.1	5.3	0.6
Other tangibles	4.0	5.4	3.3	10.1	4.5
Financial assets	28.7	26.6	31.0	6.4	27.3
Current assets. Total	41.5	23.6	46.4	66.9	58.0
Stocks	6.2	1.2	11.3	6.2	17.8
Trade debtors	9.1	10.9	9.8	29.0	15.5
Other debtors. cash. etc.	26.2	11.4	25.3	31.8	24.7
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	44.9	33.9	50.3	32.0	41.2
Provisions for liabilities	3.2	24.8	2.7	3.7	1.4
Long-term liabilities	17.9	19.4	11.0	10.8	13.8
Current liabilities	34.0	21.8	35.9	53.5	43.5
Capital formation. net					
	DKK mio.				
	96 109	7 599	28 226	3 971	11 855
	per cent				
Increase from 2013 to 2014					
Turnover	1.6	-14.6	2.9	6.8	-0.5
Result after tax	19.5	-190.9	0.4	11.5	19.0
Total assets = total liabilities	1.2	-7.9	5.1	9.9	-1.3
Capital and reserves	2.7	-23.4	3.4	16.1	-1.9
Ratios. Average					
Value added (per cent)	27.0	64.2	28.6	33.5	15.1
Gross profit (per cent)	44.4	86.8	41.7	43.4	23.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 592	15 273	2 933	1 547	3 803
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	440	653	470	413	389
Number of enterprises	207 458	207	15 144	31 282	42 037
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 230 010	3 249	265 948	138 082	317 879
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 118 725	3 193	259 904	121 275	299 064

¹ Excluding agriculture, fishing, electricity, gas and water supply, ports etc., transport via railways and busses, banks, insurance, non-profit housing associations, public administration, etc.

Table 347 (page 2 of 2) Industrial accounts statistics for selected industries. 2014

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results					
	DKK mio.				
Turnover	349 660	52 535	154 454	68 413	292 020
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	0.9	1.5	1.2	8.2	2.5
Cost of goods consumed	15.3	32.1	25.9	16.5	26.4
Subcontractors. etc.	8.8	0.8	6.0	3.5	5.8
Wages and salaries. pensions	12.4	31.8	30.2	12.4	35.2
Depreciations	1.9	3.2	8.1	5.2	4.5
Other expenses	55.6	26.7	22.5	26.0	22.3
Result before financial items	6.9	6.8	8.4	44.6	8.2
Financial receipts	3.5	1.1	3.6	18.9	14.0
Financial expenses	4.5	3.5	5.1	24.4	7.7
Extraordinary expenses. net	-10.2	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.0
Corporation tax	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.7	1.2
Result after corporation tax	15.5	3.8	4.5	33.8	13.4
	0.9	1.5	1.2	8.2	2.5
Balance sheet tax					
	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	445 189	46 757	221 902	676 703	641 132
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	51.8	76.5	64	81.9	59.5
Intangible assets	1.0	3.2	23.9	0.4	3.0
Land and buildings	2.0	45.8	2.0	67.8	3.2
Plant and equipment	6.4	1.3	12.6	0.2	1.8
Other tangibles	4.1	12.2	2.4	1.3	5.6
Financial assets	38.4	14.1	23.2	12.1	45.9
Current assets. total	48.2	23.5	36.0	18.1	40.5
Stocks	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.3	1.1
Trade debtors	5.0	4.8	11.7	1.3	7.9
Other debtors. cash. etc.	42.7	16.6	23.5	16.6	31.5
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	45.7	32.9	37.4	39.3	55.8
Provisions for liabilities	1.1	3.7	1.9	4.5	1.5
Long-term liabilities	19.2	23.5	18.2	36.2	11.0
Current liabilities	34.0	39.9	42.5	20.0	31.6
Capital formation. net					
	DKK mio.				
	14 900	1 802	10 708	3 284	13 763
	per cent				
Increase from 2013 to 2014					
Turnover	3.0	3.2	1.0	2.0	4.7
Result after tax	822.6	-2.9	-31.6	-9.6	50.8
Total assets = total liabilities	1.7	4.7	7.8	-5.2	4.8
Capital and reserves	18.7	16.1	-0.6	-2.5	5.6
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	21.0	41.3	46.4	57.9	46.9
Gross profit (per cent)	75.9	67.0	68.1	80.0	67.8
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	3 597	868	1 791	2 289	1 325
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	437	301	536	451	487
Number of enterprises	10 798	13 691	15 971	26 774	51 554
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	98 072	61 423	87 245	32 352	225 760
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	90 684	52 086	79 918	17 708	194 893

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

Falling significance to the Danish economy

Over the years the agricultural sector's importance for the national economy has declined. In 1975 the agricultural sector had a share of 4.9 per cent of the total Danish gross domestic product at factor costs. In 2015 this share had decreased to 1.3 per cent. In this figure is included the primary agricultural sector only, also horticulture and minks, but not the production in the food processing sector like slaughter houses and diaries.

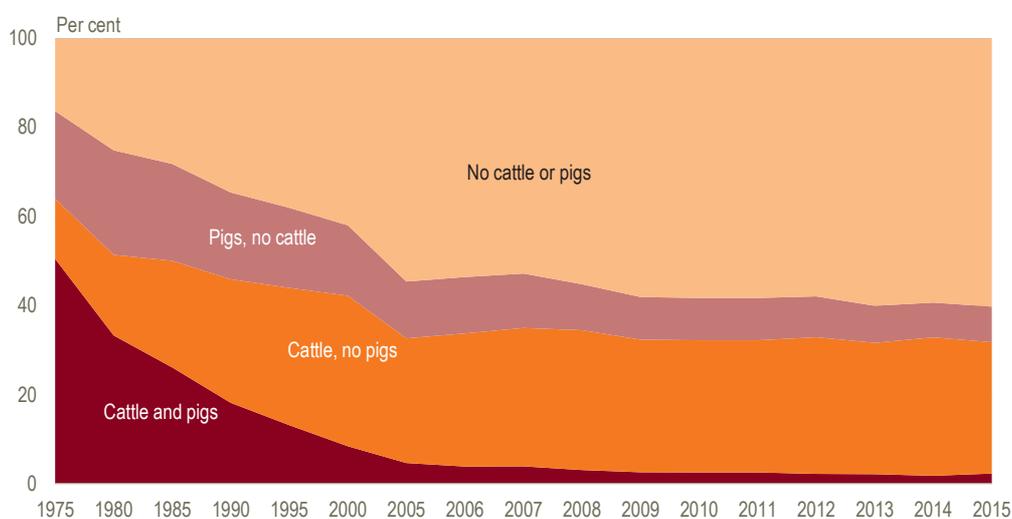
The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Year by year the number of farms has decreased. In 1985 Denmark had around 92.000 farms. Over a period of 30 years this number has been reduced by more than 50 per cent so that Danish agriculture now consists of around 37.000 farms only. Of these 21 per cent have a size of at least 100 hectares. In 1984 only 3 per cent of the farms had this big size.

The agricultural activity is concentrated on fewer farms. An average Danish farm cultivates 71.9 hectares against 30.7 hectares only in 1985. The same trend applies for livestock farming. In 1985 78 per cent of all farms had livestock compared to 60 per cent in 2015. In the same period the livestock farms have increased in size: An average cattle farm has increased from 58 to 117 animals, whereas the pig farm has increased from 200 pigs to 3.300.

A clear sign of the specialisation is also the fact that diversified farms are about to disappear. In 2015 only 800 farms have both cattle and pigs – about 2 per cent of all farms. In 1985 Danish agriculture had 24.000 farms with both these animals corresponding to 26 per cent of all farms.

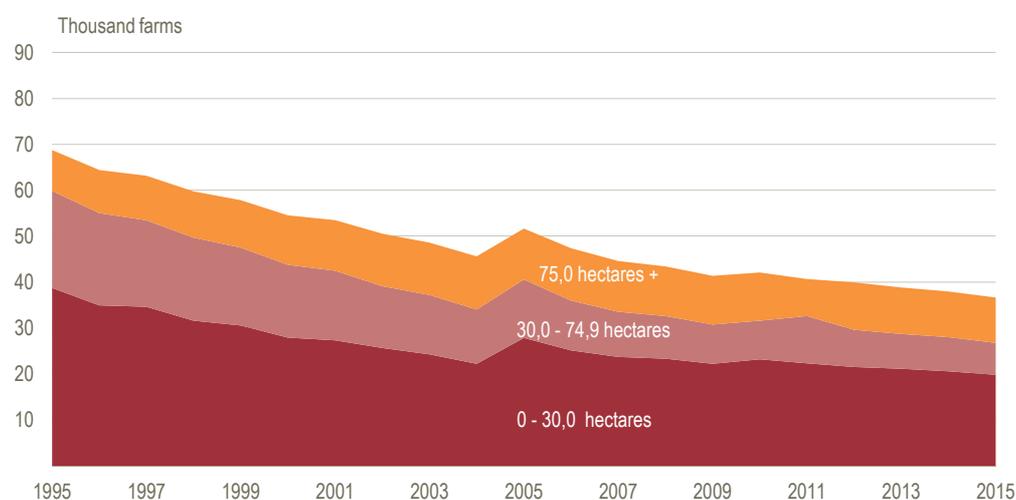
Figure 1 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and [komb07](http://www.statbank.dk/komb07)

Also certain other animals play a role in Danish agriculture. 2.900 farms have poultries, 1.500 have fur animals whereas 7.600 have horses and 2.500 sheep and goats.

Figure 2 Number of farms by area



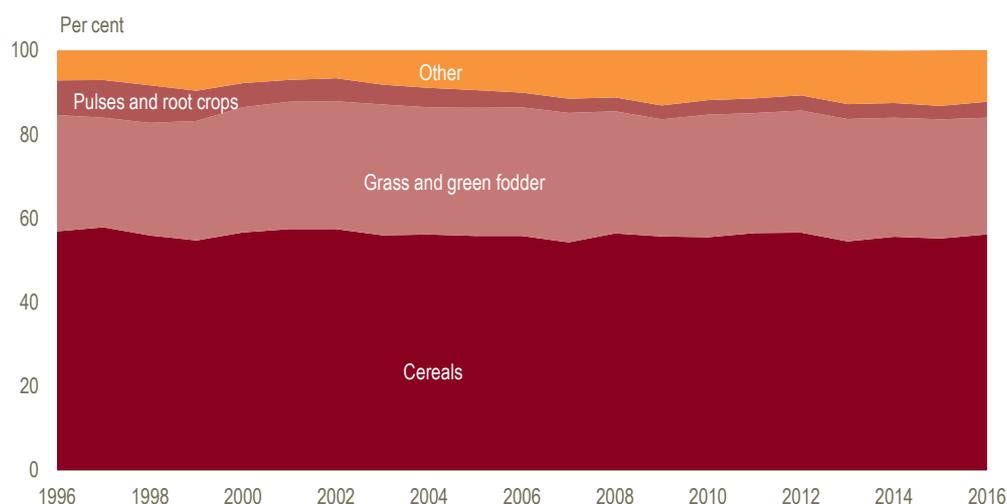
www.statbank.dk/bdf, bdf07 and bdf11

Agricultural area by crop type

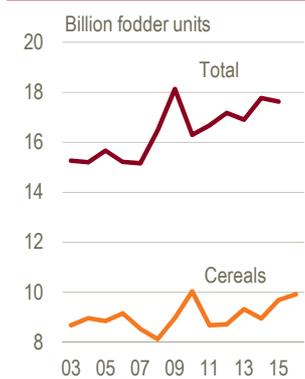
The Danish agricultural area amounts to 2.63 million hectares corresponding to approximately 2/3 of the Danish territory. Danish farmers cultivate several different crops on their fields where cereals dominate. 57 per cent of the agricultural area is cultivated with cereals, which is not very different from what was the case in 1985. The composition of species of cereals has, however, been subject to a change since wheat now amounts to 43 per cent of the areal with cereals compared to 21 per cent in 1985. In the same period barley has fallen from 69 per cent of the area with cereals to 44 per cent.

Grazing land and areas for production of fodder for the livestock are cultivated on 28 per cent of the agricultural area compared to 20 per cent in 1985. This rise is due to an increased use of maize for fodder.

Other crops are for example potatoes, sugar beets, rape, seeds for sowing, Christmas trees, vegetables, fruits and berries.

Figure 3 Total arable area by crop type

www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

Figure 4 Crop production

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

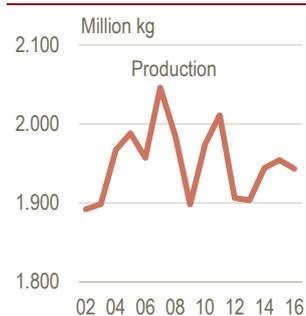
In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 4 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to 12.5 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to 3.300 during the same period.

Figure 5
Production of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

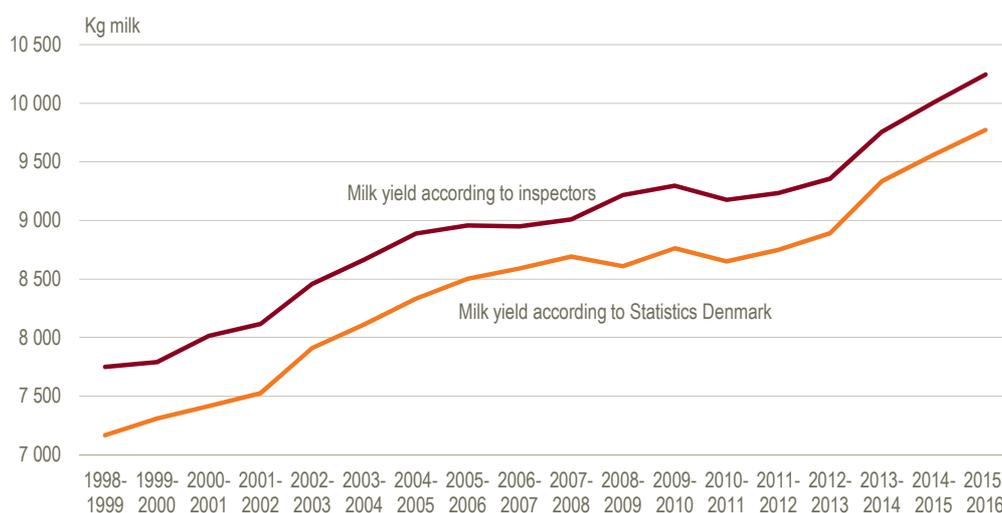
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 5.4 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.

Figure 6 **Average milk yield per dairy cow**



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 90 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 363

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns how the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector are treated.

It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pigs, milk and fur, which all are important export articles for Danish agriculture. The poorer

result for 2015 is mainly affected by a fall in sales of pigs of DKK 2,4 billion and milk with DKK 2,7 billion lower compared to last year.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, from 15 to 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received about 2 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 7 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2015, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.7 billion and was consequently DKK 0.4 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 10.1 billion for 2015, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2015. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2015, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 343 billion, and is thus DKK 9 billion lower compared to the previous year.

In 2015, interest payments amounted to DKK 8.3 billion which is DKK 1 billion lower than last year. Despite the increase in interest payments, the interest rate level remains historically low.

Organic farming

Over the years organic farming has increased in importance. 20 years ago there were a bit more than 1.000 organic farms in Denmark – no more than 1.5 per cent of all farms. This share has increased to 7 per cent so we now have 2.600 farms run in accordance with organic principles.

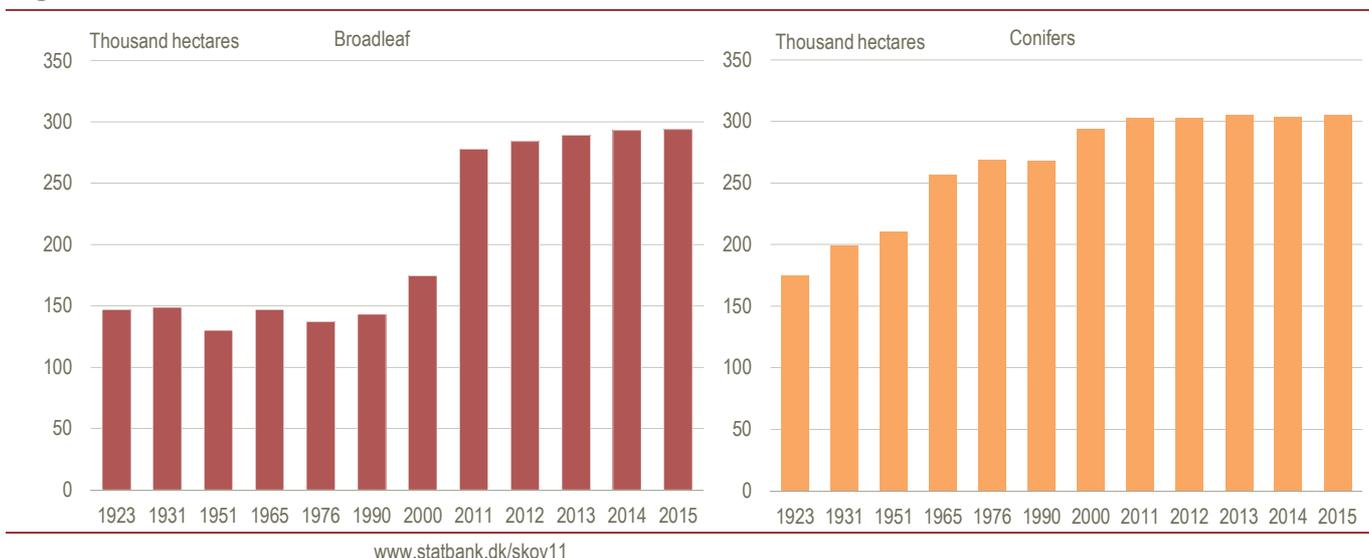
Like other farms organic farms become bigger as the years go by so the increase in the organic area is much bigger. 153.000 hectares are cultivated organically compared to 17.000 hectares 20 years ago. As a share of the total agricultural area in Denmark this development means that organic farming area has moved from a share of less than 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

The organic farms devote a relatively high share of the area to grazing and fodder areas, around 60-65 per cent. This share has remained extremely stable during the years and reflects the fact that organic farming to a very big extent is cattle farming with milk production and thereby needs areas for grazing.

Forestry censuses

Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

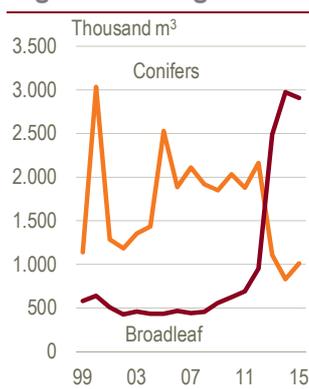
Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



The Forestry Act

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period. Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006-2012 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

Figure 9 Felling

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics inform 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2010. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. The felling of wood amounted in 2015 to 3.9 mi. cubicmeters, of which 74 percent was from conifers. 68 percent of the felling took place in Jutland.

Fishing and aquaculture

Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, The Danish AgriFish Agency must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing.

Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

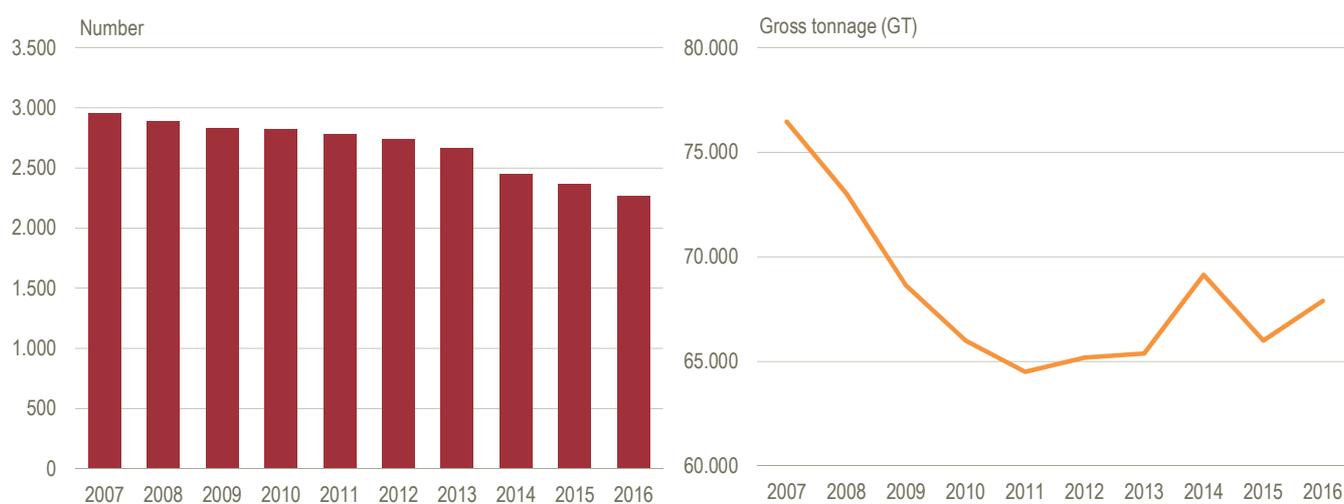
Figure 10**The Danish fishing fleet**

Table 370

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing amounted to 672,000 tonnes in 2016. Especially industrial landings of fish varies from year to year.

In 2016, the value of the catch of DKK 3,7 billion was 8 per cent higher than in 2015 when calculated at current prices.

Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

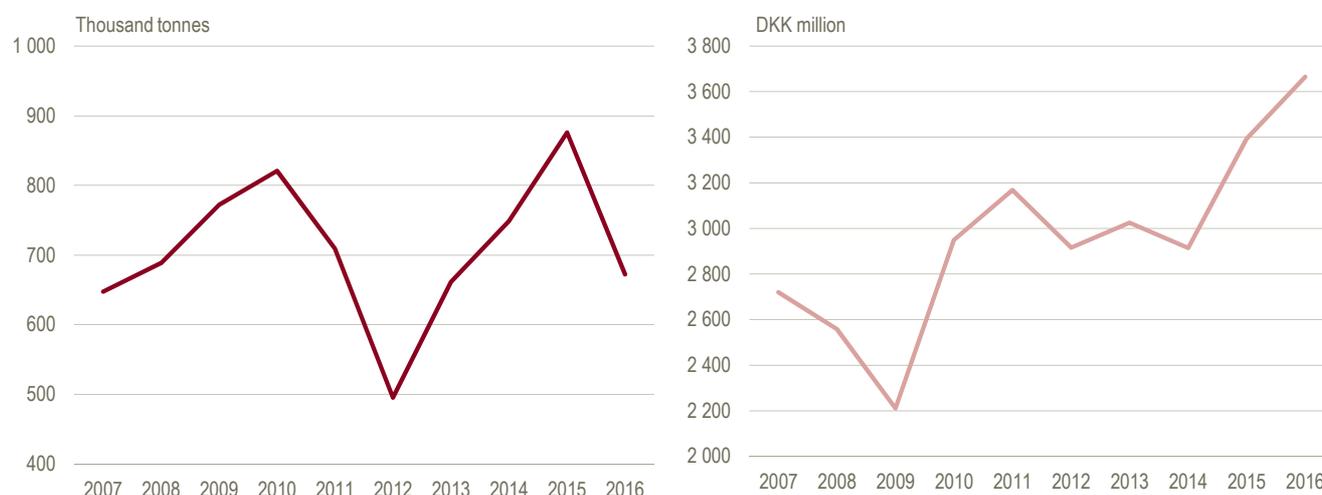


Table 371

Fishing vessels

Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by The Danish AgriFish Agency.

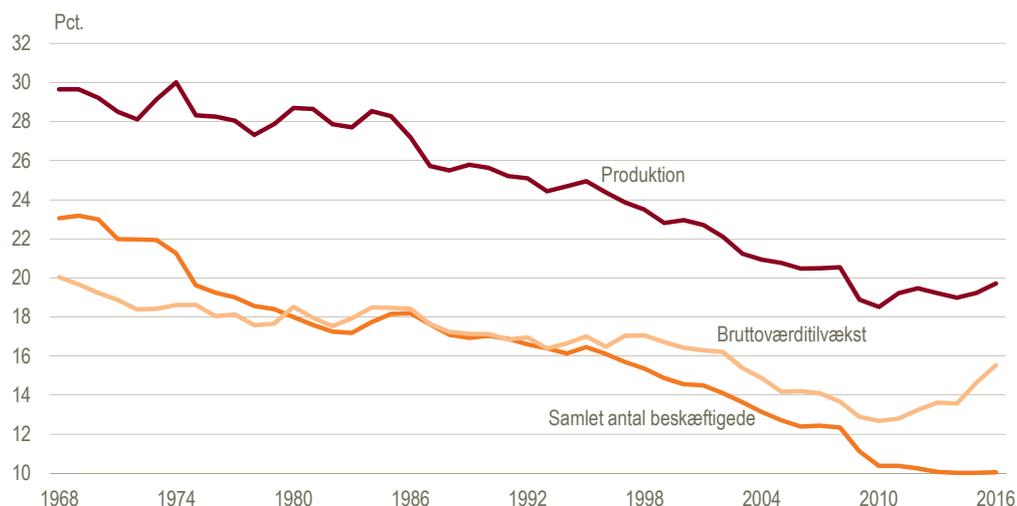
Manufacturing industries

Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have had a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last almost 50 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. However, the share of production and value added have increased following the financial crises in 2008

A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23.1 per cent in 1968 to 10 per cent in 2016. In the same years, the manufacturing industries' share of gross value added decreased from 20.0 per cent to 15.5 per cent and the share of production decreased from 29.7 per cent in 1968 to 19.7 per cent in 2016.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity. 1968-2016

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.
www.statbank.dk/nabp10 and nabb10

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2006-2016.

The international economic falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 was from 2005 followed by a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2008.

Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

In the fall of 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 25 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, the industrial production recovered somewhat, and in the period 2011-2016 production increased further reaching a level just above the peak of 2008 in the end of 2016.

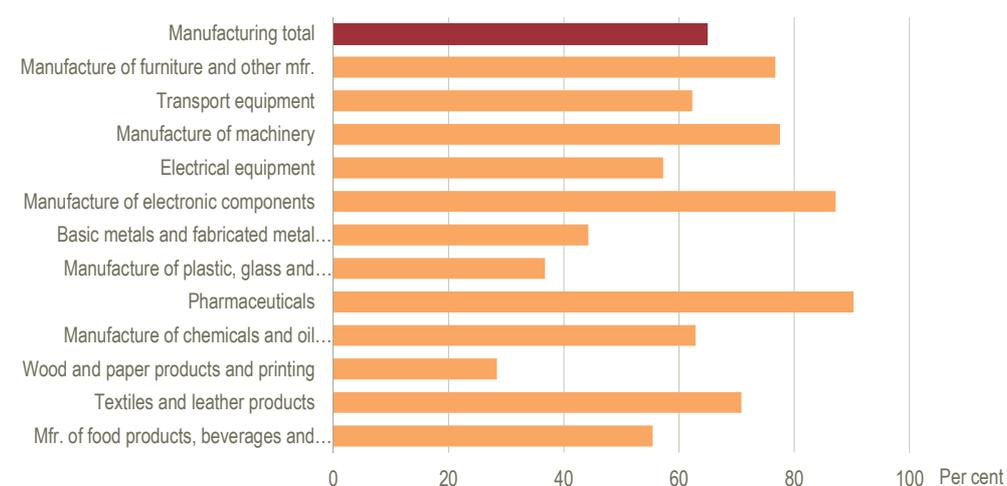
Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

www.statbank.dk/prod01
 Table 373

High export share in the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2016, total export turnover accounted for 64.9 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 28.4 per cent. With 90.3 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacture of electronic components* with 87.2 per cent, *manufacture of machinery* with 77.5 per cent and *manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing* with 76.7 per cent.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2016



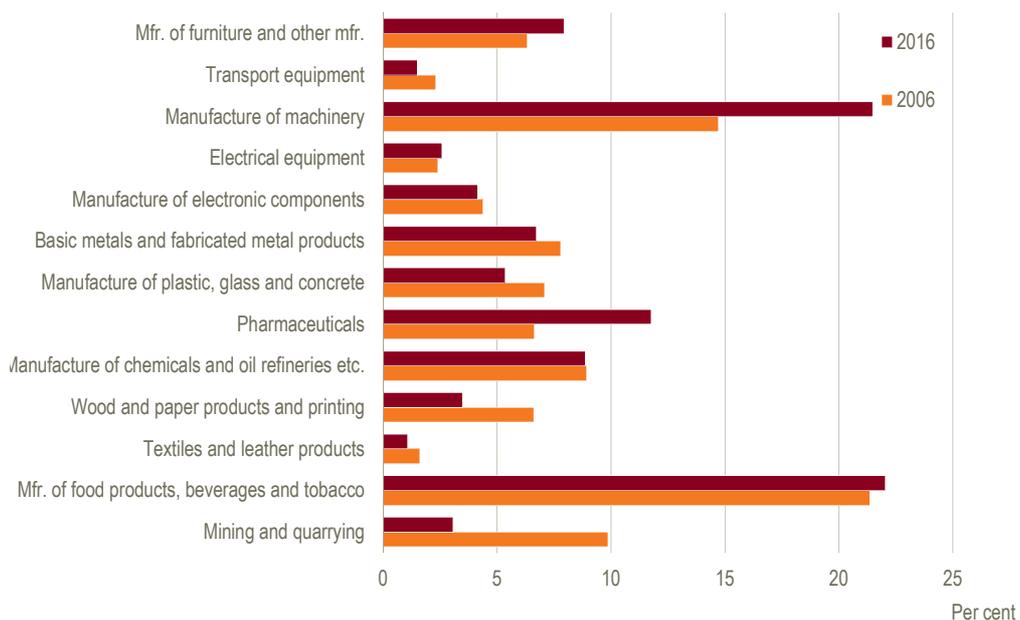
www.statbank.dk/ipo01

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2016

Since 2006, manufacture industries' total turnover including mining and quarrying (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 642.2 billion to DKK 763.9 billion in 2016. *Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 22 per cent of the total turnover having the largest turnover of all of the industries in 2016. This was followed by *manufacture of machinery* with 21.5 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* with 11.8 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 8.9 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacture of machinery

Compared to 2006, *manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. *Manufacture of machinery*, which includes *manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps*, has the largest relative increase in turnover in the period. There has also been a significant increase in the turnover in *pharmaceuticals*. Industries that have less significance compared to 2006 are, among others, *mining and quarrying* and *wood and paper products and printing*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

www.statbank.dk/oms6

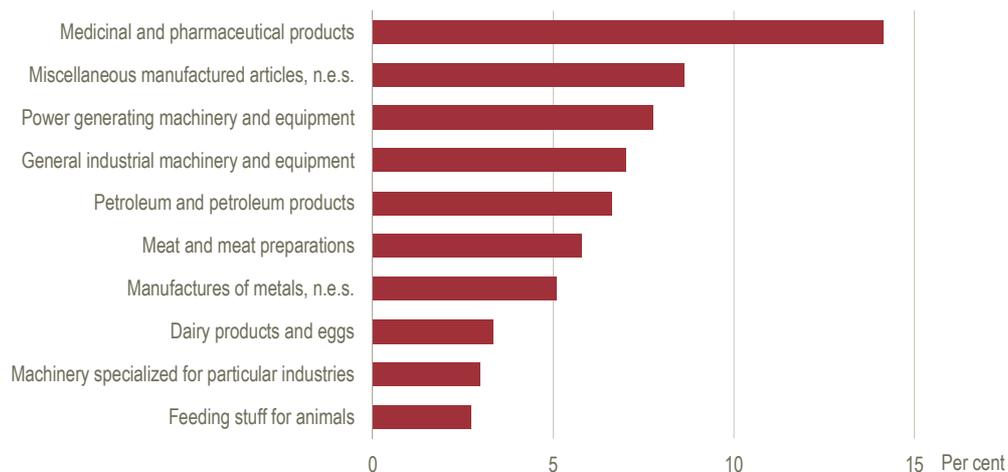
Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries including mining and quarrying account for 20.6 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 36.6 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 90.3 per cent of total turnover in 2016). *Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing*, and *manufacture of dairy products, grain mill and bakery products* as well as *manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps* are other large industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the ten largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 21.4 per cent and 24.9 per cent of total turnover in 2016.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2016 appear from figure 16. *Medicinal and pharmaceutical products* accounted for 14.2 per cent of industrial turnover. Combined, the top 10 commodity groups account for 64.2 per cent of industrial turnover in 2016.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2016

www.statbank.dk/varer3

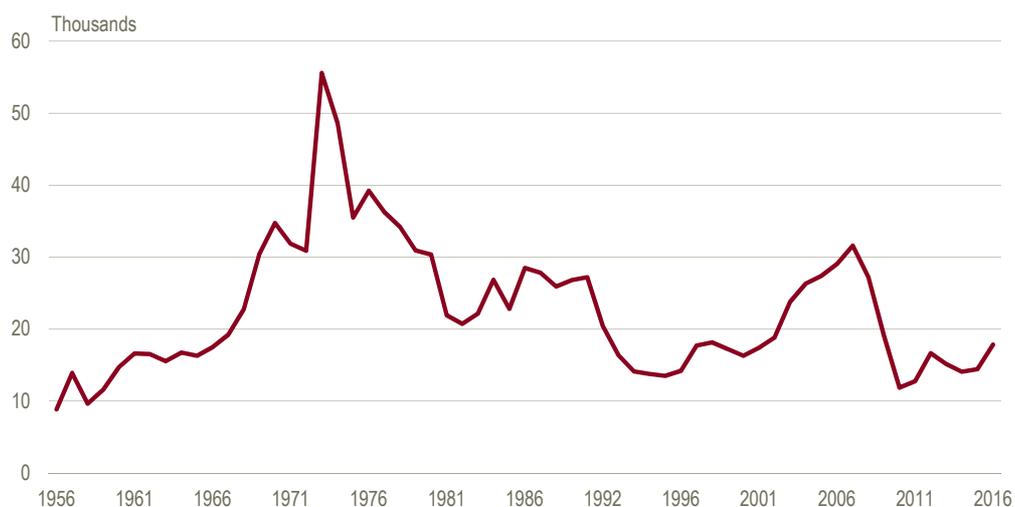
Table 374

Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings. The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth.

From 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2015 reached 14.500 dwellings completed, which was under half of the dwellings completed in 2007. In 2016 the development looks to have changed with 18.000 completed dwellings. Since 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is i. a. due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction, but in particular that the increase in residential construction is happen in the bigger towns. Since 2010 has the number of completed detached houses yearly been about 4.000 with a weak risingtrend.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

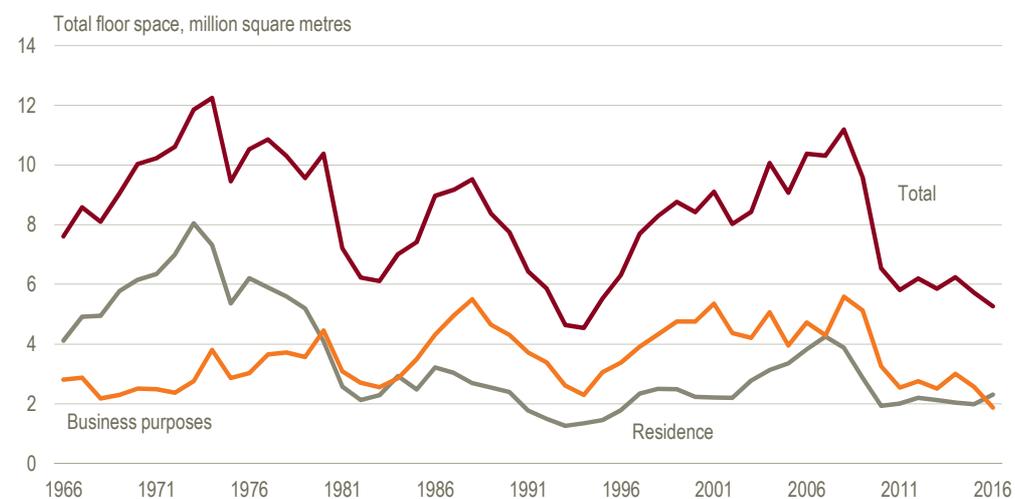
www.statbank.dk/bygv05a

Again most square-metres for residence purposes in 2016

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence than for business purposes each year.

Since then and until 2016, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence. In 2016 there is again most square-metres for residence purposes.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall since 2008 are within non-residential farm buildings (-69 per cent), factories, workshops etc. (-68 per cent) and buildings for office, trade and store (-65 per cent).

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv04

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2017, the total area of buildings made up 809,2 million m² – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 36 per cent for industry and 17 per cent for cultural, recreational and other purposes.

The share of construction in the national economy

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured as its share of the total gross value added and at fixed prices) has fallen since the start of 1970s (10.5 per cent in 1970). From the early 1990s, the sectors share of total gross value added has been stable at slightly over 5 per cent. But by 2010 it had decreased to less than 5 per cent. In 2015 the share was 4.9 per cent. Since the end of the 1960s, the employment in the construction sector has constituted a continuously smaller share of total employment in Denmark. After this employment share peaked in 1970 at 10.4 per cent of total employment, it has declined to 6.1 per cent in 2015.

Increase in construction employment

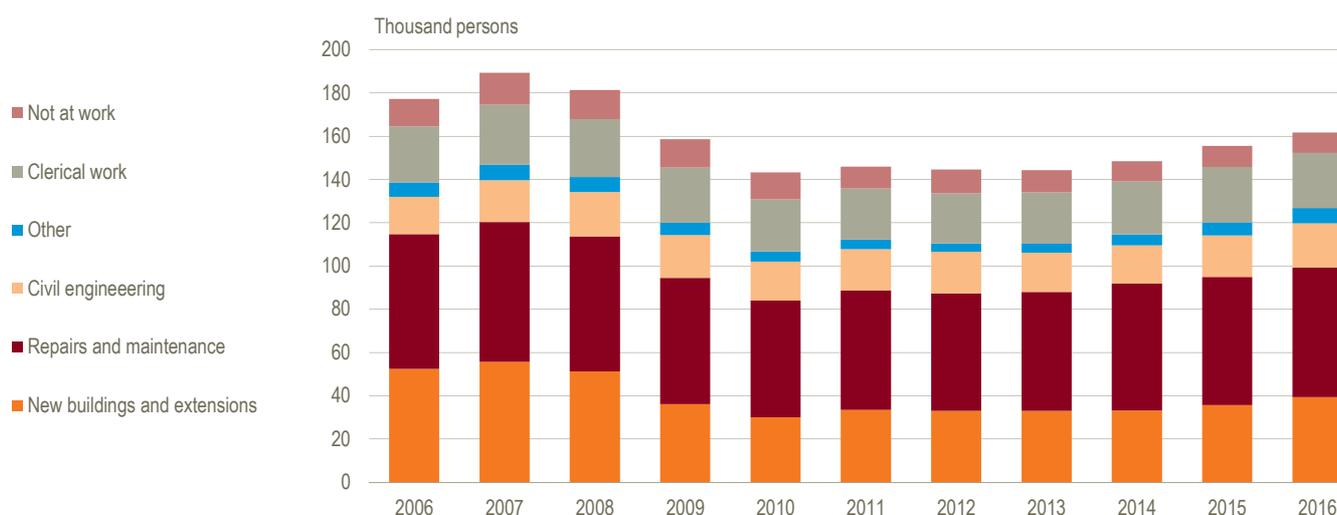
From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2010 the employment dropped from 181,000 employed to 143,000 - a decrease of 38,000 employees, corresponding to 21 per cent in only two years. In intervening years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of nearly 1 per cent from 2010 to 2013. Since 2013 the employment has been increasing and reached 162,000 in 2016 which is an increase of 12 per cent in relation to 2013.

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2016, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 39,000 which is equivalent to 24 per cent. 60,000 or 37 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 21,000 or 13 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 7,000 (4 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19

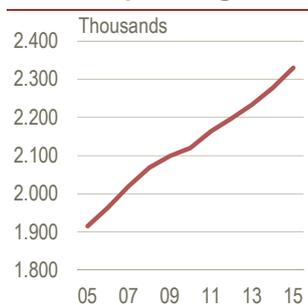
Construction employment by activity



Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter. www.statbank.dk/byg

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

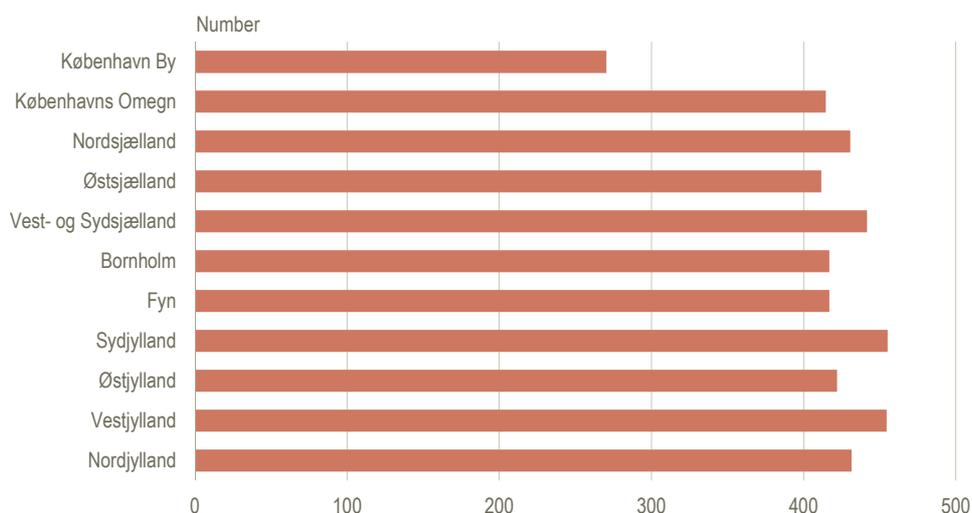
On 1 January 2017, there were a total of 3.119.000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 79 per cent were passenger cars, 13 per cent were delivery vans, 6 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 211,000 or 7 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2013 to 2017 was due to 238,600 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 20,000 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2017, there were 429 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 501 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 258 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2017



www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2006, the number of train sets has increased by 34 per cent. At the beginning of 2016, the number of train sets was 756 with 137,000 seats, an increase by 25 per cent compared to year 2006. 28 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left. In 2015 transit traffic accounted for 83 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships account for 73 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2016, there were 1,735 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a decrease of 7 ships compared to 2015. 29 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 15.6 million. This is an increase of 10 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2016 the gross tonnage of container ships was 10.6 million compared to 4.8 million in 2006. In 2016 this corresponded to 73 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2016



www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 14th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2016, the number of ships was 493, representing 15.0 million GT. In July 2016 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.3 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 5th largest in the EU and the 14th largest in the world.

50 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 50 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2015, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2005 to 2015 traffic increased by 11 per cent. Motorised vehicles increased by 11 per cent, as the number of vehicles increased by 16 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 73 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2015. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 3 per cent.

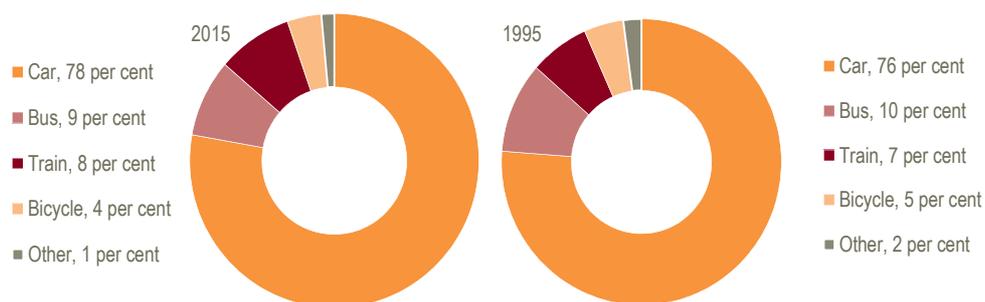
The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2015 every day between 88,000 and 114,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway on Vejle fjord Bridge in Jutland with more than 78,300 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,600 and 9,100 passages every day.

In 2015 33,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 5 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 19,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 7 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 35 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 13,000 km in 2015, corresponding to 35 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), while 9 per cent is by bus and 8 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

Increase in travels by train

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2015, there was on average 198,000 train journeys every day, of which 114,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. There were 33,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 313,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 157,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

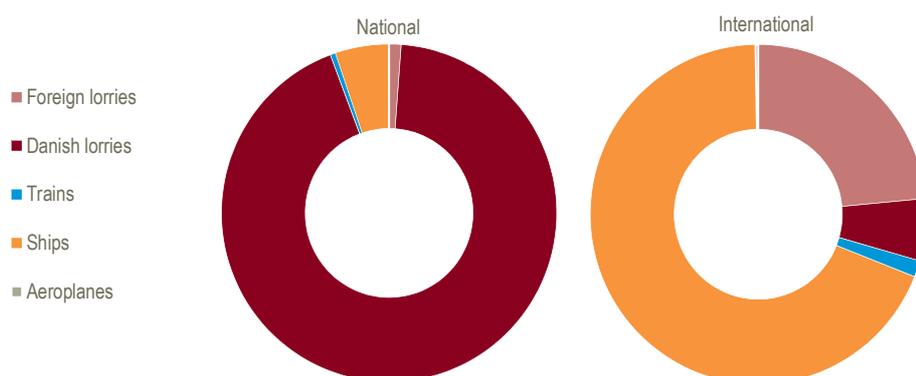
Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2015 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2015 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

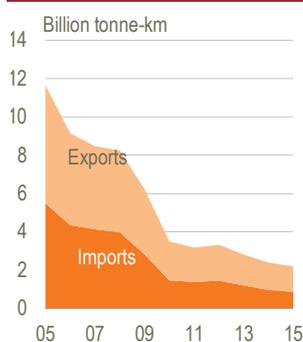
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 184 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2014 which is an increase of 5 million tonnes compared to the year before. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 5 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and 1 per cent by trains.

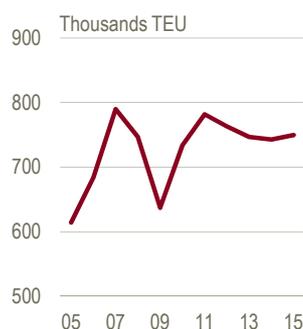
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2014, international goods transport accounted for 80 million tonnes against 77 million tonnes in 2013. 69 per cent of the goods in 2014 were carried by cargo vessels, 6 per cent by Danish lorries and 24 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2014

www.statbank.dk/uvlg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Figure 25 International transport by Danish lorries

www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Figure 26 Throughput of containers in the five largest ports

Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet
www.statbank.dk/skib49

Decrease in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles decreased from 13 in 2014 to 12.5 billion tonne-km in 2015. The decrease affected both road haulage for hire or reward with a decrease of 0.3 billion tonne-km and road haulage by own account that decreased 0.1 billion tonne-km. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 87 per cent of the total in 2015.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. From 2005 to 2015 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 76 per cent to 3 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 8 per cent from 2014 to 2015.

The market share of Danish lorries is unchanged

Foreign lorries accounted for 84 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2014, unchanged compared to 2013 but a significant change from 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of Polish and German vehicles with 28 per cent and 27 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries and the expanded common market in EU.

Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 95 million tonnes of goods in 2015 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 92 million tonnes in 2014. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 78 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 22 per cent of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest ports, as 50 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the seven largest sea ports. 65 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. Just under one fourth of the goods are ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Slight increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2014 to 2015. In 2015 Danish ports handled 467,000 containers (2013: 464,000) corresponding to 750,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2013: 743,000). The port of Aarhus handled 59 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

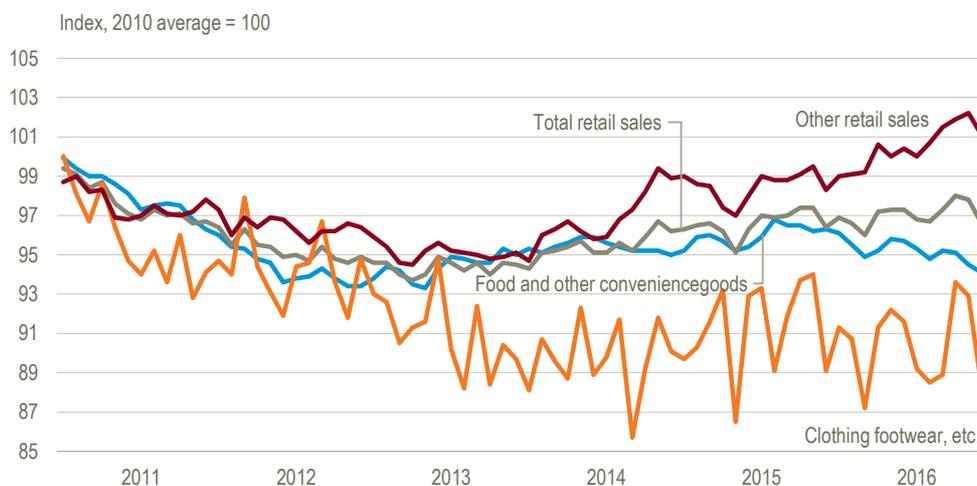
Retail sales increased in 2016

After several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2015 and 2016. Comparing total sales in 2016 with 2015 shows a growth rate of 0.4 percent. Contributions to the growth rate were not contributed evenly thru the year. Compared to the same month in 2015 there were months with increase and others with decrease in the retail sales.

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* represent 47 percent of total retail sales, while *other consumer goods* represent around 43 percent *clothing etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct. of total retail sales.

The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* decreased with 0.8 per cent, and *clothing etc.* decreased with 0.9 percent. The category of *other consumer goods* increased with 2.0 per cent.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21

Tourism

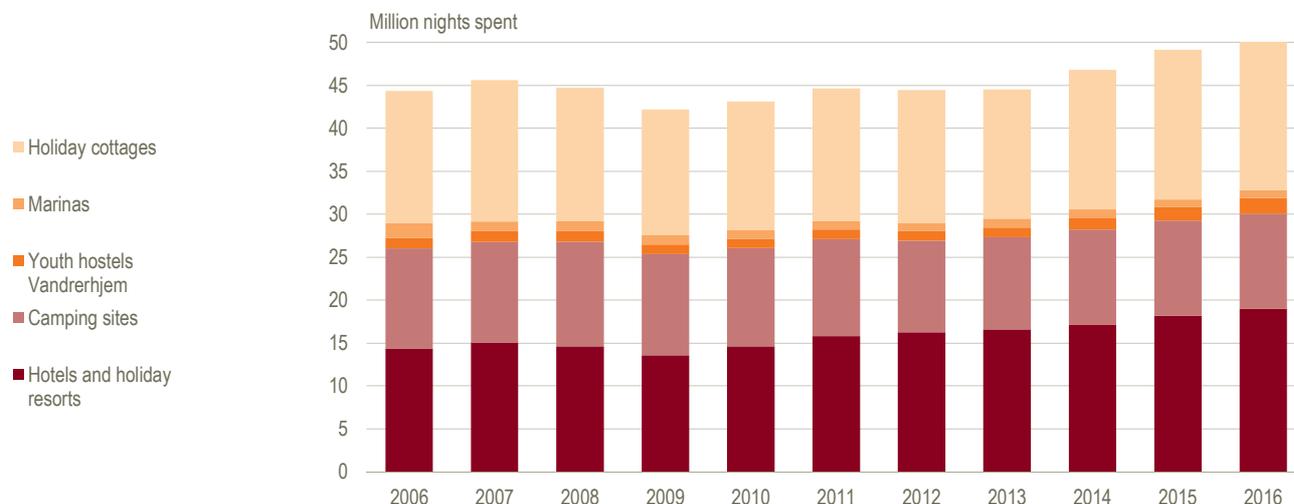
Continued increase in nights spent in 2016

In 2016, the total number of bed nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was a little more than 51 million. This is an increase of 4 percent or 2.3 million more nights spent compared to 2015.

Hostels had an increase of 18 percent compared to 2015, while hotels, holiday resorts etc. had a 7 per cent increase. Danish marinas had a 2 percent increase in bed-nights, whereas camping sites maintained the same level as in 2015. Nights spent in

holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased by 6 per cent compared to the year before, but this increase translated to 1 million extra bed nights compared to 2015, which is largest increase in number of bed nights.

Figure 28 Overnight stays by type



Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.
www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips in 2015

In 2014, Spain was as usual the most popular place for Danes to go on holiday abroad with a share of 15 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 65 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 76 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 41 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 25 per cent in own holiday cottages, and 14 per cent in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 9 per cent share of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels, holiday resorts etc. with 55 per cent, while 19 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2015

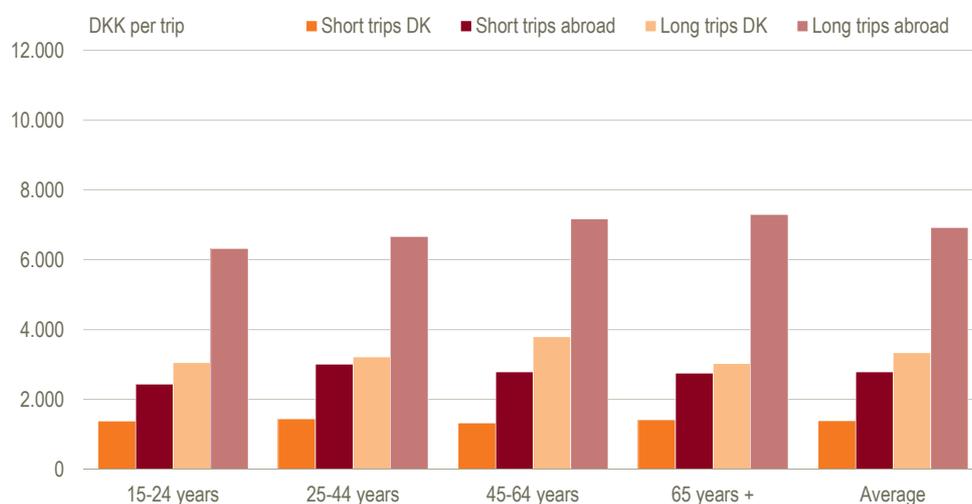


Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2015

	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-49.9 ha	50.0-74.9 ha	75.0-99.9 ha	100.0-199.9 ha	200.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Total	16 282	7 554	2 922	2 023	4 408	3 448	36 637
Region Hovedstaden	1 097	401	149	91	156	114	2 007
Region Sjælland	2 332	1 318	514	376	651	635	5 827
Region Syddanmark	4 192	1 983	832	629	1 460	1 084	10 181
Region Midtjylland	5 321	2 197	984	588	1 299	956	11 347
Region Nordjylland	3 339	1 654	442	338	843	658	7 275
København and Nordsjælland	930	309	101	44	106	68	1 559
Province Bornholm	167	92	48	46	50	46	449
Province Fyn	1 564	527	323	184	349	317	3 264
Province Sydjylland	2 628	1 456	509	445	1 111	768	6 917
Province Østjylland	2 577	883	350	247	563	418	5 036
Province Vestjylland	2 745	1 315	635	342	736	538	6 310

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with an agricultural production at least corresponding to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2015

	Field crops	Horti- culture and plantations	Cattle etc.	Pigs	Poultry	Mixed crops livestock	Mixed livestock and fur animals	Crop production livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
Hele landet	17 221	1 182	10 532	2 399	262	242	1 634	3 164	36 637
Region Hovedstaden	995	128	614	58	3	14	24	171	2 007
Region Sjælland	3 662	262	957	228	25	104	94	494	5 827
Region Syddanmark	4 302	484	3 312	778	103	40	415	748	10 181
Region Midtjylland	5 305	229	3 143	842	71	52	595	1 110	11 347
Region Nordjylland	2 958	79	2 506	492	59	32	505	642	7 275
København and Nordsjælland	793	120	503	11	3	12	13	105	1 559
Province Bornholm	203	9	110	48	-	2	11	66	449
Province Fyn	1 488	323	901	250	25	15	58	204	3 264
Province Sydjylland	2 814	160	2 410	529	78	25	358	544	6 917
Province Østjylland	2 560	140	1 245	390	26	26	137	513	5 036
Province Vestjylland	2 746	88	1 899	452	45	26	458	597	6 310

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2015

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	12 568	4 001	992	427	413	169	18 569
Farms with tenant area	3 715	3 553	1 930	1 596	3 995	3 279	18 067
	ha						
Area in tenancy	20 872	43 897	39 714	43 870	215 644	575 630	939 627
Average tenant area per farm	5.6	12.4	20.6	27.5	54.0	175.6	52.0

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 351 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	117.74	101.53	112.58	102.46
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	116.70	102.24	107.92	99.03
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	120.20	102.39	107.76	96.87
Bornholm	103.32	91.95	99.72	93.19
Fyn with adjacent islands	119.23	104.34	115.01	104.99
Sønderjylland	118.33	100.17	113.73	104.08
Østjylland	117.87	101.93	113.74	104.22
Vestjylland	115.93	101.53	116.05	105.78
Nordjylland	118.39	99.89	116.08	104.61

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. The prices are used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 352 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2014	2015
	number	
Organic livestock	2 040 541	2 646 302
Cattle	182 131	157 527
Pigs	215 581	260 510
Poultry	1 630 357	2 216 589
Other animals	12 472	11 676
	mio kg	
Milk production	480	466
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
	mio kg	
Egg production	12	15
	per cent	
Share of total production	17	21

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2013		2014	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 557	6.7	2 636	7.2
Under 10 ha	765	9.2	794	10.0
10.0-19.9 ha	396	5.7	440	6.8
20.0-29.9 ha	221	5.8	227	6.4
30.0-49.9 ha	280	6.6	277	6.9
50.0-99.9 ha	299	5.7	292	5.9
100.0 ha +	548	7.0	529	6.7
No information on area	48	•	77	•

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2015

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	153 218	2 633 299	100.0	100.0	5.8
Cereals	43 603	1 453 896	28.5	55.2	3.0
Pulses	3 951	12 229	2.6	0.5	32.3
Root crops	1 529	71 771	1.0	2.7	2.1
Seeds for industrial use	3 347	193 992	2.2	7.4	1.7
Seeds for sowing	2 449	74 512	1.6	2.8	3.3
Grass and green fodder	93 549	747 502	61.1	28.4	12.5
Horticultural products	3 281	19 737	2.1	0.7	16.6
Set aside	176	4 501	0.1	0.2	3.9
Other crops	1 333	55 159	0.9	2.1	2.4

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2014	2015
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	6 191 252	6 959 618
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	765 413	812 201
Of which: Ryebread	51 331	71 083
Flour	137 292	121 332
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	201 234	183 933
Meat, spreads, offal	507 705	568 636
Of which: Beef and veal	168 578	170 392
Pigmeat	81 939	98 959
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	152 706	175 953
Fisk og skaldyr	23 795	25 249
Milk, cheese, eggs	2 142 023	2 200 464
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	158 403	158 635
Minimilk	382 187	358 778
Skimmed milk	244 942	218 731
Cheese	227 793	264 474
Eggs	436 704	471 223
Fats, oils	318 997	353 140
Of which: Butter etc.	218 312	227 879
Fruits	557 193	765 553
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	128 337	180 566
Bananas, fresh	106 104	143 253
Apples, fresh	63 047	97 417
Dried fruits	100 644	114 680
Vegetables	882 491	1 070 474
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	83 141	121 057
Carrots, fresh	132 208	136 139
Potatos, fresh	42 050	53 794
Onions, fresh	42 361	59 905
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	271 728	276 285
Of which: Sugar	47 434	44 199
Syrup, honey	47 667	42 254
Jams etc.	41 774	39 979
Spices, stock cube etc.	240 488	268 349
Of which: Spices	73 252	58 753
Babyfood (canned goods)	50 474	86 364
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	200 014	249 738
Juices, fruit juices etc.	159 393	183 587
Wine, cider, beer etc.	122 012	185 941

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 356 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2014	2015
	ha	
Total agricultural area	2 652 026	2 632 947
Cereals	1 474 773	1 453 896
Pulses	8 793	12 229
Root crops	85 183	71 771
Seeds for industrial use	166 264	193 640
Seeds for sowing	77 825	74 512
Grass and green fodder in rotation	560 820	492 732
Horticultural products	20 417	19 737
Other crops	192 617	254 770
Permanent grassland	60 404	55 159
Set aside	4 930	4 501
	per cent	
Total arable area	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.6	55.2
Pulses	0.3	0.5
Root crops	3.2	2.7
Seeds for industrial use	6.3	7.4
Seeds for sowing	2.9	2.8
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.1	18.7
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7
Other crops	7.3	9.7
Permanent grassland	2.3	2.1
Set aside	0.2	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 357 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2013/2014	2014/2015
	million feed units	
Feeding stuffs, total	15 448	14 670
Fodder concentrates		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 096	6 390
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 584	2 620
Other vegetable products	341	308
Fish meal, silage and waste	233	269
Milk and milk products	43	42
Coarse fodder	5 151	5 041
Roots, total	349	427
Grass and green fodder	4 608	4 432
Straw	194	182
	thousand tonnes	
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients		
Nitrogen	187	205
Phosphorus	14	14
Potassium	53	54
	tonnes	
Forsyning med bekæmpelsesmidler		
Total (active ingredients)	2 853	...
Herbicides	2 019	...
Fungicides	597	...
Insecticides	38	...
Growth regulators	188	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 358		Crop production					
		2015	2016*	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
		thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha	
Total crop production		•	•	17 623	10 489	•	•
Cereals (grain), total		10 023	9 136	9 927	8 997	69	62
Winter wheat		4 958	4 112	5 077	4 211	80	73
Spring wheat		72	82	73	84	48	47
Rye		772	571	772	571	63	57
Triticale		82	57	82	57	53	57
Winter barley		805	677	769	647	68	62
Spring barley		3 051	3 290	2 914	3 143	60	55
Oats and mixed grain		231	310	184	246	53	52
Rape, total		826	507	1 407	865	43	31
Winter rape		...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring rape		...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulses		51	54	56	58	43	34
Straw, total		3 040	3 077	562	569	39	35
Of which straw of cereals		2 914	3 023	531	556	39	35
Roots crops, total		3 817	...	863	...	523	...
Seed potatoes		166	...	32	...	289	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing		1 146	...	311	...	484	...
Potatoes for human consumption		461	...	91	...	342	...
Beets for sugar production		1 697	...	367	...	669	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder		348	...	63	...	726	...
Grass and green fodder, total		24 134	...	4 807	...	•	•
Lucerne		18	...	139	...	509	...
Maize for green fodder		5 561	...	1 474	...	305	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.		1 001	...	279	...	175	...
Grass and clover in rotation		12 585	...	2 138	...	489	...
Permanent grass		4 433	...	706	...	162	...
Aftermath		536	...	72	...	60	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 359		National supply and disposition of cereals	
		2014	2015*
		thousand tonnes	
Crop production less waste		9 471	9 722
Imports		612	568
Stocks at beginning of period		6 604	7 382
Total, available		16 687	17 672
Exports		1 825	2 234
Seeds for sowing		275	275
Industrial uses		676	678
Stocks at end of period		7 382	7 753
Used for feeding		6 531	6 733

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 360	Livestock				
	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2015
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	57 720
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 551 948
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	652 125
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	561 004
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	91 120
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 537 763
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 033 869
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	2 983 286
Sheep	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	144 418
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	17 522 754
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 670 897
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	11 122 055
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	251 362
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	248 264
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	7 432

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, - the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 361	Livestock by regions. May 2015					
	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 362	8 798	17 099	13 305	10 156	57 720
Cattle, total	29 300	73 125	599 919	477 329	372 276	1 551 948
Of which cows	12 382	28 780	263 400	193 604	153 959	652 125
Of which dairy cows	8 752	19 152	237 595	163 643	131 863	561 004
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 630	9 628	25 806	29 961	22 096	91 120
Pigs, total	296 079	1 286 454	3 731 292	4 431 432	2 792 505	12 537 763
Of which sows	21 247	108 531	311 408	357 687	234 996	1 033 869
Of which pigs for slaughtering	72 948	288 616	929 425	1 061 106	631 189	2 983 286
Sheep	8 684	24 992	59 575	30 566	20 601	144 418
Goats	602	2 303	2 459	3 811	7 465	16 640
Poultry	607 441	820 366	7 058 696	4 231 416	4 804 835	17 522 754

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 22 2015.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 362 Fur farming

	2014	2015
Number of fur farms¹	number	
Minks	1 453	1 444
Foxes	9	6
Chinchilla	35	72
Number of furred animals		
Minks	3 307 713	3 388 367
Foxes	2 254	1 580
Chinchilla	11 402	19 517
Production of pelts		
Minks	17 888	17 800
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	33
Average price		
Minks	379	218
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	387	373
Value of pelts		
Value of sales, total	6 843	3 927
Minks	6 771	3 872
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	14	12
Value of changes in livestock	58	43

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association
www.statbank.dk/pels1 and pels2

Table 363 Output of livestock products

	2014	2015
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	5 191	5 349
Milk yield per dairy cow	9 286	9 448
Average fat content	4.21	4.24
Average protein content	3.50	3.52
Dairy products	— mio. kg —	
Butter	43	46
Cheese	369	673
Whole milk and cream powder	89	91
Skim milk powder	40	38
Eggs ¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	82	85
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	143	135
Pork	1 944	1 954
Poultry meat	161	147
Horsemeat	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 281	2 278
Of which, edible offal	84	84
Game meat	4	3
Edible tallow and lard	82	81

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg.

Table 364 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2015

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 163	613	723	17 649	774	307	30 229
Sample	1 242	152	229	266	38	29	1 956
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 125	5 380	7 598	461	391	258	2 632
Crop production, agriculture	1 574	1 349	214	245	234	28	711
Crop production, horticulture	13	17	6 892	1	0	166	172
Cattle	1 431	2 781	1	38	33	1	560
Pigs	1 917	419	0	12	5	-	660
Poultry	193	380	2	1	0	-	73
Fur-bearing animals	600	-	-	2	-	-	203
Other livestock etc.	23	23	1	27	7	-	24
Product subsidies	15	5	0	3	2	0	7
Other income	358	406	488	133	110	62	222
Costs, total	5 529	4 345	6 760	468	398	238	2 394
Seeds	117	116	984	17	23	24	76
Energy	206	157	608	20	20	14	99
Fertilizers, purchased	157	17	111	40	4	9	79
Chemicals	135	-	98	22	-	11	60
Feeding stuff	2 409	1 866	3	53	56	4	880
Veterinarian services and medicine	124	68	0	3	3	0	45
Maintenance	343	333	323	56	45	27	164
Contract operations	241	345	79	37	51	5	113
Insurance	81	64	86	22	17	14	44
Other goods and services	482	380	1 723	89	81	58	266
Depreciation	622	506	478	90	78	44	286
Paid labour	564	454	2 234	7	8	26	257
Green tax	14	11	23	2	1	1	7
Real property tax	35	28	10	10	9	3	19
Operating profit	596	1 035	839	-7	-7	21	238
Costs of financing	866	909	462	92	106	33	377
Net interest expenditure	798	885	393	89	104	32	351
Other costs of financing	68	25	69	3	2	0	27
General subsidies	424	497	115	83	87	11	206
Net profit	155	622	492	-15	-26	-1	67
1. quartile group	-1 193	-175	-352	-242	-251	-88	-567
4. quartile group	1 388	1 697	1 794	214	193	124	782
Investments	836	1 086	775	136	170	108	407
Balance, end of year							
Assets	44 450	40 695	18 224	12 219	11 531	4 792	23 683
Debt	23 882	20 837	7 797	3 838	4 606	1 860	11 016
Deferred Taxation	3 507	2 796	1 369	1 429	1 335	350	2 141
Tenancy	7 973	11 184	3 127	1 230	1 289	130	3 734
Net capital	9 088	5 878	5 931	5 722	4 301	2 453	6 792
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	446	431	419	150	148	139	261
Operating margin, per cent	9.4	20.4	7	-15.8	-17.5	-41.9	6.9
Degree of profitability, per cent	1.5	3.1	3.8	-0.9	-0.9	-3.5	1
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	24.9	19.9	39.3	52.1	42	52.6	34.1

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from holdings of minimum 10 hectares or similar production

www.statbank.dk/jord1

Table 365 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2014	2015*
	DKK mio.	
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	81 955	74 480
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	77 177	68 957
Crop products, total	26 539	26 169
Cereals, total	10 822	10 432
Of which: Wheat	5 699	5 543
Barley	4 039	3 887
Industrial crops	2 782	2 903
Fodder crops and straw	5 368	5 470
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 895	4 762
Of which: Potted plants	1 858	1 922
Potatoes	1 340	1 353
Fruit and berries	326	319
Seeds for sowing	1 006	930
Livestock products, total	50 638	42 788
Meat and live animals, total	27 585	25 122
Of which: Cattle	2 997	2 985
Pigs	22 571	20 189
Poultry	1 785	1 721
Products from animals, total	23 054	17 666
Of which: Natural milk	15 435	12 741
Furs	6 784	4 026
C. Value of agricultural services, total	3 132	3 046
D. Value of secondary activities	1 648	1 365
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-2	1 112
Changes in grain stocks	72	1 042
Changes in livestock	-74	70
F. Intermediate consumption, total	57 818	56 109
Seeds	2 550	2 293
Energy	3 466	3 371
Fertilizers	2 195	2 246
Pesticides	2 081	1 955
Veterinary expenses	1 485	1 441
Feeding stuffs, total	24 302	24 053
Straight feeding stuffs	14 218	14 702
Compound feeding stuffs	10 084	9 351
Repairs and maintenance	5 030	4 639
Agricultural services	4 151	4 037
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 516	2 441
Bank services, directly measured	2 149	2 171
Services from other industries	7 892	7 462
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	24 137	18 372
H. Subsidies on products	97	178
I. Taxes on products	181	60
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	24 052	18 490
K. Subsidies on production	7 187	7 008
L. Taxes on production	970	1 002
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	30 269	24 496

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Table 366 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2010	2014	2015
DKK mio. in current prices			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	8 159	7 737
Farm buildings	3 199	3 437	2 920
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 517	4 612
Plantations and soil improvement	142	205	205
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 663	7 138
Farm buildings	3 199	3 238	2 689
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 252	4 281
Plantations and soil improvement	142	173	168
index 2010 = 100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	100	110	105
Farm buildings	100	107	91
Machinery and equipment	100	111	114
Plantations and soil improvement	100	144	144
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital formation	100	104	97
Farm buildings	100	101	84
Machinery and equipment	100	105	106
Plantations and soil improvement	100	122	118

www.statbank/jb1

Table 367 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2014	2015*
DKK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 283	8 320
Credit Institute loans	4 540	4 090
Bank	3 755	3 386
Other	989	845
Debt, total¹	352 431	342 980
Credit Institute	254 607	249 305
Bank	70 931	66 493
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	26 893	27 182

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 368 Percentage of forest area by regions. 2015

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	49 673	99 709	36 188	107 789	219 106	112 317	624 782
Auxiliary areas	670	1 423	654	2 193	4 082	963	9 985
Total wooded area	49 003	98 287	35 533	105 596	215 023	111 354	614 797
Temporarily unstocked	1 809	2 588	549	2 824	7 564	888	16 221
Broadleaves, total	31 102	70 451	23 752	47 256	76 379	45 103	294 043
Beech	8 779	27 290	7 986	13 359	18 134	10 023	85 571
Oak	5 442	13 365	3 967	12 478	20 924	9 157	65 333
Ash	1 986	4 416	2 420	2 652	2 970	1 409	15 853
Sycamore maple	2 016	9 333	4 173	2 533	5 360	2 639	26 053
Birch	5 323	4 840	2 138	8 939	14 689	11 079	47 009
Other broadleaves	7 558	11 208	3 067	7 294	14 302	10 795	54 224
Conifers, total	16 070	24 388	11 135	54 634	129 690	65 118	301 035
Norway spruce	9 323	10 366	2 421	18 705	44 744	9 666	95 225
Sitka spruce	819	1 937	1 388	6 935	12 381	14 083	37 542
Other fir species	367	1 018	527	1 883	7 056	5 411	16 262
Pine species	2 563	1 446	238	13 517	29 141	22 974	69 879
Nordmann fir	794	5 103	3 592	4 807	10 170	4 807	29 272
Noble fir	130	1 155	1 691	966	5 422	2 277	11 641
Other conifers	2 075	3 362	1 278	7 821	20 776	5 901	41 213
Unknown¹	22	861	98	881	1 391	246	3 498

Note: Based on information from Copenhagen University, Forest and Landscape which has been responsible for conducting forest censuses since 2002.

www.statbank.dk/skov11

¹ Occurs when trees are not measured or tree species are not registered in a sample plot of a wooded area.

Table 369 Felling in forests. 2015

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	1 236.1	2 679.2	3 915.2	1 104.1	1 114.5	1 696.7
Timber	612.7	1 024.3	1 637.0	347.7	482.3	807.1
Firewood	171.1	208.8	380.0	191.9	93.7	94.3
Wood for energy	452.2	1 446.0	1 898.2	564.5	538.5	795.2
Broadleaves, total	626.6	383.4	1 010.0	315.6	304.5	390.0
Total timber	208.7	55.5	264.2	30.5	101.8	131.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	144.2	38.3	182.5	20.0	77.4	85.2
Industrial logs	52.7	11.0	63.7	7.2	14.6	41.9
Other timber	11.8	6.3	18.0	3.3	9.9	4.8
Firewood	161.5	107.4	268.9	108.1	78.0	82.8
Wood for energy	256.4	220.5	476.9	177.0	124.6	175.2
Beech, total	222.6	82.0	304.7	45.0	113.3	146.3
Total timber	143.2	39.0	182.2	19.1	69.8	93.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	104.7	27.1	131.8	13.6	55.3	62.9
Industrial logs	33.0	7.2	40.1	4.1	8.3	27.7
Other timber	5.5	4.7	10.3	1.4	6.2	2.6
Firewood	79.5	43.0	122.5	25.9	43.5	53.1
Oak, total	42.7	11.2	53.9	7.7	17.3	29.0
Total timber	30.8	4.5	35.3	3.3	11.1	20.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	19.6	1.9	21.6	1.4	8.4	11.8
Industrial logs	9.3	2.1	11.4	1.2	2.3	7.9
Other timber	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.3
Firewood	11.9	6.7	18.6	4.4	6.2	8.0
Other broadleaf, total	104.9	69.7	174.6	85.8	49.3	39.5
Total timber	34.7	11.9	46.7	8.0	20.9	17.7
Veneer and sawnwood logs	19.9	9.2	29.2	5.0	13.7	10.5
Industrial logs	10.4	1.7	12.1	1.8	4.0	6.3
Other timber	4.4	1.0	5.4	1.2	3.2	0.9
Firewood	70.2	57.7	127.9	77.8	28.4	21.8
Conifer, total	609.4	2 295.8	2 905.2	788.6	810.0	1 306.7
Total timber	404.0	968.8	1 372.8	317.2	380.4	675.2
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	21.7	110.7	132.4	38.0	38.8	55.7
Short timber	209.3	529.6	738.9	145.1	207.0	386.8
Industrial wood	163.9	284.9	448.8	104.7	119.7	224.3
Other timber	9.1	43.6	52.7	29.4	14.9	8.4
Firewood	9.6	101.4	111.0	83.8	15.7	11.5
Wood for energy	195.8	1 225.5	1 421.3	387.5	413.8	620.0

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 370 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2015		2016	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 370	65 999	2 273	67 889
Under 10 GT	1 861	4 405	1 792	4 167
10-49.9 GT	326	7 166	305	6 873
50-199.9 GT	120	11 220	113	10 777
Over 200 GT	63	43 208	63	46 072

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 371 Salt-water fishing

	2015		2016	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	875 828	3 392 284	672 121	3 664 938
Landed in Denmark, total	757 131	2 667 204	561 796	2 867 445
Hovedstaden	11 466	88 907	10 670	91 339
Midtjylland	400 129	1 075 228	288 070	1 037 592
Nordjylland	309 535	1 322 402	237 172	1 534 345
Sjælland	10 382	74 954	8 832	69 024
Syddanmark	25 619	105 712	17 053	135 146
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	118 697	725 080	110 325	797 493
EU Countries	66 839	363 906	68 220	426 447
Non EU Countries	51 858	361 173	42 105	371 046
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerrak	29 597	453 569	27 061	555 613
The Kattegat	20 827	142 199	14 349	154 485
The North Sea	679 555	2 163 019	477 170	2 227 604
The Baltic Sea	70 967	276 897	67 352	256 178
Other areas	74 882	356 599	86 189	471 058
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	22 689	366 532	20 033	368 632
Other codfishes	10 740	159 004	10 601	164 384
European plaice	23 068	257 037	25 155	320 804
Common Sole	455	35 487	631	51 953
Other flatfishes	6 437	137 897	5 823	153 806
Atlantic Herring	121 463	483 993	145 825	736 397
Atlantic Mackerel	46 103	289 829	40 560	302 333
Fish for reduction	557 137	952 554	334 729	681 066
North Deepwater Prawn	5 733	196 627	6 120	214 936
Norway lobster	2 652	189 429	3 984	280 984
Blue Mussel	45 300	62 809	42 909	57 693
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	25 444	116 720	18 741	158 141
Other fish	8 609	144 366	17 009	173 809

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2016

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	763 887	20.6	36.6
Mining and quarrying	23 461	57.4	87.3
Extraction of oil and gas	18 448	73.0	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 965	51.3	84.7
Mining support service activities	2 047	74.3	100.0
Manufacturing	740 426	21.3	37.8
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	168 329	40.5	53.0
Production of meat and meat products	40 899	60.9	86.4
Processing and preserving of fish	14 973	28.2	61.3
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	58 124	78.2	87.2
Other manufacture of food products	46 109	28.0	51.2
Manufacture of beverages	6 690	76.6	96.6
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 533	87.8	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 182	26.1	49.1
Manufacture of textiles	5 644	32.0	58.4
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 538	48.4	80.8
Wood and paper products and printing	26 595	13.9	33.6
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 379	24.4	49.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	9 206	38.5	71.1
Printing etc.	7 009	20.9	51.3
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	67 748	48.5	79.5
Pharmaceuticals	89 842	90.3	97.8
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 822	12.3	27.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	20 018	18.9	36.6
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 284	54.5	84.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	18 519	23.5	49.8
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	51 248	12.9	25.1
Manufacture of basic metals	9 050	40.6	78.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	42 199	14.7	24.9
Manufacture of electronic components	31 698	30.7	59.9
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 210	46.0	64.7
Manufacture of other electronic products	22 489	43.3	72.5
Electrical equipment	19 733	34.2	58.9
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	10 090	65.2	80.1
Manufacture of wires and cables	5 147	70.6	95.0
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 496	22.9	56.5
Manufacture of machinery	164 099	53.0	64.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	119 650	72.7	88.6
Manufacture of other machinery	44 449	10.1	21.4
Transport equipment	11 484	28.8	54.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	7 360	30.5	61.8
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	4 124	61.3	84.7
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	60 645	55.2	66.4
Manufacture of furniture	15 057	36.5	55.5
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	36 869	87.5	92.9
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 720	21.0	41.3

www.statbank.dk/oms6

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2015	2016
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	105.5	109.1
Mining and quarrying	62.5	59.4
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	116.1	121.3
Manufacturing	115.7	120.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	97.4	100.0
Production of meat and meat products	99.1	99.6
Processing and preserving of fish	104.8	103.2
Manufacture of dairy products	81.3	101.2
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	131.3	133.2
Other manufacture of food products	100.2	99.7
Manufacture of beverages	90.6	79.2
Manufacture of tobacco products	47.4	49.3
Textiles and leather products	81.6	85.3
Wood and paper products and printing	89.8	88.0
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	123.9	129.5
Pharmaceuticals	129.3	137.9
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	101.9	100.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	92.1	85.9
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	84.3	85.4
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	122.7	131.1
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	111.9	112.6
Manufacture of electronic components	106.6	113.1
Electrical equipment	109.0	117.0
Manufacture of machinery	133.7	140.3
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	142.5	147.0
Manufacture of other machinery	122.6	131.8
Transport equipment	84.2	99.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	99.1	121.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	59.3	61.2
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	141.8	153.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	92.5	97.5
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	104.5	108.1
Capital goods	121.3	129.7
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	122.6	131.2
Intermediate goods	111.6	113.9
Durable consumer goods	87.7	89.8
Non-durable consumer goods	117.1	122.6
Energy	70.9	69.6

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2015	2016
	DKK millions	
Production, total	627 815	623 823
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	48 106	47 300
Generator sets for wind turbines	33 456	38 270
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	13 583	15 992
Crude oils	20 021	14 640
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	11 220	10 668
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	8 590	9 912
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, not containing biodiesel	12 378	9 711
Structures of iron or steel	8 034	8 318
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	7 871	7 942
Articles of iron and steel	6 398	7 487
Food preparations, containing, by weight, more than 26 percent of milkfat	6 511	6 082
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	4 096	5 958
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	7 587	5 824
Parts of pumps for liquids	4 786	5 574
Hearing aids	4 390	5 148
Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced	3 794	4 409
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 829	4 205
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, containing biodiesel	4 061	4 104
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 664	3 913
Natural gas	6 472	3 809
Articles of plastics	3 580	3 753
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 415	3 545
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	6 883	3 293
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 838	3 114
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number less than 95	4 424	3 041

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 375 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	6 570	6 448	5 086	4 014	5 721	5 273
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	610	187	554	242	222	575
Residential buildings	2 704	2 634	2 142	1 884	1 990	2 307
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 264	1 338	1 109	957	1 132	1 188
Other one-family houses	437	386	378	244	351	348
Multi-family buildings	931	837	588	637	428	663
Other buildings	72	74	68	47	78	108
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 747	2 759	1 926	1 342	2 566	1 868
Farm buildings, etc.	1 381	1 209	806	497	1 108	761
Factories, workshops, etc.	326	417	276	199	337	295
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	96	156	37	54	104	39
Transport depots, etc.	94	101	52	76	103	53
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	724	765	643	438	779	640
Hotels and other service trade buildings	62	66	63	43	56	38
Other buildings	65	46	49	34	79	41
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	319	237	306	198	364	403
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	127	100	107	74	232	154
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	109	85	138	84	70	139
Other buildings	799	818	711	589	801	695
Of which: Holiday dwellings	175	179	149	112	180	151
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	6 570	6 448	5 086	4 014	5 721	5 273
Region Hovedstaden	1 429	1 441	1 063	1 123	1 060	1 122
Region Sjælland	663	778	558	437	709	601
Region Syddanmark	1 629	1 478	1 183	812	1 347	1 268
Region Midtjylland	1 920	1 901	1 650	1 231	1 717	1 666
Region Nordjylland	928	852	631	411	887	616

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 376 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	21 711	20 402	16 651	15 385	14 472	17 870
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 971	683	1 632	1 022	519	2 135
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	4 922	5 308	4 460	3 891	4 226	4 656
Other one-family houses	3 995	3 363	3 305	2 358	3 082	2 975
Multi-family buildings	10 185	9 125	6 542	7 250	5 208	7 142
Student hostels	613	429	707	521	174	1 181
Residential institutions	572	495	502	233	690	748
Other buildings	1 424	1 682	1 135	1 132	1 092	1 168
Builders						
Private builders	19 364	18 956	14 530	14 477	12 414	15 398
Non-profit-making building societies	1 589	784	1 497	623	1 631	1 846
Public authorities	758	662	624	285	427	626
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	8 950	8 862	5 980	7 385	3 994	5 981
Region Sjælland	1 992	1 507	1 566	1 160	1 774	1 835
Region Syddanmark	2 872	3 335	2 391	2 199	2 459	3 030
Region Midtjylland	6 152	5 140	5 236	3 767	4 837	5 047
Region Nordjylland	1 745	1 558	1 478	874	1 408	1 977

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 377 Building stock, 2017

	Number of buildings	Heated space and type of heating				The buildings by used area ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴	
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating ²	None or not known			
1 January								
		thousand m ²						
Building stock, total¹	4 448 843	273 479	182 926	54 332	3 299	665 081	809 168	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 569 067	179 414	107 516	27 796	1 120	316 105	377 790	
Of which:								
Detached one-family houses	1 105 204	71 076	71 748	19 565	508	162 990	194 648	
Terraced houses, etc.	246 940	25 222	9 349	2 767	82	37 448	41 458	
Multi-family buildings	91 618	77 760	7 742	1 021	99	86 653	106 517	
Industrial and commercial buildings	647 302	61 252	63 742	7 947	1 844	282 659	293 753	
Of which:								
Non-residential farm buildings	438 282	1 280	11 739	1 379	607	134 930	136 738	
Factories, workshops, etc.	66 551	12 218	28 017	2 641	750	53 917	55 430	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 298	40 139	19 341	2 435	360	70 604	76 701	
Other buildings, total¹	2 232 474	32 813	11 668	18 589	339	66 317	137 625	
Of which:								
Buildings for cultural use	11 746	3 356	1 180	559	29	5 463	6 092	
Buildings for education and research	18 654	17 242	5 206	456	94	23 318	26 205	
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 280	3 954	798	36	2	4 812	5 580	
Holiday dwellings	223 666	198	708	15 623	109	16 851	17 739	
Garages, carports and outhouses	1 864 393	1	16	3	3	307	63 965	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	785 837	84 710	40 606	9 896	426	144 205	179 163	
Region Sjælland	832 067	22 867	36 993	13 771	608	96 781	119 572	
Region Syddanmark	1 129 268	62 468	44 927	11 733	959	164 958	199 789	
Region Midtjylland	1 093 398	70 644	40 704	12 000	943	170 035	204 320	
Region Nordjylland	608 273	32 792	19 690	6 910	356	89 098	106 321	

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known. ² Including heating stoves, electric panels, heat pumps etc. ³ Area used for residential and commercial. ⁴ Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 and bygb40

Table 378 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2017
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.5	809,2
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4	377,8
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	194,6
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	41,5
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	106,5
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5	293,8
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136,7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55,4
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	76,7
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6	137,6
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	43,7
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17,7
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	64,0

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

Table 379 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	152	135
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	267	247
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	205
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	116
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	104
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 335	27 399	11 894	17 870
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	405	256
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 093	4 400
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 506	2 975
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 461	7 142
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	272	1 181
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 431	2 157	1 916

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 380 Construction employment

	Average 2015	Average 2016
Total employment	155 464	161 697
Construction of buildings	22 566	23 553
Civil engineering	17 659	17 848
Electrical installation etc.	26 627	27 552
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 843	16 767
Joinery installation etc	32 647	34 108
Painting and Glazing etc.	13 128	13 313
Bricklayers	10 770	11 083
Other specialized construction activities etc.	16 224	17 469

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 381 Vans and lorries etc.

	2016	2017
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	395 649	397 001
Under 2,001 kg	104 820	107 837
2,001-3,000 kg	182 972	179 337
3,001-3,500 kg	107 857	109 827
Lorries, total	28 309	28 326
3,501-6,000 kg	1 920	1 912
Over 6,000 kg	26 389	26 414
Tractors for semi-trailers	13 127	13 640
Trailers over 2,000 kg	55 230	59 107
Semi-trailers	39 149	40 263

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2016	2017
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 390 823	2 465 538
Of which in households	2 186 695	2 237 210
Of which in business and industry	204 128	228 328
Petrol	1 666 621	1 701 550
Diesel	715 628	754 054
Age:		
0-3 years	709 937	746 958
4-7 years	535 964	558 886
8-11 years	502 601	513 919
12-15 years	297 188	304 447
16-19 years	224 640	214 332
over 19 years	120 493	126 996
Average age in years	9.0	8.9
Buses, total	13 383	13 417
In scheduled service	6 796	7 099
Tourist coaches	6 587	6 318
Caravans	137 404	134 768
Motor cycles	153 411	156 311
Moped-45	44 624	43 111

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2016

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2015
	New registrations. total	222 482	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	26 367	11.9	(1)
2	Peugeot	22 170	10.0	(2)
3	Toyota	16 640	7.5	(3)
4	Renault	14 530	6.5	(7)
5	Opel	14 147	6.4	(9)
6	Ford	14 144	6.4	(4)
7	Skoda	13 490	6.1	(5)
8	Citroën	12 483	5.6	(6)
9	Kia	11 014	5.0	(8)
10	Hyundai	10 187	4.6	(10)
11	Suzuki	8 739	3.9	(11)
12	Audi	8 620	3.9	(13)
13	Mercedes-Benz	8 507	3.8	(14)
14	Nissan	7 523	3.4	(12)
15	BMW	5 602	2.5	(15)
16	Seat	5 305	2.4	(18)
17	Mazda	5 128	2.3	(16)
18	Dacia	3 729	1.7	(20)
19	Fiat	2 976	1.3	(19)
20	Volvo	2 771	1.2	NEW
	Others	8 410	3.8	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2017

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 465 538	100.0
1	Volkswagen	275 067	11.2
2	Peugeot	243 076	9.9
3	Toyota	214 619	8.7
4	Ford	190 355	7.7
5	Citroën	168 806	6.8
6	Opel	141 553	5.7
7	Skoda	139 153	5.6
8	Suzuki	116 415	4.7
9	Hyundai	103 030	4.2
10	Renault	97 345	3.9
11	Kia	90 431	3.7
12	Audi	82 851	3.4
13	Fiat	80 820	3.3
14	Mazda	64 766	2.6
15	Mercedes-Benz	63 322	2.6
16	Volvo	57 889	2.3
17	Nissan	57 613	2.3
18	BMW	53 011	2.2
19	Seat	44 052	1.8
20	Chevrolet	41 898	1.7
	Others	139 466	5.7

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385		Ships of at least 20 GT	
1 January	2015	2016	
	number		
Danish ships, total	1 742	1 735	
Tankers	166	170	
Container ships	110	118	
Other dry cargo ships	260	249	
Passenger ships/ferries	107	106	
Fishing vessels	519	502	
Other ships	580	590	
	thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total	14 105	15 556	
Tankers	3 011	3 184	
Container ships	9 153	10 616	
Other dry cargo ships	979	761	
Passenger ships/ferries	487	496	
Fishing vessels	124	124	
Other ships	350	375	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386		Civil aircraft		
1 January	2015		2016	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 047	•	1 050	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 420	14	1 434
Jet, 2 engines	158	13 912	152	12 937
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	0	0
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	62	2 849	71	3 137
Propeller, 2 engines	45	264	50	295
Propeller, 1 engine	642	2 069	638	2 031
Helicopters	124	722	125	687
Seats	•	21 388	•	20 521
1-2	208	317	232	319
3-5	547	2 083	527	2 001
6-9	72	505	76	539
10-99	153	5 553	154	5 710
100 or more	67	12 930	61	11 952

Source: Danish Transport and Construction Agency

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2014	2015
	mio. vehicle km	
Road traffic, total	50 789	51 977
Private cars	37 228	38 489
Motor cycles	453	457
Vans	7 169	7 221
Lorries	975	977
Articulated vehicles	1 047	1 068
Buses	582	612
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 270	3 090
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	65	63
	mio. train km	
Railway traffic, total	84.0	83.4
S-trains	15.9	15.8
Copenhagen Metro	4.8	4.8
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	50.4	49.5
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.4	3.4
Other railway networks	9.4	9.9
	thousand calls	
Seaport calls, total	502	482
Passenger ships and ferries	481	462
Cargo ships	21	21
	thousand operations	
Air traffic, total	342	349
Domestic flights	76	77
International flights	266	272

www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2014	2015
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 694	81 094
Cars	60 860	63 110
Motor cycles	476	480
Buses	6 588	6 914
Bicycles/mopeds	3 270	3 090
Moped max 45 km/h	65	63
Metropolitan trains	1 614	1 646
Other trains	5 194	5 162
Ferries	259	272
Aircraft	368	357
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 505	9 523
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 524	2 690
International ferries, total	21 925	22 233
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 371	10 399
Denmark-Germany	7 796	8 032
Denmark-Norway	3 601	3 723
Scheduled and charter flights, total	15 403	15 933
Scheduled, domestic	1 810	1 773
Scheduled, international	12 248	12 838
Charters	1 345	1 322

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 389 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight

	2014	2015
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	171.3	170.5
Transport for hire or reward	142.2	141.7
Transport on own account	29.1	28.8
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	12 950	12 324
Transport for hire or reward	11 143	10 620
Transport on own account	1 807	1 704
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods. total	6.9	6.2
From Denmark	2.7	2.3
To Denmark	2.0	1.7
Crosstrade	0.8	0.7
Cabotage	1.4	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods. total	3 245	3 013
From Denmark	1 428	1 327
To Denmark	977	869
Crosstrade	479	428
Cabotage	362	389

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading is in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

Table 390 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2014	2015
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	8 082	8 652
National	932	1 111
To Denmark	946	981
From Denmark	307	396
In transit	5 897	6 165
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 453	2 603
National	168	203
To Denmark	173	172
From Denmark	54	70
In transit	2 058	2 158
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	64 383	66 670
National	9 549	9 840
To Denmark	33 198	34 147
From Denmark	21 636	22 682
Goods carried by ferry	20 992	21 594
National	2 011	2 003
International	16 969	17 589
Goods carried by aircraft	210	212
National	3	3
International	207	209

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 391 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2014	2015
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 954	19 309
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	97 860	104 052
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	65 535	66 764
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	49 200	50 400
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	44 739	46 138
	Great Belt Link	31 127	32 548
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	31 121	32 559
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	57 931	59 830
	The New Little Belt Bridge	65 435	69 855
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	39 240	40 751
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	19 629	20 149
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	10 622	10 977
E45	National border, Kruså	17 180	18 469
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	38 721	40 490
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	72 513	77 249
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	73 224	78 371
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	48 092	50 683
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	56 435	58 913
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	40 137	41 698
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	40 981	41 206
	Limfjord Tunnel	67 477	69 867
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	20 422	22 243
	North of Sæby	15 355	15 717
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	25 467	26 142
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 533	7 651
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 135	...
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	77 362	78 141
	Motorring 3, at Husum	107 825	113 807
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 454	24 844
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	39 393	40 450
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	22 738	23 534
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	13 365	13 861
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 711	7 762
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 747	14 914
Other roads and bridges			
8	Allsund Bridge	25 777	26 835
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	27 043	28 489
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 278	16 578
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	21 130	21 272
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	21 703	22 652
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	23 914	...
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	21 296	22 361
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	88 092	...
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	73 109	77 396
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	66 984	69 274
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 281	28 681
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 414	4 557
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 223	19 539
16	Bispeengbuen	47 900	49 200
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	57 699	60 788
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 200	24 700
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	51 300	54 100

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2013	2014
	observations	
Øresund North	31 800	31 218
Going north	17 327	13 897
Going south	14 473	17 321
Øresund South	31 046	31 621
Going north	14 151	14 166
Going south	16 895	17 455
The Great Belt North	22 755	22 405
Going north	12 806	12 896
Going south	9 949	9 509
The Great Belt South	19 801	20 465
Going north	11 278	11 875
Going south	8 523	8 590
The Little Belt North	6 563	6 370
Going north	3 303	3 200
Going south	3 260	3 170
The Little Belt South	6 276	6 650
Going north	3 077	3 262
Going south	3 199	3 388

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2015	2016
	2010 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	100	100
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	106	104
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	86	82
Supermarkets	90	91
Discount stores	135	136
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	95	91
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	93	90
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	46	43
Retail sale of meat and meat products	106	77
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	83	84
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	81	87
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	110	117
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	82	74
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	140	128
Gas stations	86	85
Retail sale of consumer electronics	85	70
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	102	96
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	78	61
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	100	103
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	75	67
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	85	74
DIY centres and tool stores	107	114
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	60	58
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	132	144
Retail sale of furniture	103	106
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	110	114
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	94	93
Retail sale of musical instruments	72	66
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	92	93
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	115	126
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	71	73
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	110	111
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	103	102
Activities of opticians	113	112
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	60	63
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	98	97
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	76	76
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	91	90
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	80	77
Retail sale of music and video recordings	20	5
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	102	107
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	108	100
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	89	85
Retail sale of wearing apparel	94	93
Retail sale of clothing	96	95
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	74	74
Retail sale of footwear	90	87
Retail sale of leather goods	124	127
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	117	131
Retail sale via mail order houses	118	132

Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2014	2015
	2014	2015	2014	2015		
Trips, total	3 354 187	3 354 187	4 761 570	4 761 570	22 291 750	22 291 750
Nights per trip	7.9	9.2	9.5	9.4	1.6	1.7
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	65	63	4	5
Car	76	80	26	26	74	76
Bus	4	6	5	6	5	4
Train	14	9	2	2	13	12
Ship	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other	3	2	...	...	3	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	4	53	57	12	14
Holiday centre	2	2	2	2	1	2
Camping site	9	8	5	5	2	2
Youth hostel	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rented dwelling	14	18	8	6	3	3
Own dwelling	25	27	4	4	15	14
Boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family/friends	41	37	19	16	62	61
Other	5	4	8	9	3	3
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	88	88
France	•	•	6	8	...	...
Greece	•	•	6	5	...	...
Italy	•	•	10	7	...	...
Norway	•	•	5	5	...	1
Spain	•	•	15	16	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	4	4	...	1
Sweden	•	•	6	5	3	4
Germany	•	•	8	9	2	4
Europe, other	•	•	25	24	...	...
Other countries	•	•	15	17	...	...

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 395 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Trips	1 530 738	1 540 562	1 641 144	1 641 183
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	3	6	77	81
Car	78	73	12	14
Bus	1	1	5	2
Train	15	16	...	...
Ship	...	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	5	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	3	3	...	2
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	12	12
United Kingdom	•	•	6	1
Sweden	•	•	12	12
Germany	•	•	16	16
France	•	•	4	4
Spain	•	•	4	4
Greece	•	•	...	3
Europe, other	•	•	28	32
Other countries	•	•	18	16

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 396 Traveling with at least four bed nights by age and duration

	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	number			
Number of domestic travels	518 366	967 580	1 046 070	718 277
Duration of domestic travels	per cent			
4-7 bed nights	79	75	76	71
8-14 bed nights	18	18	17	23
15-28 bed nights	1	3	2	2
+ 28 bed nights	2	4	5	4
	number			
Number of travels abroad	715 242	1 330 292	1 546 936	1 027 874
Duration of travels abroad	per cent			
4-7 bed nights	59	65	65	54
8-14 bed nights	31	24	25	31
15-28 bed nights	7	8	7	12
+ 28 bed nights	3	2	3	3

Note: This table is based on travels with at least four bed nights.

Table 397 Nights spent. 2016

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	18 990	11 066	1 831	917	18 799	51 603
Region Hovedstaden	8 620	964	1 140	148	-	10 872
Region Sjælland	1 401	1 430	111	151	-	3 094
Region Syddanmark	4 315	4 335	267	399	-	9 316
Region Midtjylland	2 272	2 341	180	146	-	4 939
Region Nordjylland	2 382	1 995	133	73	-	4 583
Province København by	6 930	-	954	43	-	7 927
Province Københavns omegn	590	-	46	10	-	646
Province Nordsjælland	691	-	81	60	-	833
Province Bornholm	409	-	59	35	-	503
Province Østsjælland	192	-	40	9	-	241
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 209	-	71	143	-	1 423
Province Fyn	1 117	-	76	285	-	1 478
Province Sydjylland	3 198	-	191	114	-	3 503
Province Østjylland	1 674	-	120	125	-	1 919
Province Vestjylland	598	-	60	21	-	679
Province Nordjylland	2 382	-	133	73	-	2 587
Nationality						
Denmark	11 073	8 257	923	465	4 555	25 273
Norway	1 276	311	72	19	863	2 540
Sweden	1 234	202	71	58	254	1 819
Germany	771	1 677	105	315	12 141	15 010
United Kingdom	772	29	91	7	-	899
Netherlands	400	303	40	31	448	1 221
France	173	30	40	1	-	245
Italy	271	20	51	0	-	342
Finland	159	18	12	2	-	190
United States	567	3	60	1	-	632
China	205	1	16	-	-	221

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centres with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency. Numbers on camping are only published in the StatBank on national and regional level.

www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferie3

¹ The statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2016 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2016.

Table 398 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2016

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	607	130 937	52 872	410	90 100	109	242	47 501
Region Hovedstaden (Capitol Region)	180	45 326	21 634	42	8 134	25	45	12 105
Region Sjælland	68	12 527	4 501	62	12 120	15	62	9 025
Region Syddanmark	151	32 553	11 819	133	30 812	27	67	14 354
Region Midtjylland	114	18 620	8 143	98	19 730	23	38	8 123
Region Nordjylland	98	22 605	6 992	75	19 304	19	30	3 894

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not necessarily fit because the regions can have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in a particular area.

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Geography, environment and energy

Climate and area

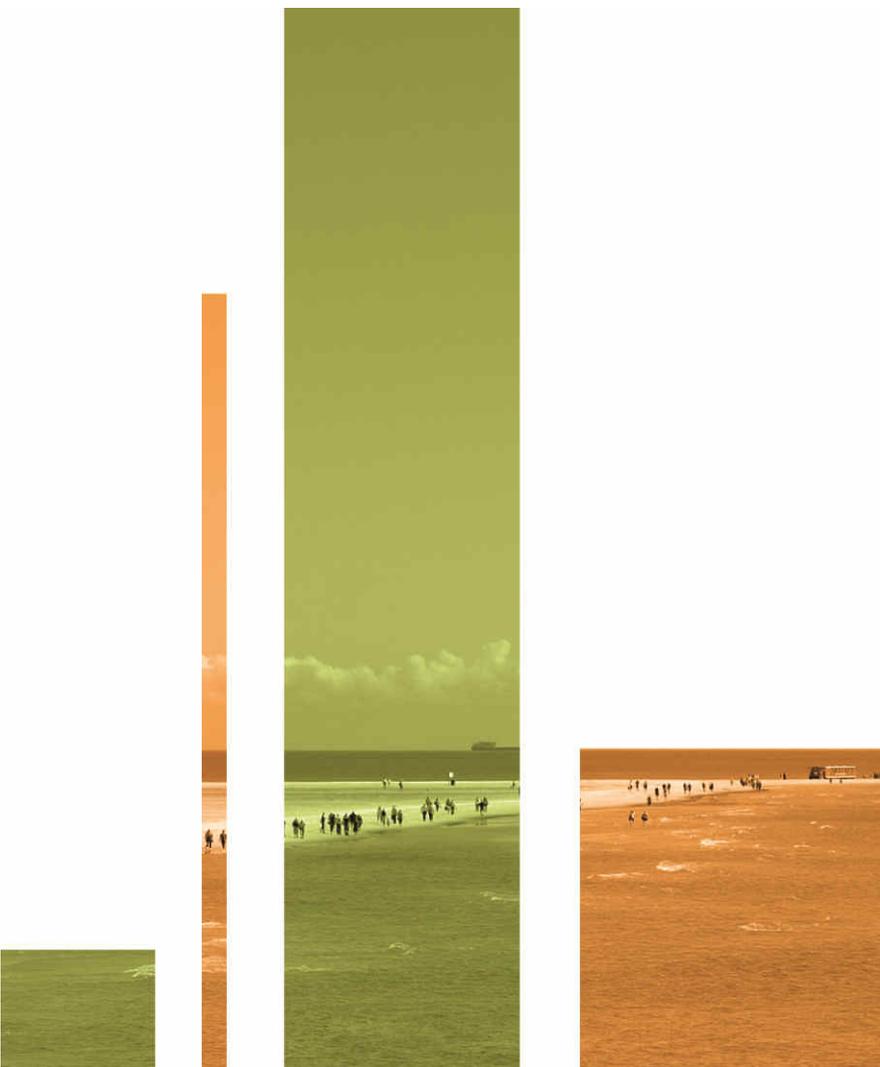
Infrastructure

Energy and air emissions

Water and wastewater

Material flows and waste

Green economy



Climate and area

The long Danish coastline

Denmark is a small country, compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden and Germany are, respectively, ten times and eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of more than 43,000 km². On the other hand, Denmark's coastline is extraordinarily long for a country of this size. Denmark stretches along a coast of more than 7,300 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. It corresponds to almost one and a half metre of coast per inhabitant.

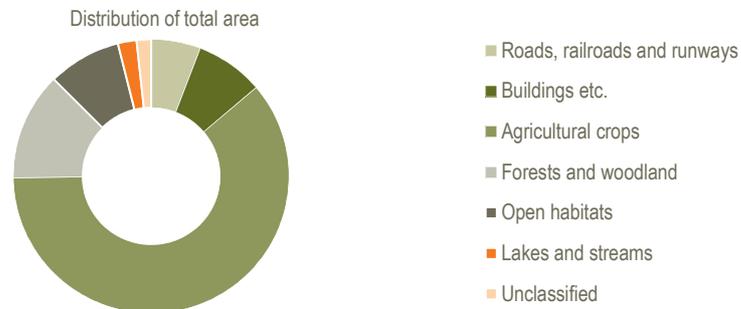
One characteristic of Denmark's geography is the many islands, a total of 391. The largest islands are, by order of mention, Sjælland, Vendsyssel-Thy, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (including Vendsyssel-Thy) account for 69 per cent of Denmark's total area.

In addition to 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 and Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

Denmark's nature is characterized by agriculture and forests

For thousands of years, Denmark has been an agricultural country, and this has largely characterized the Danish landscape. 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.

Figure 1 Distribution of Denmark's area by type of area



www.statbank.dk/arealdk1

Table 399

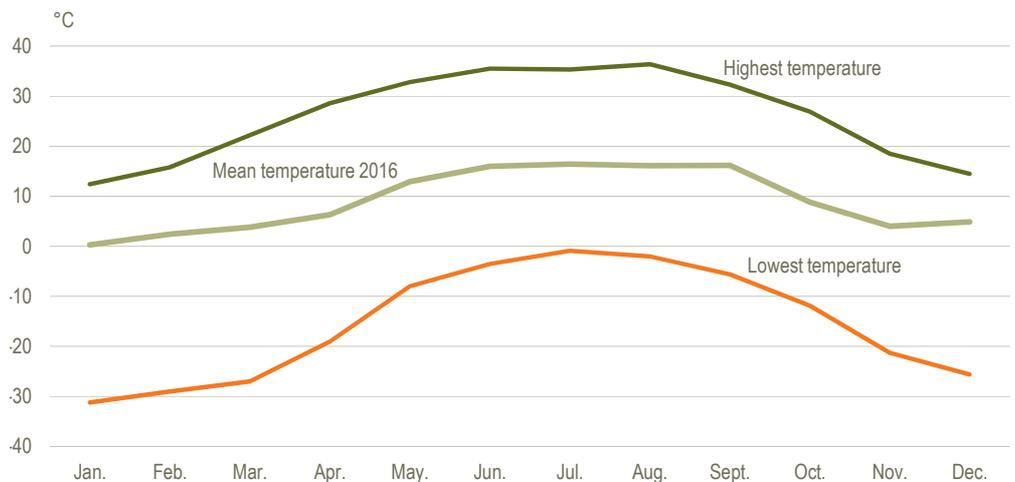
It rains or snows every other day

The Danish weather is known for being variable. It is a fact that it rains or snows every other day in Denmark, since a year has an average of 171 days of precipitation.

Snow six days a month during the wintertime

The total number of frost days this winter was 37.8 for the country as a whole. This is below normal for 1961-1990, which is 53 days. The number of days of snow cover in the winter 2016-2017 was 6.0 (normal 26.4 days) – far below normal. There was no snow cover in December (normal 5.1 days), only 1.8 days of snow cover in January (normal 12) and 4.2 days of snow cover in February (normal 9.3).

Figure 2 Temperatures in Denmark



Source: www.dmi.dk

Temperature variations of 16 °C during a year

In a year, the mean temperature generally varies from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations occur in relation to the average. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with temperatures of -31 °C, and the warmest day was an July day in 1975 with temperatures of 36 °C.

”... and it will be overcast again today”

A natural feature of everyday life in Denmark is overcast days and many clouds in the sky. The clouds cover an average of two thirds of the sky in a year, but the summer is the least cloudy season with an average cloudiness of 60 per cent.

Not many days of sunshine in a year

Denmark is a country where the total hours of sunshine a year gives occasion to enjoy the sun while it is out. There is an average of four hours of sunshine a day, naturally primarily during the spring and summertime. From May to August, there are more than six hours of sunshine a day.

Infrastructure

Extension of motorways and dual-carriageways

There were 74,405 km of public roads in Denmark on 1 January 2016. The state road network comprises 5 per cent of the public road network. The other 95 per cent are administered by the municipalities.

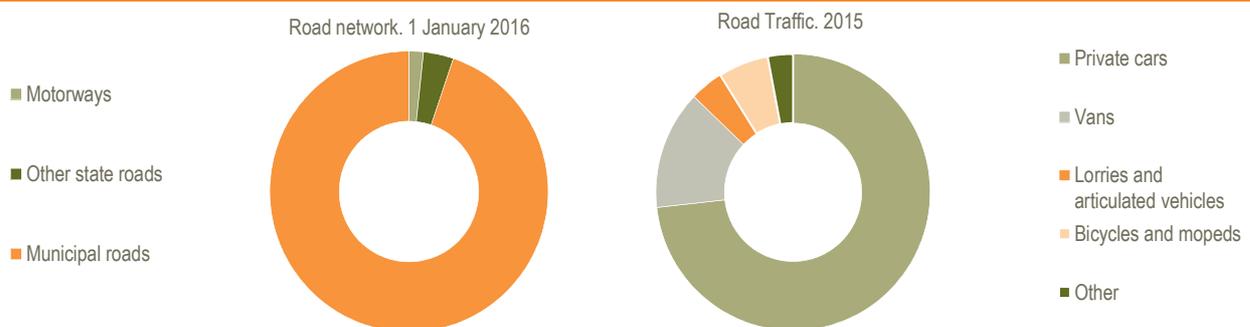
The majority of the public road network (65 per cent) is in Jutland, while the rest is distributed between the Copenhagen region (9 per cent) and the remaining part of the islands (26 per cent).

The public road network has increased by 2,135 km over the past ten years, mainly because of more municipal roads.

Since 2006, the motorway network has been extended by 20 per cent to 1,237 km in 2016, and the length of the dual-carriageways has increased by 4 per cent to 377 km in 2016.

Figure 3

Distribution of road network and of road traffic



www.statbank.dk/vej11 and vej20

A quarter of the rail network is electrified

The length of the total rail network was 2,573 km on 1 January 2016, a decrease of 60 km since the previous year. Viewed in relation to the total area of Denmark, there is 62 km of railway per 1,000 km². The main part of the rail network is operated by the state-owned Banedanmark.

The regional railways are responsible for operating 521 km of rail network and Copenhagen Metro for 21 km. Since 1990, the rail network has decreased by 285 km, mainly due to closure, by Banedanmark, of sections carrying goods.

At the beginning of 2016, a quarter of the rail network was electrified. This is three times more than in 1990, but unchanged compared to 2015.

Goods transport by ship is concentrated at 28 sea ports

In 2015, there were 111 Danish ports handling freight. The 28 largest ports each handled more than 1 million tonnes of goods annually, and accounted for 83 per cent of the total goods transport by sea.

In terms of throughput of goods, the ports of Statoil and Fredericia are the largest Danish ports handling, each with 9 per cent of total throughput of goods in sea.

Ferry and passenger ship traffic is concentrated at 32 ports

73 ports are engaged in transport of passengers, of which 32 of them have more than 200,000 arriving and departing passengers every year and account for more than 90 per cent of passengers in Danish ports. The largest Danish ferry port is Helsingør accounting for 19 per cent of all sea passengers, followed by Rødby Færgehavn with 15 per cent of all passengers in 2015.

Energy and air emissions**Decreasing gross energy consumption and self-sufficiency**

Despite a general increase in economic activity, Denmark's total gross energy consumption remained around 800 petajoules for many years, when the large energy consumption for international transport operations outside Denmark is not included. In the years following the financial crisis, energy consumption, however, has decreased to a lower level and in 2015 it was close to 700 petajoules.

Gross energy consumption is calculated as the consumption of oil, natural gas, coal and renewable energy. The calculation is adjusted for import and export of electricity.

In the period 1998-2012, Denmark was self-sufficient in energy thanks to an increasing extraction of crude oil and natural gas from the North Sea as well as the production of renewable energy. In 2006, for the first time in several years a major drop in energy production occurred, mainly due to a lower production of oil and natural gas. The decline continued in subsequent years. The declining production meant that energy production since 2013 has been slightly below the level of gross energy consumption in Denmark.

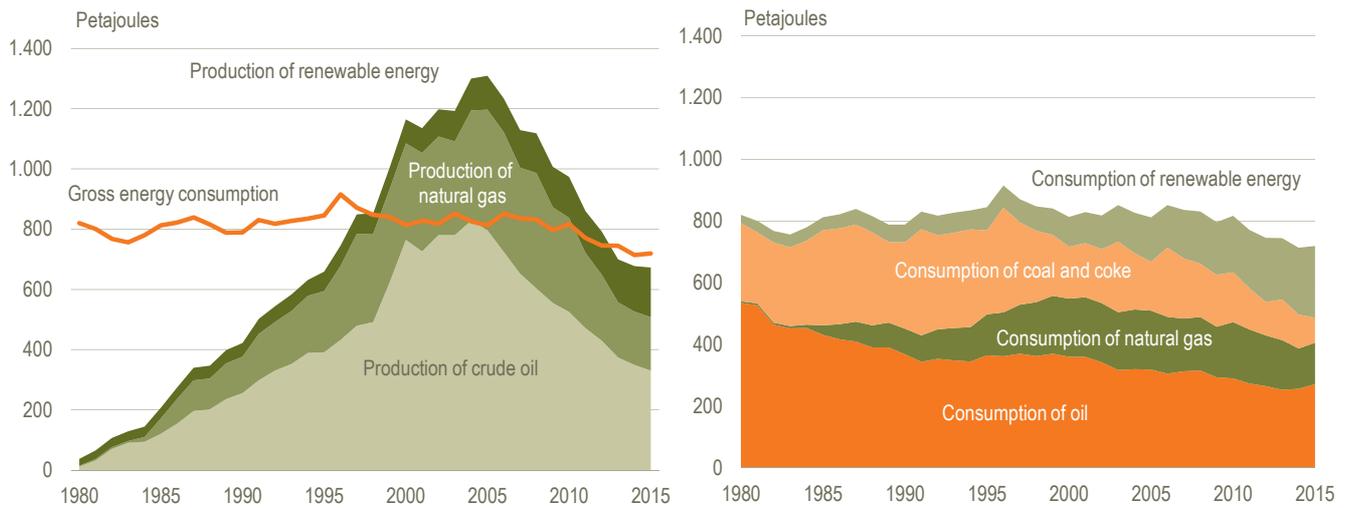
More natural gas and renewable energy

Since the 1990's, the fuel mix changed significantly with an increasing consumption of natural gas and renewable energy at the expense of especially coal.

The consumption of renewable energy has been rising in recent years and now accounts for 28 per cent of total gross energy consumption. Renewable energy plays a special role in relation to greenhouse gases and global warming with increasing use of renewable energy in general leading to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions when fossil fuels such as coal and oil are replaced.

Renewable energy sources partly include energy such as wind power and solar energy, which lead to no emissions of greenhouse gases and partly of fuels such as straw and wood which during growth absorbs CO₂ from the atmosphere and emit CO₂ again when burnt.

Figure 4 Energy consumption and production



www.statbank.dk/ene3h

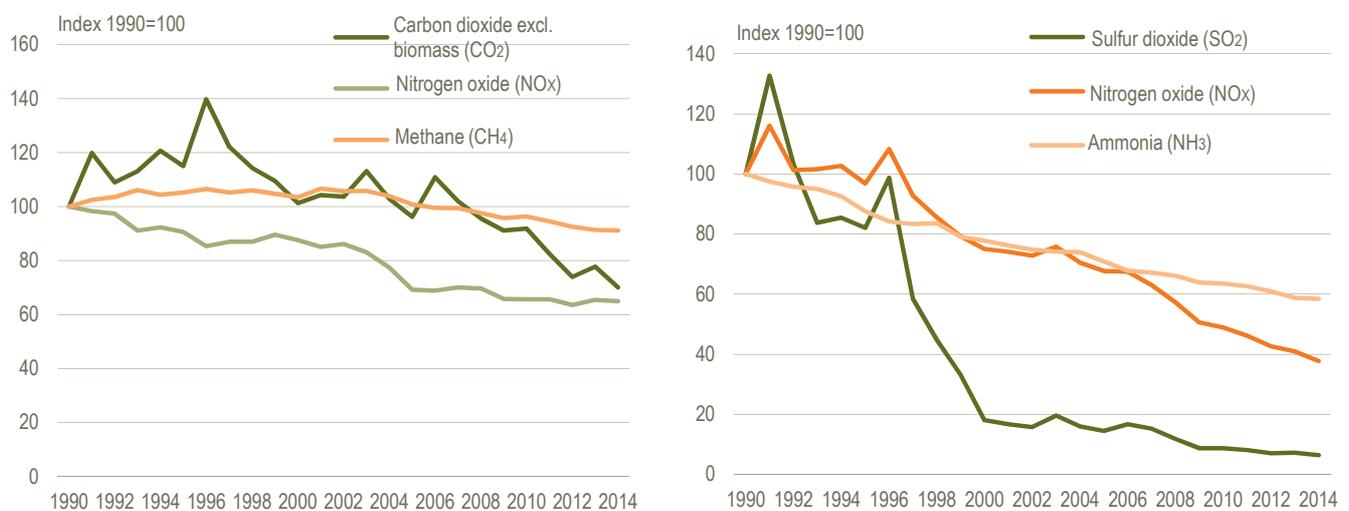
Air emissions

Industry and household energy consumption is the main cause of emissions of CO₂, SO₂, NO_x and CO and other air pollutants. However, there are also emissions not related to energy use but to fertilizer application and use of solvents and acids etc. For the greenhouse gases N₂O and CH₄ as well as for NH₃ and NMVOC these non-energy emissions are significant.

Reduction in greenhouse gas and acidifying substance emissions

Emissions of the main greenhouse gas, CO₂, N₂O and CH₄, and of acidifying substances, SO₂, NO_x and NH₃, from the Danish area have generally declined over the past several years. In contrast, emissions caused by Danish international transport activities, has in the period from 1990 to 2007 increased more than fivefold. The increase in emissions caused by Danish international transport activities is due to a significant expansion of the Danish maritime activity in the decade up to the financial crisis in 2008. Since 2008 the Danish maritime activity has been stagnant.

Figure 5 Emissions of greenhouse gases and acidifying substances (Index 1990=100)



www.statbank.dk/mru1

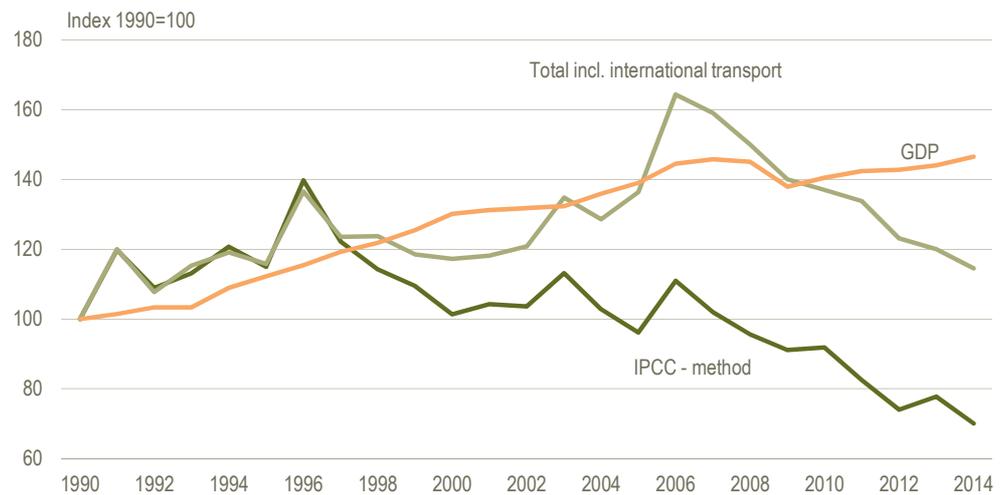
The Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect

The individual greenhouse gases have different effects in the atmosphere and thus different warming potential and impacts of the greenhouse effect. It is therefore necessary for them to be weighted to get an overall impression of the extent to which the Danish activities contribute to global warming.

A weighting to the so-called CO₂ equivalents shows that the Danish contribution to the greenhouse effect was 30 per cent lower in 2014 than in 1990, not including the contribution of emissions associated with the Danish international transport activities (IPCC statement). If, however, these emissions are included, there was an increase of approximately 15 per cent. In comparison, the gross domestic product, GDP, increased by almost 46 per cent, thus a decoupling between economic growth and the contribution to the greenhouse effect has taken place, in either case.

In 2014 86 per cent of the contribution to the greenhouse effect came from CO₂. Methane accounted for 7 per cent while nitrous oxide accounted for 6 per cent. The emissions of halocarbons were below 1 per cent of the total releases from all Danish economic activities.

Figure 6 The contribution from Danish economy to the greenhouse effect and GDP



The contribution to the greenhouse effect is calculated as CO₂ equivalents.

Water and waste water

Water is one of our most important resources and invaluable both to human survival and to maintain production and consumption.

A lot of groundwater

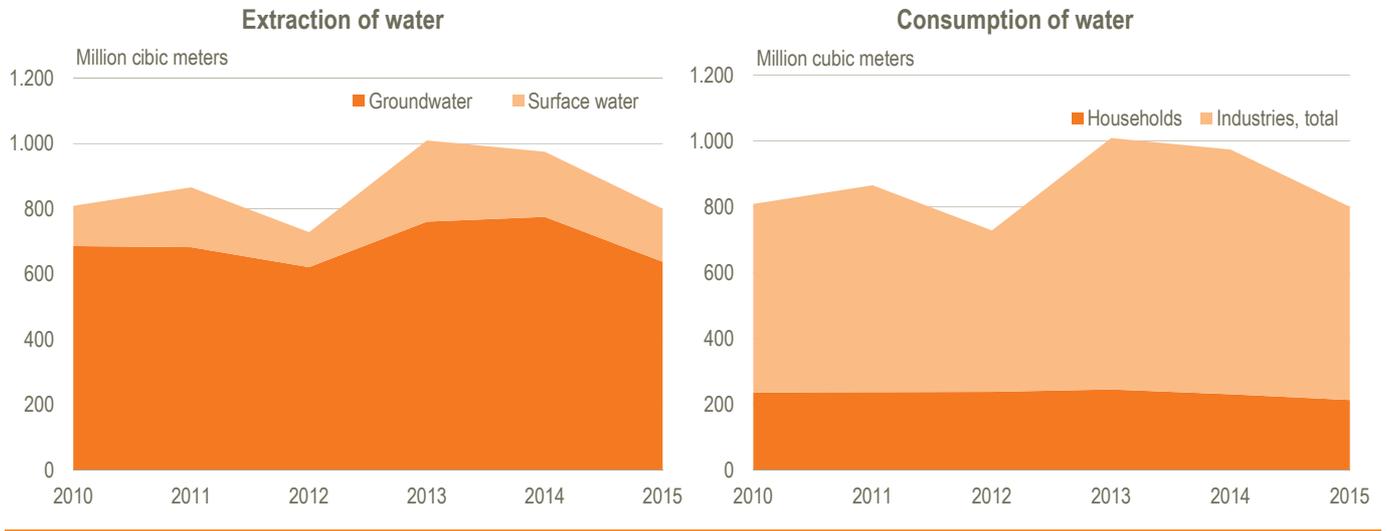
In Denmark, most of the water we use stem from aquifers in the ground. In 2014 extraction and consumption of groundwater was 638 million m³, while 162 million m³ of surface water was recovered. Of the extracted water 213 million m³ was used in households, while 587 million m³ was used by industries. Especially agriculture and fish farming had a high level of water consumption. Agricultural water is especially used for watering the fields and this consumption fluctuates considerably from year to year depending on weather conditions.

Regional differences

In the western part of Denmark, there is generally sufficient groundwater while it is necessary to collect groundwater to supply Copenhagen from other parts of Zealand.

Excessive consumption of groundwater may negatively affect water quality and oxygen levels in streams and lakes. Normally, the Danish groundwater need not be treated or only treated slightly before it can be used. Groundwater is, however, in many places in Denmark under threat from pollution with nitrates or pesticides.

Figure 7 Extraction and consumption of water



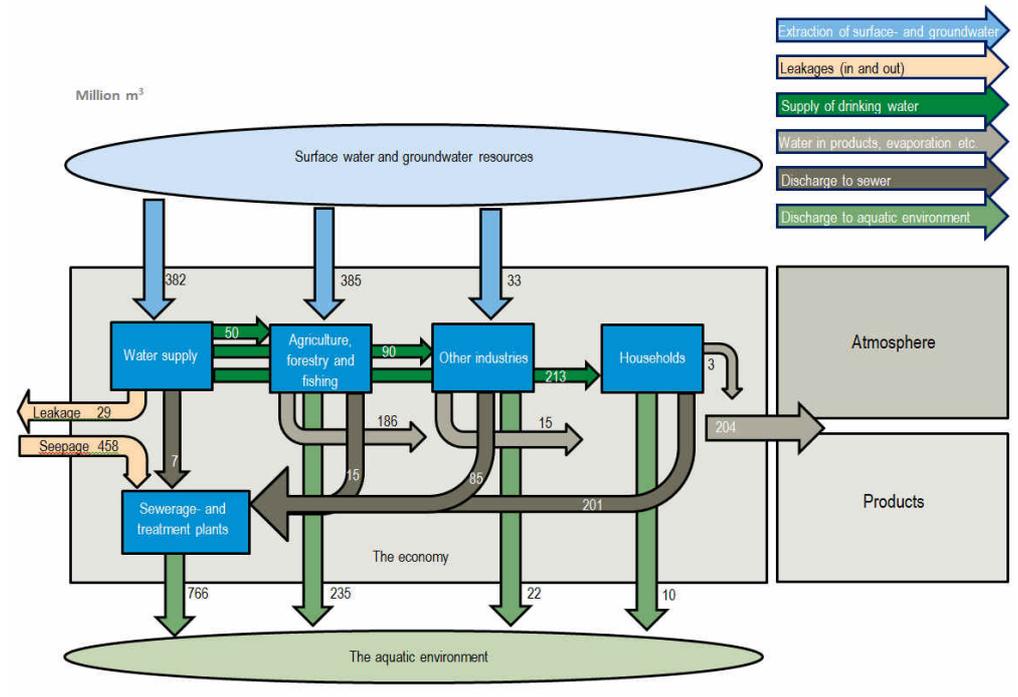
www.statbank.dk/vandind and [vandrg1](http://www.statbank.dk/vandrg1)

From clean water to wastewater

After use in industry and households, a large part of wastewater is treated before it is discharged back to nature. In 2015, the total amount of wastewater produced in industries and households amounted to 574 million m³. Of these, 210 million m³ came from households and 364 million m³ came from industries.

However, not all the water ends up as waste water. Some of the water is absorbed by plants or added to other products, some water evaporates into the atmosphere and some water leaks from the sewage network. And finally, there is some leakage of water into the sewer network.

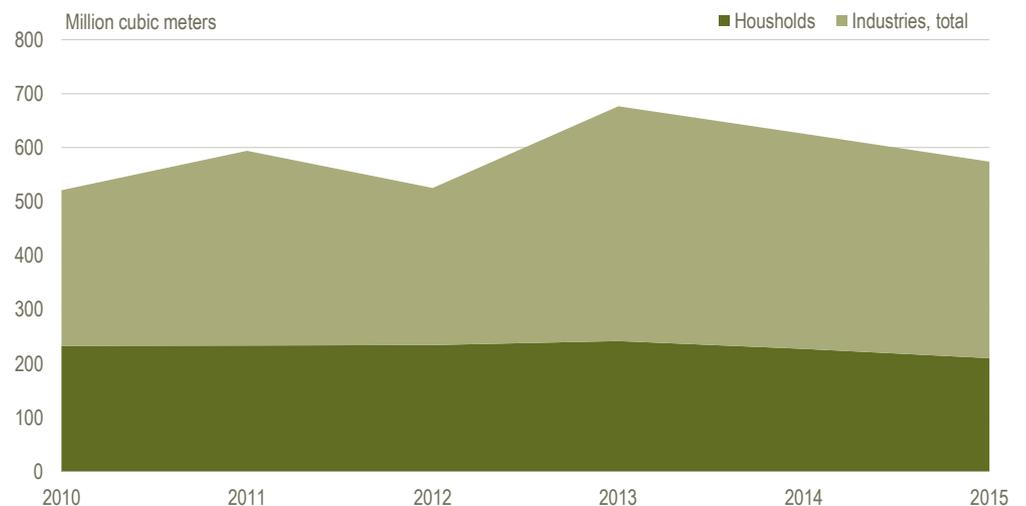
Figure 8 Streams of water and wastewater 2015



Taking into account all these flows, discharges of wastewater to nature can be calculated to 1.033 million m³ in 2015. Of these, 766 million m³ came from public treatment plants, 235 million m³ came from agriculture, forestry and fishing, 22 million m³ was industrial emissions and 10 million m³ was wastewater from households.

The Capital Region has the largest share of emissions. The regions wastewater discharge depends on the industry mix and the size of the population. In addition, some wastewater treatment plants treat wastewater from other regions.

Figure 9 Discharge of wastewater. 2015



www.statbank.dk/vandrg2

Material flow and waste

Each year, the Danish society and the Danish economy are totally dependent on being supplied millions of tonnes of raw materials, energy, food and other materials. The materials cost money and the acquisition and use of these often have consequences for the environment and natural resources. In the end, a large part of these materials also ends up as waste, which must be taken care of.

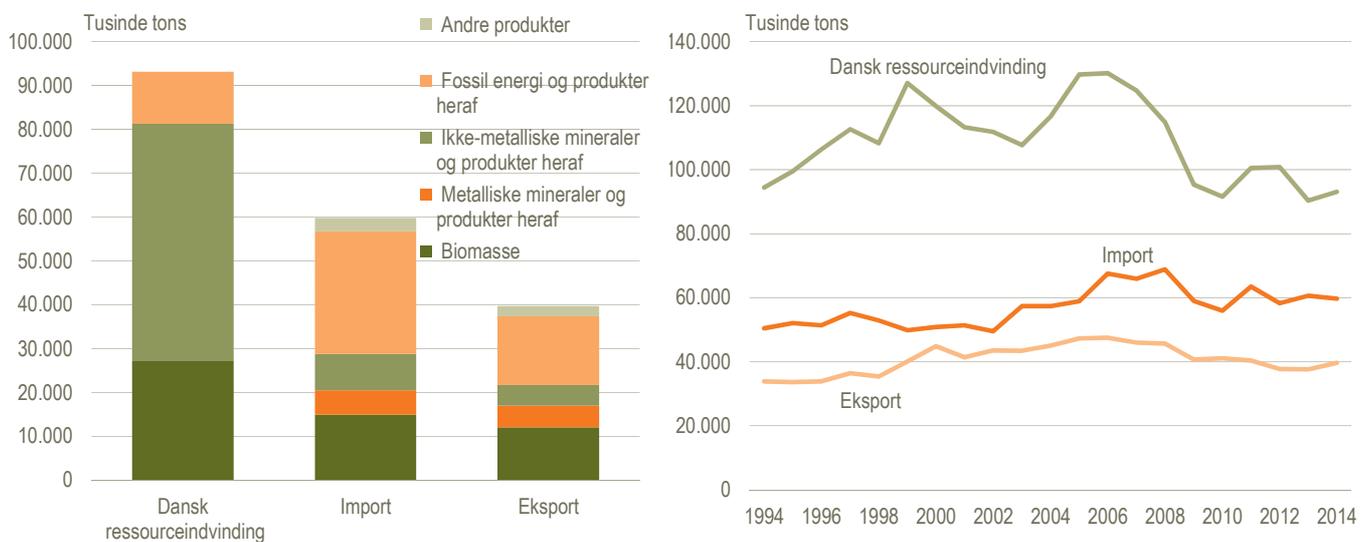
Danish resource extraction

When all the main natural resources are included, 93 million tonnes of materials from Danish nature, equivalent to 16.4 tonnes per inhabitant was extracted in 2014. Of this amount, the extraction of stone, gravel and sand etc. amounted to 54 million tonnes, while the extraction of fossil energy in the form of oil and natural gas was 12 million tonnes. Additionally, 27 million tonnes of biomass was harvested.

Imports and exports of goods

In addition to the domestic resources, the Danish economy imported a large amount of materials from abroad. Imports amounted to 60 million tonnes in 2014. Imports of fossil energy weighed almost 28 million tonnes or almost half of the total import. Denmark exported a somewhat smaller quantity of material abroad. Denmark's export of goods weighed 40 million tonnes. Of these, 16 million tonnes were energy products. Export of biomass including animal products amounted to 12 million tonnes.

Figure 10 Material flows to and from the Danish economy



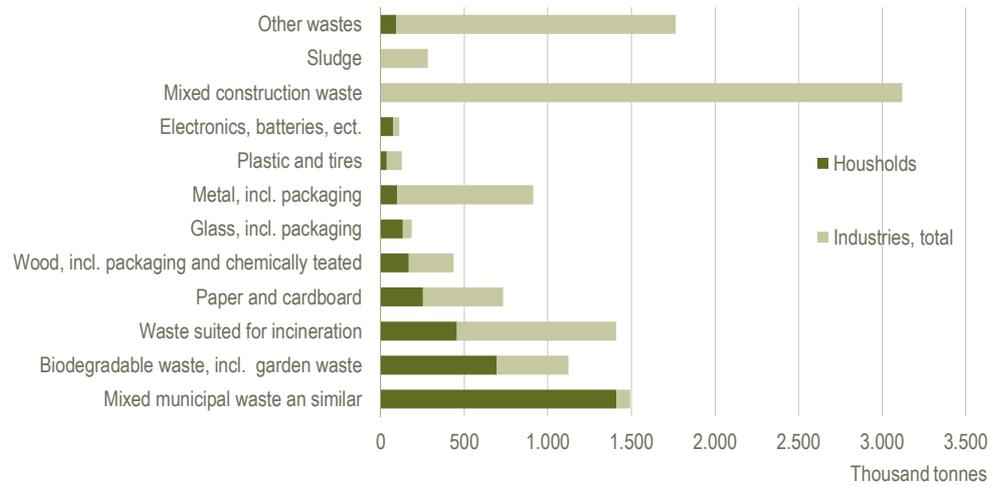
www.statbank.dk/mrm2

Production of waste

Of the materials used in Denmark, some is accumulated in buildings, machinery, transport equipment and consumer durables etc. until these at some point are scrapped. Other parts end up as air emissions, and the rest ends up as waste.

The total amount of waste in Denmark was 18 million tonnes in 2014. 15 million tonnes came from industries and 3 million tonnes came from households. The largest part of industrial waste derives from the construction industry.

Figure 11 Production of waste. 2014

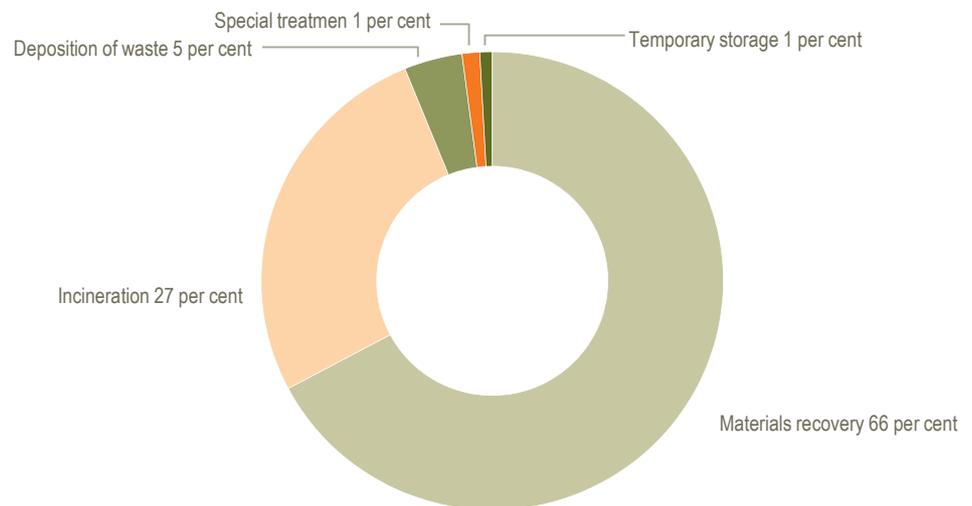


www.statbank.dk/affald01

Treatment of waste

As much as 66 per cent of waste was recycled in 2014. For commercial and industrial waste, 77 per cent was recycled, while for households 44 per cent was recycled. The proportion of re-used waste is increasing for both industries and households. In 2011, 73 per cent of commercial waste was recycled and 38 per cent of household waste was recycled. Most of the waste not recycled is incinerated, while only a small percentage (6 per cent) is deposited or undergoing special treatment.

Figure 12 Treatment of waste. 2014



www.statbank.dk/affald02

Green economy

For many years Denmark has had a major focus on developing and using green technologies including renewable energy production and environmental protection, and the authorities have, for example, used green taxes to move the economy in a more environmentally friendly and resource-saving direction.

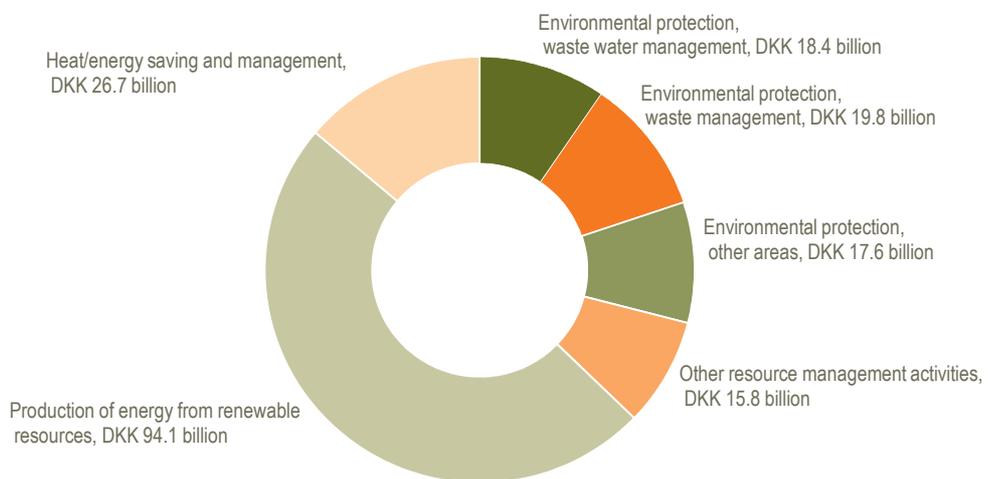
Sales of environmental goods and services

So-called environmental goods and services not only include goods and services which directly protect the environment, but also products and services that reduce the consumption of natural resources. Research and development in these areas are also included.

In 2015, companies generated environmental goods and services amounting to DKK 192 billion. The most extensive production of environmental goods and services was related to energy, partly to the production of renewable energy and partly for energy-saving initiatives. The production on resource saving activities had a value of DKK 137 billion in total.

The turnover for the more traditional environmental protection, such as waste water treatment and waste treatment amounted to DKK 56 billion, which is slightly more than a quarter of the total green production.

Figure 13 Environmental goods and services. Turnover 2015



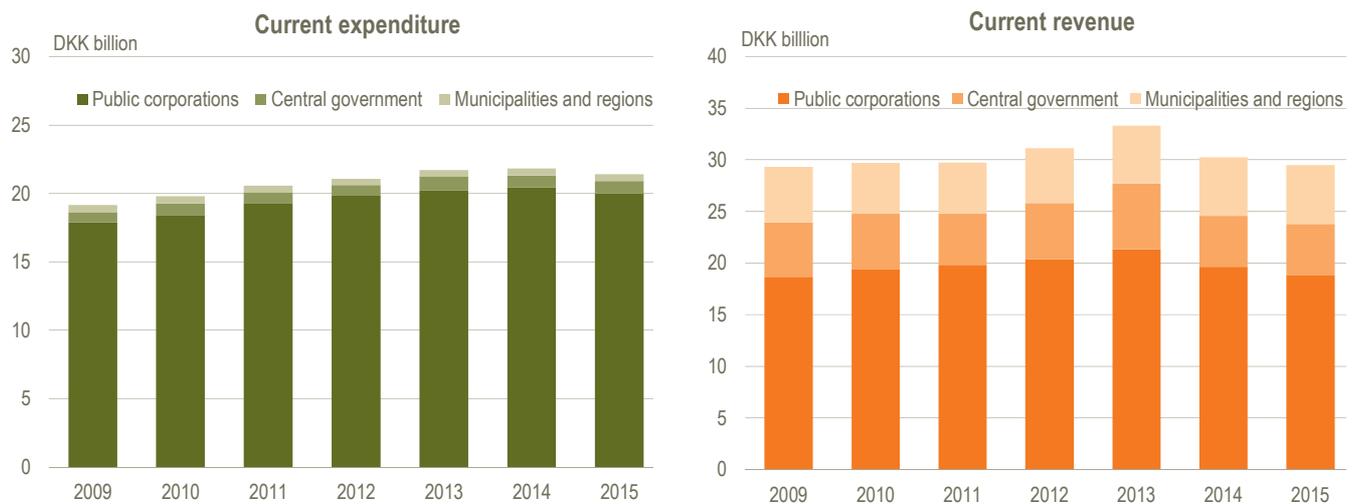
www.statbank.dk/gron1

Public environmental expenditure and revenue

The public sector has environmental expenses and it receives environmental revenues. Environmental protection expenditure covers activities which are aimed at prevention and control of pollution and transition to sustainable technologies. The public environmental revenue primarily includes payments that the public sector receives from citizens and businesses in the provision of services in sewage and waste areas.

The total public environmental expenditure is quite stable over time. In 2007, the total environmental expenditure amounted to DKK 28.8 billion, or 3.3 per cent of the total expenditure in the public sector, compared to DKK 29.5 billion or 2.7 per cent in 2015.

The total public environmental revenues of DKK 21.4 billion in 2015 were made up mainly of tariff payments for public utilities.

Figure 14 Environmental protection expenditure and revenue


www.statbank.dk/mreg22

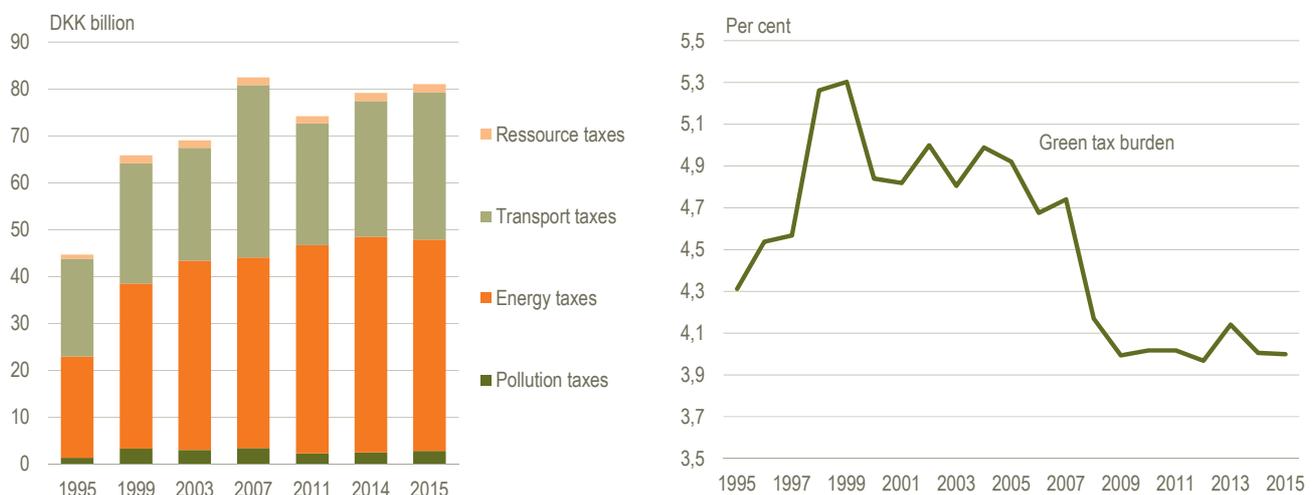
Environmental taxes

In the Danish environmental policy, green taxes, or more precisely environmental related taxes, are used as a management instrument but also to generate revenue to the government. The green taxes are divided into pollution-related, energy-related, resource-related and transportation-related taxes.

Green tax burden of 4.0 per cent of GDP

Environmental taxes were at a stable level from 2000 to 2007. The financial crisis affected the environment tax revenue downwards. In 2015, the government's total revenue from environment-related taxes was DKK 81.1 billion, which corresponds to 8.5 per cent of the total taxes. Measured as a percentage of GDP, green taxes amounted to 4.0 per cent. The green tax burden peaked in 1999 with 5.3 per cent of GDP.

The energy-related taxes made up 56 per cent of the total environment-related taxes. Taxes on electricity, gasoline and certain petroleum products as well as the PSO (Public Service Obligation) tax are the most dominant among energy taxes. Transport taxes also made up a significant portion of the total environmental taxes.

Figure 15 Environmental taxes


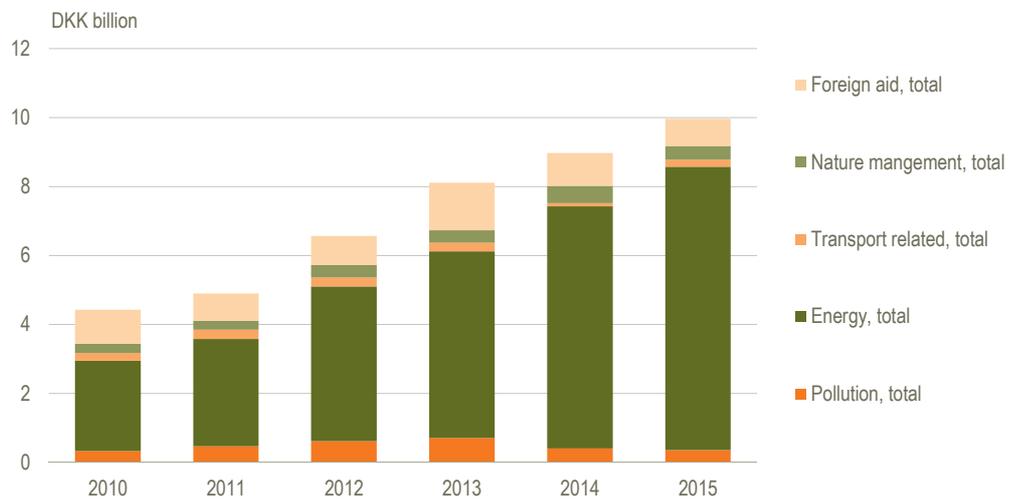
www.statbank.dk/mreg21

Environmental support

Each year, in addition to regulation by green taxes, the government provides environmentally motivated subsidies and transfers to industries, international organizations and households. These subsidies and transfers include aid for environmental protection, such as waste management, protection of soil and groundwater, and to reduce the exploitation of exhaustible natural resources and better utilization of renewable energy resources.

Environmental subsidies and transfers amounted to DKK 10.0 billion in 2015, a little under half a percent of GDP. There was an increase of DKK 1.0 billion compared to 2014 and has more than doubled since 2010. The energy-related subsidies consist primarily of support for wind power and other renewable energy financed by the PSO tax (Public Service Obligation) and accounted for 80 per cent of the total environmental motivated subsidies and transfers in 2015.

Figure 16 Environmental subsidies



www.statbank.dk/mms3

Table 399 Land cover 2016

	Km ²	Per cent
Total	42 925.5	100.0
Roads, railroads and runways	2 468.2	5.8
Roads	2 388.9	5.6
Railroads	45.4	0.1
Runways	34.1	0.1
Buildings and built-up areas	2 973.2	6.9
Buildings	696.1	1.6
Built-up areas	2 277.1	5.3
Other articial surfaces	448.6	1.1
Pits and quarries	55.2	0.1
Parks, sport facilities and recreational areas	393.3	0.9
Windmill parks	0.2	0.0
Agricultural crops	26 225.8	61.1
Herbaceous crops	2 387.6	55.6
Woody crops	377.2	0.9
Permanent grass and other extensive crops	1 768.2	4.1
Crops, unpecific	204.4	0.5
Woods and other tree-covered areas	5 454.3	12.7
Open habitats	3 709.7	8.6
Open dry habitats (heathers, dunes, etc.)	1 436.1	3.4
Open wet habitats (meadows, bogs, etc.)	2 273.6	5.3
Lakes and streams	938.2	2.2
Lakes	544.1	1.3
Streams	394.1	0.9
Unmapped	707.4	1.7

www.statbank.dk/arealdk1

Table 400 Area, population and coastline

	Land and inland water area km ² 2017	Population 1 January 2017	Density of population per km ² 2017	Number of islands 2017	Inland water area km ² 1959	Coastline km 2016
All Denmark	42 931.0	5 748 769	133.9	393¹	700	8 509
Provinces						
Byen København	179.5	764 816	4 261.8	13	18	264
Københavns omegn	342.2	542 601	1 585.4	1	...	60
Nordsjælland	1 449.1	460 214	317.6	22	80	318
Bornholm ²	588.4	39 773	67.6	5	3	214
Østsjælland	808.2	246 594	305.1	14	7	184
Vest- og Sydsjælland	6 415.9	585 959	91.3	102	102	1 900
Fyn	3 479.1	494 049	142.0	98	26	1 260
Syddjælland	8 781.0	723 175	82.4	22	...	1 021
Østjylland	5 841.6	875 084	149.8	50	...	887
Vestjylland	7 165.0	429 169	59.9	26	...	893
Nordjylland	7 881.2	587 335	74.5	38	...	1 509
Regions						
Hovedstaden	2 559.2	1 807 404	706.3	41	101	...
Sjælland	7 224.1	832 553	115.2	116	109	...
Syddanmark	12 260.1	1 217 224	99.3	120	...	...
Midtjylland	13 006.6	1 304 253	100.3	76	...	...
Nordjylland	7 881.2	587 335	74.5	38	...	...
Faroe Islands	1 393.4	49 884	35.8	18³	...	1 117⁴
Greenland	410 449.0⁵	55 860	0.1	...	...	44 087

Note: The most southern point in Denmark is Gedserodde on Falster, the most northerly point is near Skagen, the most westerly point is Blåvandshuk, and the most easterly point is Christiansø (Østerskær).

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.statbank.dk/folk1 and are207

¹ Incl. Zealand and Jutland peninsula. ² Incl. Christiansø. ³ 1 January 2013. ⁴ Measured in 1955. ⁵ Only the part of Greenland free of ice is included. The total area of Greenland is 2,166,086 km², of which 81 per cent is covered by inland ice.

Table 401 Administrative division of Denmark. 2017

1 January	Municipalities	Parishes	Customs and tax regions	Constituencies ¹	
				Counties and large constituencies	Constituencies
Total	98	2 165	24	10	92
The Islands	56	888	13	6	48
Jutland	42	1 277	11	4	44
Region Hovedstaden	29	240	5	4	28
Byen København	4	71	1	1	12
Københavns omegn	13	56	1	1	8
Nordsjælland	11	91	2	1	6
Bornholm	1	22	1	1	2
Region Sjælland	17	416	5	1	12
Østsjælland	5	60	1	}	3
Vest- og Sydsjælland	12	356	4		1	9
Region Syddanmark	22	519	6	2	21
Fyn	10	232	3	1	8
Syddjælland	12	287	3	1	13
Region Midtjylland	19	636	5	2	22
Østjylland	11	353	3	1	11
Vestjylland	8	283	2	1	11
Region Nordjylland	11	354	3	1	9

¹ In accordance with Act no. 1292 of 8 December 2006 on elections to the Danish Parliament.

www.statbank.dk/02

Table 402 Denmark's 15 largest lakes

Lake's name	Province	2016	Lake's name	Province	2016
		km ²			km ²
Arresø	Nordsjælland	39.7	Søndersø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	8.4
Esrum sø	Nordsjælland	17.4	Tystrup sø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	6.6
Mossø	Østjylland	16.5	Ulvedybet	Nordjylland	5.8
Stadil Fjord ¹	Vestjylland	16.2	Tømmerby Fjord	Nordjylland	5.7
Saltbæk Vig ¹	Vest- og Sydsjælland	16.1	Julsø	Østjylland	5.6
Tissø	Vest- og Sydsjælland	12.5	Tange sø	Østjylland	5.4
Furesø	Nordsjælland	9.4	Lund Fjord	Nordjylland	5.1
Skanderborg sø	Østjylland	8.7			

¹ Area of brackish water.

Source: Danish Geodata Agency
www.gst.dk

Table 403 Area and population on islands

Municipality code	Population 1 January 2017	Area in km ²	Municipality code	Population 1 January 2017	Area in km ²
All Denmark	5 748 769	43 047.76			
Zealand and its islands	2 496 642	7 477.72	Funen and its islands	494 049	3 489.50
330 Agersø	174	8.09	430 Avernakø	114	5.72
Flere Amager	196 047	95.80	492 Birkholm	9	0.90
390 Bogø	1 156	14.39	430 Bjørnø	32	1.46
370 Enø	392	3.52	420 Bågå	24	6.19
250 Eskilsø	6	1.63	479 Drejø	69	4.26
390 Farø	4	..	479 Frederiksø	1	0.06
370 Gavnø	35	5.64	Flere Fyn	465 241	2 988.03
330 Glænø	44	5.26	410 Fænø	2	3.91
190 Klaus Nars holm	2	0.00	479 Hjortø	6	0.89
390 Langø	2	1.34	482 Langeland	12 384	283.48
390 Masnedø	182	1.71	430 Lyø	99	6.31
390 Møn	9 385	218.35	482 Siø	15	1.43
326 Nekselø	19	2.22	479 Skarø	31	1.93
390 Nyord	41	5.56	482 Strynø	179	4.91
330 Omø	162	4.46	479 Thurø	3 525	7.54
316 Orø	893	15.04	440 Tornø	4	0.25
185 Saltholm	2	16.71	479 Tåsinge	6 146	69.99
326 Sejerø	340	12.55	492 Ærø	6 168	87.51
Flere Sjælland	2 287 740	7 053.65	80 named and uninhabited islands	●	14.74
101 Slotsholmen	15	0.21	Jutland and its islands	2 614 763	29 694.75
101 Trekroner	1	0.03	773 Agerø	28	3.48
83 named and uninhabited islands	●	11.55	727 Alrø	142	7.73
Lolland-Falster and their islands	1 03 542	1 796.37	540 Als	49 976	311.08
360 Askø	34	2.79	707 Anholt	137	21.72
376 Falster	42 738	513.72	580 Barsø	20	2.67
360 Fejø	434	17.04	851 Egholm	47	6.07
360 Femø	112	11.38	615 Endelave	162	13.20
360 Lilleø	6	0.84	563 Fanø	3 345	60.45
Flere Lolland	60 214	1 244.54	779 Fur	771	22.10
360 Vejrø	4	1.59	813 Hirsholm	2	0.16
42 named and uninhabited islands	●	4.47	766 Hjarnø	113	3.42
Bornholm and its islands	39 773	589.42	671 Jegindø	415	7.70
400 Bornholm	39 695	589.12	Flere Jyske halvø	2 236 936	23 845.86
411 Christiansø og Frederiksø	78	0.21	580 Kalvø	12	0.19
3 named and uninhabited islands	●	0.09	820 Livø	10	3.33
			825 Læsø	1 793	113.75
			561 Mandø	43	8.28
			773 Mors	20 637	364.08
			550 Rømnø	584	86.36
			741 Samsø	3 724	112.67
			580 Store Okseø	1	0.08
			727 Tunø	111	3.57
			Flere Vendsyssel-Thy	295 407	4 669.11
			671 Venø	192	6.26
			615 Vorsø	1	0.60
			510 Årø	154	5.88
			111 named and uninhabited islands	●	14.99

Note.: The area is based on map10 of the Danish Geodata Agency and Cadastre. In relation to the area in table 405, non-registered areas are also included here, e.g. lakes and roads.

www.statbank.dk/bef4 and are207

¹ Incl. Lindø. ² Incl. Skalø. ³ Not included in the division of municipalities, administered by the Ministry of Defence.

Table 404

Meteorological conditions

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
°C													
Mean temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.7	10.8	14.3	15.6	15.7	12.7	9.1	4.7	1.6	7.7
2016	0.3	2.4	3.8	6.3	12.9	16.0	16.4	16.1	16.2	8.8	4.0	4.9	9.0
Average daily temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	2.0	2.2	4.9	9.6	15.0	18.7	19.8	20.0	16.4	12.1	7.0	3.7	10.9
2016	2.4	5.0	7.0	10.0	17.5	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	11.0	6.6	7.0	12.3
Average nightly temperature													
Normal (1961-1990)	-2.9	-2.8	-0.8	2.1	6.5	9.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	6.1	2.3	-0.7	4.3
2016	-2.1	0.0	0.8	3.0	8.1	11.6	12.6	11.9	11.8	6.5	1.3	2.4	5.7
Maximum temperature													
1874-2016 Temp.	12.4	15.8	22.2	28.6	32.8	35.5	35.3	36.4	32.3	26.9	18.5	14.5	36.4
Measured during the years	2005	1990	1990	1993	1892	1947	1941	1975	1906	2011	1968	1953	1975
2016	11.2	10.5	15.0	20.7	26.9	29.4	28.9	31.6	29.9	19.2	13.9	12.4	31.6
Minimum temperature													
1874-2016 Temp.	-31.2	-29.0	-27.0	-19.0	-8.0	-3.5	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-11.9	-21.3	-25.6	-31.2
Measured during the years	1982	1942	1888	1922	1900	1936	1903	1885	1886	1880	1973	1981	1982
2016	-16.3	-10.7	-7.0	-5.0	-3.7	1.1	6.8	3.3	1.9	-1.7	-9.2	-8.6	-16.3
degree-days													
Degree-days													
Normal (1961-1990)	522	491	461	337	198	84	43	47	128	243	361	469	3 382
2016	518	424	411	321	131	51	41	42	42	254	389	375	2 997
mm.													
Precipitation													
Normal (1961-1990)	57	38	46	41	48	55	66	67	73	76	79	66	712
2016	55	53	39	74	31	79	85	60	35	72	77	41	701
hours													
Bright sunshine, all DK													
Normal (1961-1990)	43	69	110	162	209	209	196	186	128	86	54	43	1 495
2016	57	94	113	148	271	235	175	195	201	76	75	49	1 690
days													
Summer days (max. >25°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
Frost days (min. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	19.0	19.0	15.0	6.6	0.7	<	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	7.3	15.0	84.0
2016	19.1	14.3	11.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.9	6.4	66.0
Ice days (max. <0°)													
Normal (1961-1990)	8.6	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.0	23.0
2016	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.4
Precipitation days (R ≥ 0.1 mm.)													
Normal (1961-1990)	17.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	171.0
2016	20.2	16.8	14.5	19.3	11.3	15.6	22.5	20.3	13.0	21.9	20.7	17.9	213.9
Days with snow cover													
Normal (1961-1990)	12.0	9.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<	1.3	5.1	33.0
2016	9.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.1

Note 1: Degree days are used as a measurement for heating needs in the heating season (1 September - 31 May). Degree days are shade-temperature days.

Note 2: < means less than 0.1, but greater than 0.0.

Source: Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut
www.dmi.dk

Table 405 Infrastructure for transport

1 January	2015	2016
	----- km -----	
Road network, total	74 472	74 497
Of which motorways	1 232	1 237
State roads	3 796	3 801
Municipality roads	70 635	70 654
Railway network, total	2 633	2 573
Of which Copenhagen Metro	21	21
Of which private railways	517	521
	----- number -----	
Stations and halts	527	527
Sea ports	111	109
Airports	23	23

www.statbank.dk/vej11, bane41 and skib101

Table 406 Infrastructure for transport, expenditure

	2014	2015
	----- DKK mio. -----	
Road network	14 145	14 128
Construction expenditure	8 212	8 103
Operation and maintenance	5 933	6 025
State railway network	5 059	5 822
New investments	3 962	4 285
Reinvestments	895	1 349
Other investments	242	192
Private railways	40	4
Sea ports	510	...
Constructions	205	...
Buildings	305	...
Airports	167	...
Great Belt Link	121	83
Øresund Link	3	9
Copenhagen Metro	3 420	3 842

www.statbank.dk/vej2, bane42, flyv2 and skib2

Table 407 Extraction of raw materials

	1990	1995	2000	2015
	m ³ in thousands			
Extraction of raw materials, total	33 976	34 210	40 945	36 567
Extraction from land area:	28 106	28 558	33 809	28 223
Sand, gravel and stone	22 534	21 721	27 587	23 647
Quartz sand	186	191	479	298
Granite	811	662	199	140
Clay	462	739	788	378
Expanded clay	303	311	313	198
Moler	195	186	227	204
Chalk, limestone	2 924	4 049	3 405	2 549
Peat	399	259	247	156
Other raw materials	292	440	563	654
Extraction from sea area				
Sand, gravel, sand for land filling etc.	5 870	5 652	7 136	8 344

Source: National Forest and Nature Agency
www.statbank.dk/rst01 and rst3

Table 408 Sales of pesticides

	2013	2014*
	tonnes	
Sales of pesticide products¹		
Weight	13 626	9 075
Herbicides	7 329	3 820
Fungicides	2 633	1 752
Algicides	19	27
Insecticides	1 393	1 214
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	..	..
Products against pests on farm animals	94	107
Plant growth regulators	468	269
Combined fungicides and insecticides	14	15
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	410	291
Repellents	15	1
Products for the protection of woodwork	1 246	1 578
Of which active ingredients²		
Active ingredients, total	4 323	1 983
Herbicides	2 937	1 239
Fungicides	881	412
Algicides	4	5
Insecticides	80	55
Slimicides for use in paper pulp	..	..
Products against pests on farm animals	2	3
Plant growth regulators	289	115
Combined fungicides and insecticides	5	6
Soil disinfectants	5	1
Rodenticides	7	2
Repellents	3	5
Products for the protection of woodwork	110	140

¹ A pesticide product comprises one or more effective substances, emulators, adhesives and inactive fillers.

² That part of the product which has a toxic effect.

Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency
www.statbank.dk/pesti2

Table 409 Manufacturers' energy consumption. 2014

	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Gas	Electricity	District heating
	thousand GJ				
Total¹	8 328	12 058	43 283	23 406	3 469
Extraction of gravel and stone	876	556	677	236	3
Mining support service activities	0	7	5	20	6
Production of meat and meat products	0	100	2 196	1 518	91
Processing and preserving of fish	583	46	1 151	457	46
Other food products	701	2 772	2 026	1 848	175
Dairy products	0	44	3 754	1 565	37
Grain mill and bakery products	1	19	1 238	695	53
Beverages	10	20	972	468	82
Tobacco products	0	4	30	27	7
Textiles	0	3	223	319	29
Wearing apparel	2	0	6	7	7
Wood and wood products	1 309	137	85	583	211
Paper and paper products	15	49	1 360	599	51
Printing etc.	1	6	135	375	54
Oil refinery etc.	0	423	15 484	1 064	578
Basic chemicals	0	265	1 121	1 543	127
Paints and soap etc.	498	33	2 817	962	60
Pharmaceuticals	0	30	807	1 195	329
Rubber and plastic products	5	52	406	1 543	90
Glass and ceramic products	0	67	1 079	432	21
Concrete and bricks	3 933	6 996	3 274	1 631	43
Basic metals	1	35	1 672	1 237	59
Fabricated metal products	43	148	970	1 474	258
Computers and communication equipment etc.	0	0	121	153	35
Other electronic products	0	3	29	160	91
Electric motors, etc.	0	5	38	94	23
Wires and cables	1	4	71	158	22
Household appliances, lamps, etc.	0	1	54	58	22
Engines, windmills and pumps	13	59	532	1 222	359
Other machinery	100	120	489	634	225
Motor vehicles and related parts	6	13	211	180	22
Ships and other transport equipment	3	7	17	75	48
Furniture	225	11	114	394	44
Toys and other manufacturing	3	5	31	276	22
Medical instruments, etc.	0	5	20	75	26
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0	11	69	129	115

Note: The table includes workplaces in firms with 20 or more employed in the industry.

¹ Incl. extraction of gravel, clay, stone and salt, etc.

Table 410 Gross energy consumption by industries and households

	2013	2014	2015	Distribution 2015	Change from 2014 to 2015
	PJ		per cent		
Total industries and households	1 183	1 139	1 158	100.0	1.7
Households	329	306	309	26.7	1.1
Total industries	854	833	849	73.3	1.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40	39	39	3.4	0.5
Mining and quarrying	30	29	31	2.7	7.4
Manufacturing	120	123	123	10.6	-0.4
Utility services	12	11	11	0.9	-5.0
Construction	18	19	21	1.8	6.5
Trade and transport etc.	557	540	554	47.8	2.5
Information and communication	7	8	7	0.6	-10.9
Financial and insurance	3	3	3	0.2	2.1
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	3	2	2	0.2	-0.4
Dwellings	1	1	1	0.1	1.0
Other business services	14	13	13	1.1	3.4
Public adm., education, health	41	38	37	3.2	-1.0
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	8	7	7	0.6	2.6
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	397	385	389	33.6	1.1
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	24	28	33	2.9	18.3
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	17	13	17	1.5	28.2
Memo: Use of energy excl. bunkering	744	713	719	62.1	0.8

www.statbank.dk/ene3h

Table 411 Energy expenditure by industries and households. 2015

	Basic prices	Trade margins	Taxes	VAT	Purchasers prices
	DKK mill.				
Total industries and households	117 781	6 580	39 470	17 334	181 164
Households	32 753	3 923	24 474	14 425	75 575
Total industries	85 028	2 657	14 996	2 909	105 589
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 248	245	666	12	4 171
Mining and quarrying	212	19	29	1	261
Manufacturing	28 714	241	1 846	29	30 830
Utility services	12 990	191	1 018	32	14 230
Construction	1 773	324	1 525	25	3 647
Trade and transport etc.	29 686	1 292	4 905	498	36 380
Information and communication	970	18	217	16	1 221
Financial and insurance	316	12	223	121	671
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	245	23	174	46	488
Dwellings	105	10	71	44	230
Other business services	1 438	105	913	106	2 562
Public adm., education, health	4 458	151	2 990	1 822	9 422
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	873	28	418	157	1 476
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	1 095	-	-	-	1 095
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	2 785	-	-	-	2 785
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	15 681	-	-	-	15 681

www.statbank.dk/ene4ha

Table 412 Energy Accounts for Denmark in specific units. 2015

	Crude oil and refinery feedstocks	Coal and coke	Oil products	Natural gas - extraction and imports	Natural gas - consumption and exports ²	Renewable energy etc ³	Electricity	District heat
	1 000 tonnes		mill. Nm ³		TJ	GWh	TJ	
Production	7 731	-	7 587	4 467	4 424	180 891	28 748	126 547
Imports	4 461	2 797	16 885	624	227	48 582	15 645	-
Total supply (=total use)	12 192	2 797	24 472	5 091	4 650	229 473	44 393	126 547
Exports	4 551	93	6 765	-	2 118	5 629	10 574	-
Changes in inventories	268	- 463	932	-	- 144	357	-	-
Distribution losses etc	-	-	-	90	4	389	1 837	25 432
Industries and households	7 372	3 167	16 774	5 001	2 672	223 098	31 983	101 115
Households	-	-	2 090	-	633	49 996	9 577	65 698
Total industries	7 372	3 167	14 684	5 001	2 039	173 102	22 406	35 418
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	31	519	-	37	3 128	1 847	1 585
Mining and quarrying	-	4	24	608	16	1 369	97	9
Manufacturing	7 372	166	961	-	673	6 724	9 238	3 460
Utility services	-	50	72	-	274	804	2 660	491
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	2	-	6	52	135	36
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	-	-	13	-	38	1 695	630	316
Construction	7 372	-	531	-	19	2	302	578
Trade and transport etc.	-	20	7	-	99	210	1 013	187
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	1	-	21	126	485	329
Transportation	-	96	254	-	113	1 695	1 458	154
Accommodation and food service activities	-	-	29	-	62	402	1 096	317
Information and communication	-	-	2	-	4	89	127	127
Financial and insurance	-	-	2	-	4	69	125	67
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	25	-	23	891	751	583
Dwellings	-	-	3	-	6	108	103	70
Other business services	-	-	20	-	5	581	353	207
Knowledge-based services	-	2 966	121	4 394	1 118	156 202	1 181	1 221
Travel agents, cleaning, and other operational services	-	2 966	75	4 394	1 110	126 932	550	-
Public administration, education and health	-	-	46	-	8	29 270	631	1 221
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	-	-	408	-	11	932	361	-
Education	-	-	12 301	-	69	2 717	5 126	10 860
Human health and social work	-	-	259	-	48	708	3 205	7 469
Arts, entertainment and other services	-	-	12 025	-	4	1 963	1 151	702
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	-	-	17	-	17	46	769	2 689
Other service activities	-	-	17	-	9	47	834	1 437
Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	-	-	12	-	5	31	156	797
	-	-	24	-	2	67	121	306
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	9	-	2	30	7	338
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	101	-	20	301	572	3 238
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad ¹	-	-	37	-	10	107	399	1 661

¹ Danish operated ships, planes and vehicles bunkering abroad is included in the industry *transportation*.² Includes gas works gas. ³ Includes non-renewable waste.

Table 413 Production of renewable energy

	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	GJ				
Renewable energy	45 509 381	79 857 176	112 384 001	136 220 494	164 895 308
Wind power	2 197 080	15 268 317	23 810 400	28 113 919	50 879 130
Hydro power	100 800	108 720	81 000	74 311	64 908
Solar power	-	4 320	7 776	21 698	2 175 340
Solar heat	99 800	330 700	411 465	635 641	1 428 846
Geothermal	96 000	116 078	343 983	424 656	140 146
Straw	12 481 150	15 893 450	21 023 550	23 269 600	19 576 450
Firewood	8 757 120	12 431 616	17 666 749	23 778 598	21 943 040
Wood chips	1 723 680	2 744 455	6 082 192	11 318 853	14 032 691
Wood pellets	1 575 000	3 092 916	4 718 600	4 364 425	7 187 551
Wood waste	6 191 013	6 895 078	6 499 627	8 500 208	7 734 737
Biogas	752 000	2 911 659	3 829 964	4 278 002	6 347 791
Bio oil	744 000	48 900	3 392 552	4 824 033	6 018 556
Heat pumps	2 267 270	3 295 500	3 730 622	5 643 404	8 000 836
Waste, renewable	8 524 468	16 715 466	20 785 521	20 973 145	19 365 287

www.statbank.dk/ene2ho

Table 414 CO2* emissions from industries and households

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
	1 000 tonnes				
Total industries and households	65 517	75 852	87 055	73 088	68 939
Households	10 359	10 164	9 242	7 289	7 325
Total industries	55 158	65 688	77 813	65 798	61 615
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3 293	2 823	2 302	2 213	2 224
Mining and quarrying	1 127	2 450	1 999	1 694	1 709
Manufacturing	7 325	7 992	5 688	5 580	5 240
Utility services	24 911	24 133	22 008	13 530	10 462
Construction	900	1 136	1 594	1 555	1 560
Trade and transport etc.	16 033	25 792	42 613	39 881	39 075
Information and communication	151	127	109	69	68
Financial and insurance	87	54	64	48	47
Real estate;rent.of non-res.b.	44	70	98	73	42
Dwellings	50	21	31	33	63
Other business services	252	289	425	349	346
Public adm., education, health	826	634	716	659	664
Arts, entertainm. oth.service	160	166	167	115	56
Of which Danish ships bunkering abroad	9 176	19 068	34 140	30 388	...
Of which Danish planes bunkering abroad	272	514	1 205	2 021	...
Of which Danish vehicles bunkering abroad	...	...	1 798	2 255	...

*Excluding biomass.

www.statbank.dk/mru1 and mro1

Table 415 Link between total Danish CO₂-emissions and the IPCC-method

	1990	2000	2010	2014
	1.000 tons			
Total CO₂ emissions from the Danish economy (Green National Accounts)	70 088	82 689	101 953	87 808
- Biomasse as fuel	4 572	6 837	14 898	14 721
- Danish CO ₂ emissions abroad	9 448	19 582	37 143	34 664
Ships	9 176	19 068	34 140	30 388
Planes	272	514	1 205	2 021
Vehicles	•	•	1 798	2 255
- Other differences related to transports and cross border trade	2 508	1 990	746	918
= Total emissions on Danish territory (UNFCCC method)	53 560	54 280	49 166	37 505

www.statbank.dk/mro1
Table 416 Emissions by type of air pollutant

	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015
	1 000 tonnes				
CO ₂	70 088	82 689	101 953	87 808	83 791
Of which biomass	4 572	6 837	14 898	14 721	14 852
SO ₂	354	439	231	204	..
NO _x	517	720	1 095	965	..
CO	864	560	510	411	..
NH ₃	125	98	80	73	..
N ₂ O	27	24	18	18	18
CH ₄	322	333	311	294	296
NM VOC	223	190	153	132	..
PM ₁₀	..	101	62	48	..
PM _{2,5}	..	86	48	36	..
SF ₆ (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	56	36	132	..
PFC (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	23	19	9	..
HFC (CO ₂ -equivalents)	..	704	950	702	..

www.statbank.dk/mru1

Table 417 Water consumption by industry and households

	Own extracted ground water				Own extracted surface water				Purchased water			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
	mill. cubic meter											
Total industries and households	260.6	393.9	414.2	288.1	103.4	245.6	196.0	158.7	364.4	369.9	364.2	353.4
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.4	245.8	231.1	213.5
Total industries	260.6	393.9	414.2	288.1	103.4	245.6	196.0	158.7	126.1	124.1	133.1	140.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	187.9	333.4	351.4	230.4	101.9	242.1	193.3	155.4	44.9	42.9	46.9	50.2
Mining and quarrying	7.7	6.4	5.2	5.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	19.4	17.5	22.9	17.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	32.0	33.3	38.0	36.3
Utility services	41.0	33.4	31.4	32.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.5
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Trade and transport etc.	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	15.5	14.6	12.7	16.3
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Public adm., education, health	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	16.8	16.5	17.8	18.9
Arts, entertainment and other service	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1

www.statbank.dk/vandrg2

Table 418 Waste water discharge by industry and households

	Discharge to recipient				Discharge to sewerage			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
	mill. cubic meter							
Total industries and households	199.0	347.0	301.6	266.3	326.7	329.9	324.6	308.0
Households	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.6	224.2	231.9	217.6	200.7
Total industries	188.5	336.8	291.6	256.7	102.5	98.0	107.0	107.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	164.2	313.2	270.0	234.9	13.2	13.3	14.7	14.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.8	7.3	6.0	5.9
Manufacturing	17.9	16.9	16.4	16.8	26.0	27.4	36.1	29.5
Utility services	4.2	4.8	3.3	4.3	12.7	9.9	10.4	11.5
Construction	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Trade and transport etc.	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	14.9	13.2	11.2	16.3
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate; renting of non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other business services	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4
Public adm., education, health	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	17.2	17.1	18.3	18.7
Arts, entertainment and other service	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.1

www.statbank.dk/vandrg4

Table 419 Economy-wide material flow accounts by material type. 2014

	Domestic extraction	Import	Export	Domestic Material Consumption	Physical Trade Balance
	—million tonnes—				
Total	93.1	59.8	39.7	113.2	20.1
Biomass	27.3	14.9	12.1	30.2	2.9
Metallic minerals and products thereof	0.0	5.6	5.0	0.6	0.6
Non-metallic minerals and products thereof	54.0	8.3	4.6	57.6	3.7
Fossil energy and products thereof	11.9	27.9	15.7	24.1	12.2
Other products	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	0.7

www.statbank.dk/mrm2

Table 420 Waste generation by industry and waste category. 2014

	Total waste (excl. soil)	Mixed municipal waste and similar	Biodegradable waste, incl. Garden waste	Waste suited for incineration	Paper and board	Wood, incl. card-packaging and chemically treated	Glass, incl. packaging	Metals, incl. packaging	Plastics and tires	Electronics, batteries, etc.	Mixed construction waste	Sludge	Other waste
	—1 000 tonnes—												
Industries and households	11 757	1 493	1 124	1 469	732	437	186	912	127	112	3 120	282	1 765
Households	3 377	1 410	693	415	254	167	132	98	37	75	-	-	94
Total industries	8 380	82	431	1 054	478	269	54	814	90	36	3 120	282	1 670
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	140	2	24	57	2	18	0	9	12	0	-	12	5
Mining and quarrying	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	0	6
Manufacturing	1 335	9	189	143	138	70	21	223	31	3	-	116	392
Utility services	1 109	4	5	48	11	16	1	34	1	1	-	146	842
Construction	4 143	2	38	183	23	129	16	348	7	1	3 120	2	273
Trade and transport etc.	1 228	36	102	446	246	32	13	175	36	25	-	3	115
Information and communication	13	0	0	5	6	0	0	1	0	1	-	0	0
Financial and insurance	15	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	8	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other business services	130	11	34	40	12	2	1	8	2	1	-	1	16
Public administration, education and health	193	15	24	92	28	1	1	8	1	3	-	2	18
Arts, entertainment and other services	55	3	13	27	6	0	1	2	0	1	-	0	2

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Table 421 Environmental taxes and resource rent by industries and households. 2015

	Total including resource rent	Resource rent	Total excluding resource rent	Pollution taxes	Energy taxes	Transport taxes	Resource taxes
DKK mill.							
Industries and households	86 051	4 977	81 074	2 823	45 096	31 318	1 836
Households	45 081	-	45 081	855	24 590	18 179	1 457
Other final uses	9 171	-	9 171	60	0	9 111	0
Total industries	31 799	4 977	26 822	1 908	20 507	4 028	379
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 928	-	1 928	538	1 191	198	1
Mining and quarrying	5 063	4 977	86	3	56	6	21
Manufacturing	5 360	-	5 360	503	4 505	307	45
Utility services	1 485	-	1 485	81	1 335	68	0
Construction	2 096	-	2 096	54	1 170	809	63
Trade and transport etc.	7 993	-	7 993	462	5 992	1 534	5
Information and communication	565	-	565	15	476	74	0
Financial and insurance	515	-	515	5	270	237	3
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	191	-	191	6	111	68	5
Dwellings	342	-	342	10	196	15	121
Other business services	1 560	-	1 560	86	937	529	7
Public administration, education and health	4 075	-	4 075	129	3 730	120	97
Arts, entertainment and other services	627	-	627	19	536	63	10

www.statbank.dk/mrs1
Table 422 Environmental subsidies and similar transfers by industries and households

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DKK mill.					
Industries and households	4 896	6 566	8 116	8 970	9 969
Households	941	1 187	1 422	1 753	2 112
Other final uses	1 537	2 189	3 035	2 711	2 857
Total industries	2 419	3 191	3 659	4 506	5 000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	484	612	712	894	798
Mining and quarrying	6	10	11	16	18
Manufacturing	626	804	1 041	1 351	1 604
Utility services	445	626	608	563	577
Construction	31	43	52	60	74
Trade and transport etc.	425	567	672	906	1 073
Information and communication	51	71	79	141	164
Financial and insurance	20	25	18	19	23
Real estate activities and renting of non-residential buildings	13	19	19	25	30
Dwellings	5	6	3	3	3
Other business services	86	105	114	82	113
Public administration, education and health	184	245	278	385	450
Arts, entertainment and other services	45	60	51	62	73

www.statbank.dk/mms3

Table 423 Turnover and export of environmental goods and services by industry

	Turnover			Export		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	-DKK mio.-					
Industry total	164 342	173 193	192 478	69 112	72 613	70 133
Agriculture and horticulture	3 782	3 861	3 664	62	127	134
Forestry	331	347	351	..	..	..
Manufacture of textiles	382	447	412	227	227	232
Manufacture of wearing apparel	7	9	41	3	2	11
Manufacture of wood and wood products	963	1 025	1 596	196	195	321
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2 787	2 760	2 095	1 078	920	776
Printing etc.	..	..	225	..	..	48
Manufacture of chemical products	6 023	6 304	7 117	4 016	4 416	4 827
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5 829	6 100	5 501	2 506	2 175	1 727
Manufacture of products of glass, clay, marl etc.	2 146	2 243	1 477	402	397	231
Manufacture of basic metals	1 074	1 232	1 224	773	877	792
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	5 848	6 190	7 054	2 550	2 109	2 533
Manufacture electronic products	1 889	1 720	2 886	1 429	1 246	2 261
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2 307	2 635	2 547	1 257	1 466	1 462
Manufacture of machinery and equipment	65 415	69 215	75 640	45 112	46 975	43 157
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	1 032	1 139	894	799	840	665
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	32	30	..	6	7	..
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	505	527	1 063	92	71	176
Electricity, gas and steam supply	13 874	15 378	14 766	1 191	1 087	788
Sewerage	9 449	9 727	9 893	..	..	..
Waste management and materials recovery	15 349	16 059	16 818	2 870	4 790	3 735
Construction of buildings	4 984	5 000	6 036	95	64	72
Civil engineering	1 131	1 194	3 863	61	89	224
Specialised construction activities	7 669	7 965	10 770	76	82	116
Architectural and engineering activities	8 788	9 326	13 645	3 657	3 758	5 147
Scientific research and development	2 601	2 597	2 649	624	662	662
Other technical business services	146	166	250	28	31	39

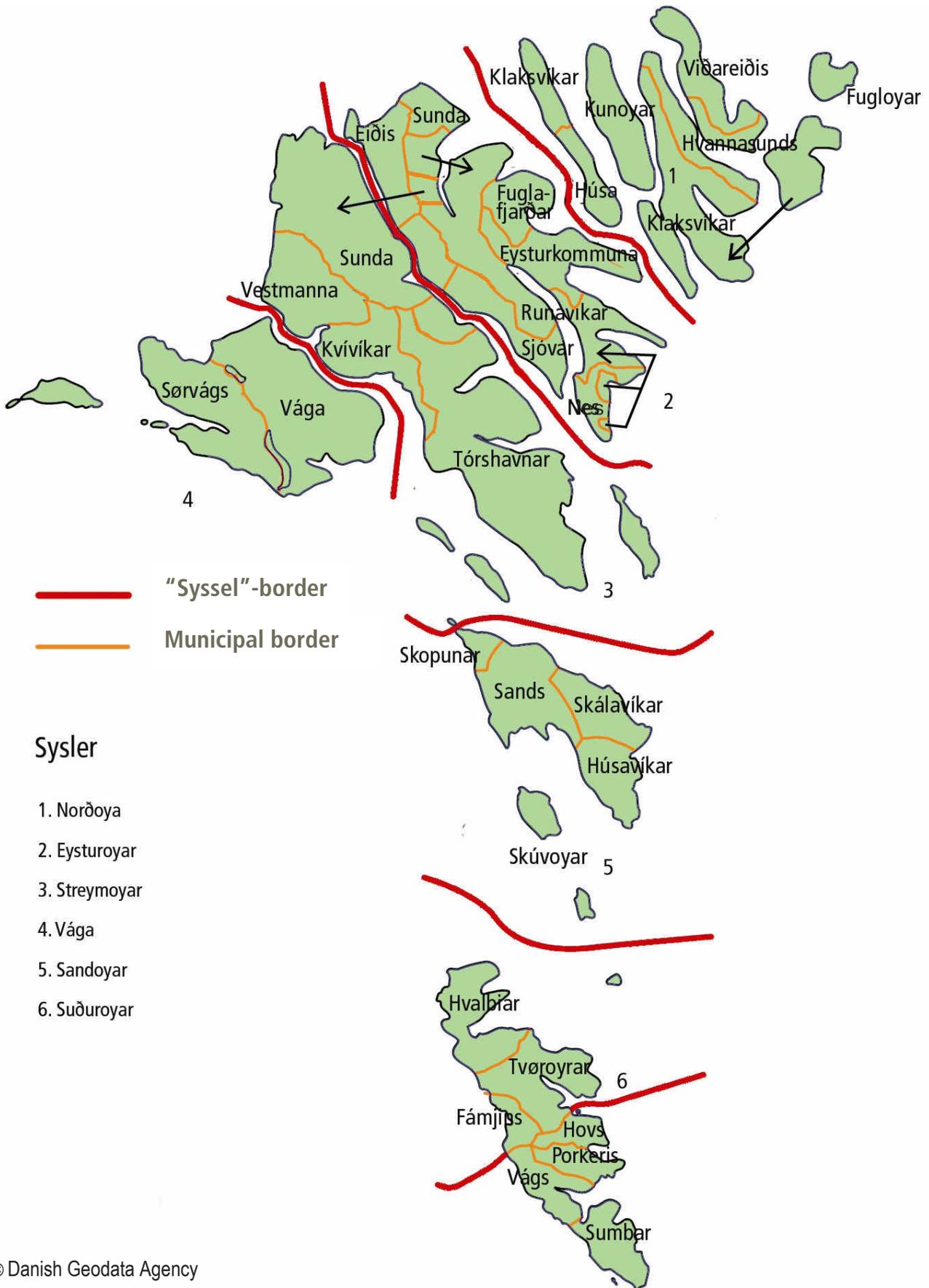
www.statbank.dk/gron2

Table 424 Environmental protection expenditure by environmental domain

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	DKK mill.						
Current and capital expenditure, total	29 296	29 700	29 734	31 110	33 292	30 253	29 477
Protection of ambient air and climate	1 180	1 534	1 032	1 066	1 687	1 168	1 033
Wastewater management	8 396	8 536	8 887	8 874	9 540	7 834	7 331
Waste management	10 873	11 175	11 256	12 103	12 394	12 244	11 952
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	766	781	869	836	807	1 003	878
Noise and vibration abatement	0	27	56	45	28	48	84
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	3 913	3 562	4 107	4 614	4 846	4 187	4 468
Protection against radiation	23	19	20	20	41	39	24
Research and development	635	278	220	191	370	266	321
Other (incl. administration)	3 512	3 788	3 288	3 361	3 580	3 465	3 386
Current plus capital revenue, total	19 159	19 801	20 567	21 083	21 717	21 818	21 408
Protection of ambient air and climate	16	17	18	24	30	34	31
Wastewater management	7 097	7 388	7 601	8 008	8 087	8 146	8 140
Waste management	10 819	11 058	11 708	11 838	12 137	12 310	11 887
Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	45	86	115	94	62	110	131
Noise and vibration abatement	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	821	900	824	821	1 119	906	964
Protection against radiation	11	10	10	8	2	3	3
Research and development	41	38	48	56	40	37	35
Other (incl. administration)	308	304	244	233	239	270	217

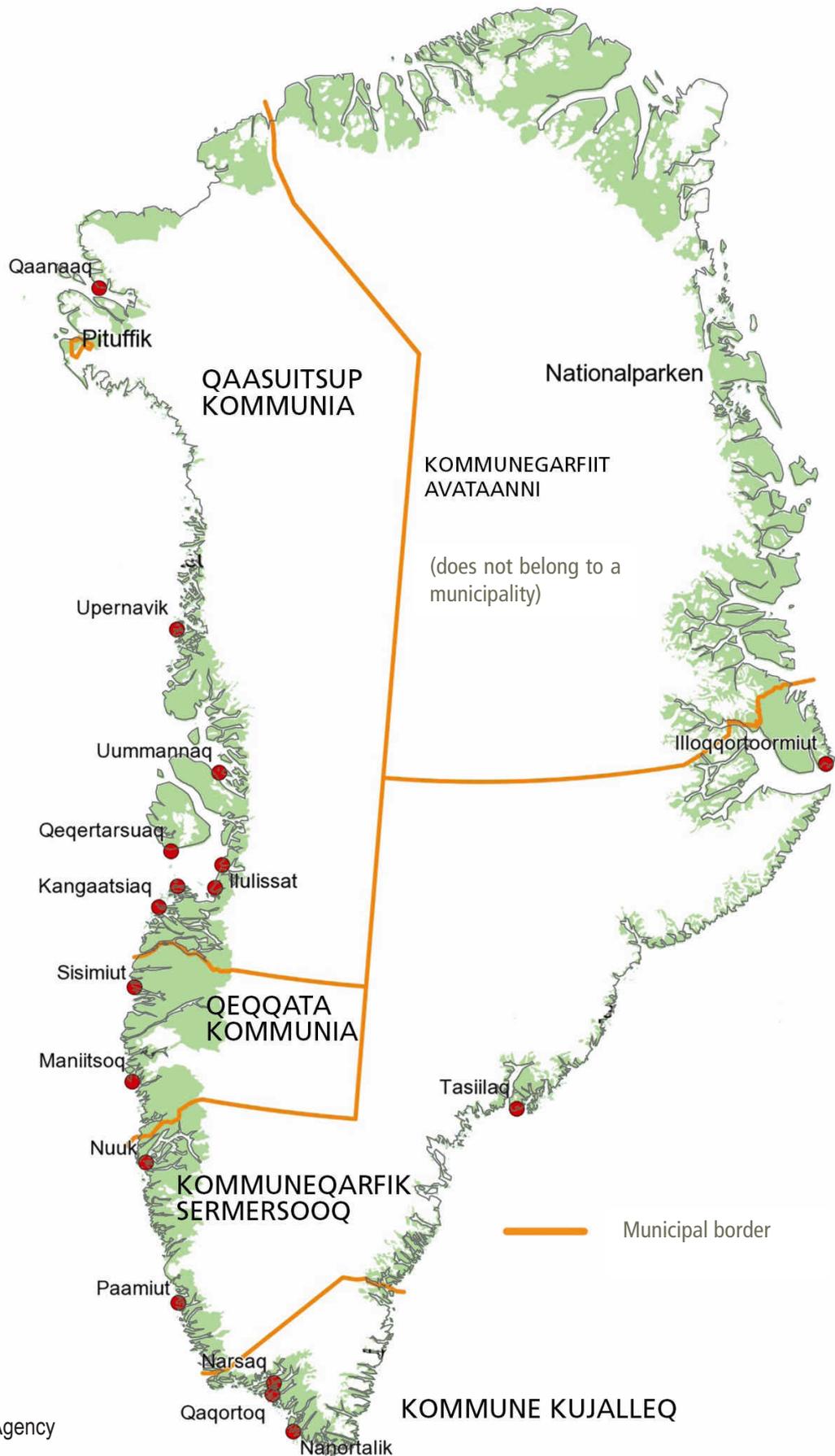
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Faroe Islands



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Greenland



Faroe Islands and Greenland

The populations

The economy



The populations

One kingdom – three different communities

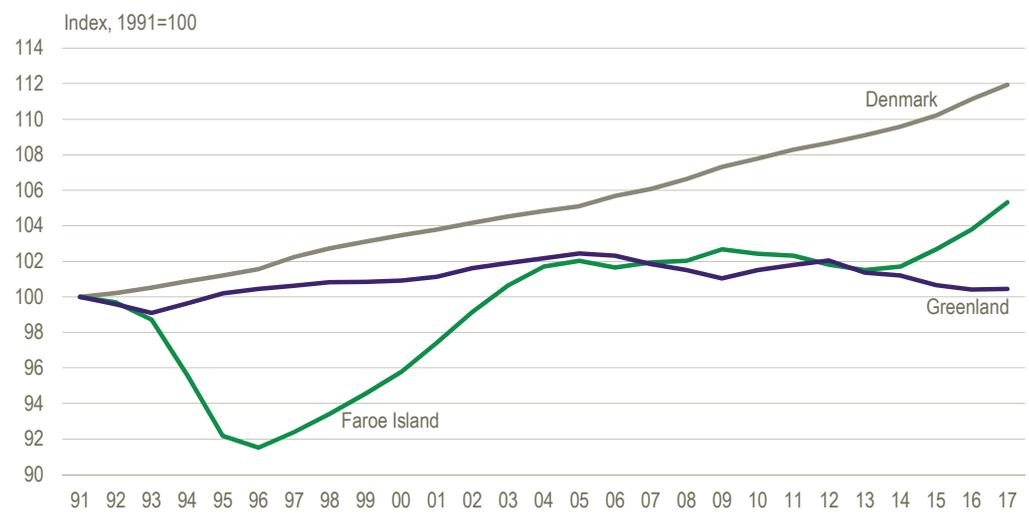
The Faroe Islands and Greenland are both part of the Kingdom of Denmark, going back as far as the Early Middle Ages. During the 20th century, the two countries have gradually liberated themselves from Denmark and have today independent extended home rule. Home rule was established in the Faroe Islands in 1948. In Greenland home rule was established in 1979 and further autonomy and self rule in 2009.

The authorities in the Faroe Islands and Greenland make legislation governing their own social and economic conditions, e.g. fishing, housing, schools, trade and industry, municipal matters, etc., whereas issues regarding foreign, security and legal policies are joint responsibilities governed in accordance with Danish legislation. Over the years, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have become financially less dependent on Denmark, but still receive financial means from the Danish state. In 2016 the Faroe Islands receive general grants of DKK 644 million, while Greenland receives DKK 3,681 million. In addition to this, the Danish state pays the expenditure on operating, e.g. the legal system and defence.

Small populations

The size of the Danish population is far greater than the population size of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Denmark has a population of about 5.7 million people, while the populations of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are 50,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. A medium-sized Danish provincial town has, for comparison, a population of about 50,000.

Figure 1 Population trends



The economic crisis in the Faroe Islands in the middle of the 1990s

While Denmark and Greenland have seen a small increase in the size of their populations since 1990, the Faroe Islands experienced a sharp decline in the population size in the middle of the 1990s. The main reason for this was an economic crisis involving negative growth and a steadily increasing unemployment rate. Furthermore, the foreign debt of the Faroe Islands was nearly 150 per cent of GDP. Not until 2003 was the population size the same in the Faroe Islands as in 1990.

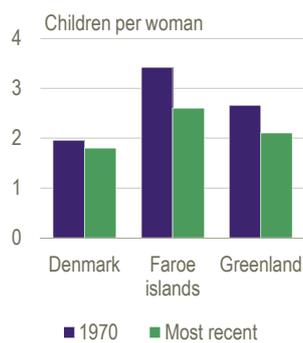
Figure 2 Unemployment in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland



Women give birth to fewer children...

In all three communities of the Kingdom of Denmark, women give birth to fewer children today, compared to the 1970-level.

Figure 3 Fertility rates



Note: Figures from Greenland 2015 and Faroe Islands and Denmark from 2016.

In Greenland, women on average gave birth to 2.1 children, compared to 2.0 today. In 1970, women in the Faroe Islands gave birth, on average, to 3.4 children, compared to 2.6 children today and in Denmark women gave birth to almost two children in 1970, compared to 1.8 today.

Consequently, there has been a greater fall in fertility in the Faroe Islands compared to the other communities, but women in the Faroe Islands still account for the highest number of births.

... and live longer

The Faroe Islands also account for the highest life expectancy. The average life expectancy of men in the Faroe Islands is 78 years, while that of Danish men is 79 years, and that of men in Greenland is 70 years.

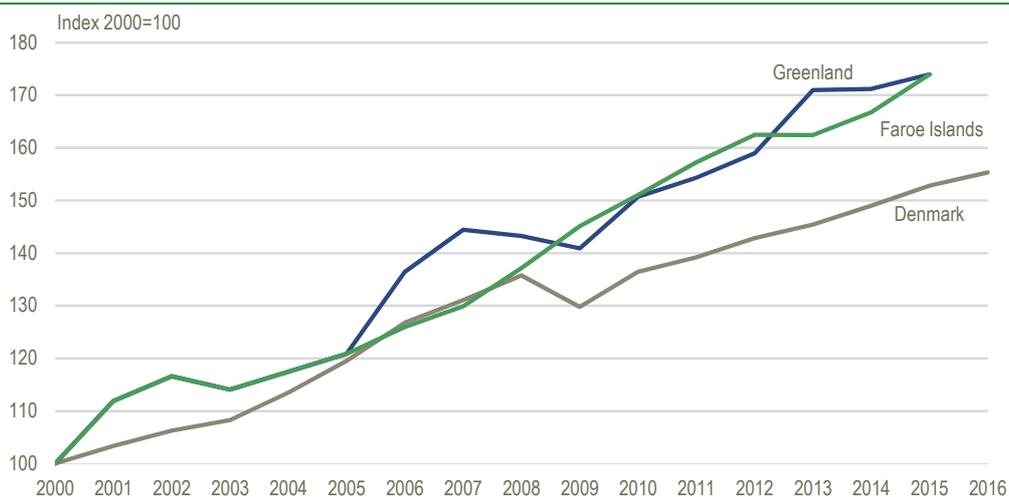
Similarly, women in the Faroe Islands live, on average, until the age of 85, while Danish women live until the age of 83, and women in Greenland until the age of 74.

The economy

Small economies in relation to the Danish economy

The economies of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are very small compared to the Danish economy. The Danish gross domestic product (GDP) amounted to DKK 2,061 billion in 2016 and GDP of Greenland was about DKK 14.9 billion in 2015. In 2015, GDP of the Faroe Islands almost reached DKK 14.9 billion.

Figure 4 Trends in GDP at current prices



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Fishing is of great importance for Faroe Islands and Greenland

In addition to the general economic development, developments in the economy in the Faroe Islands and Greenland have been influenced by the fishing industry. The economy of Greenland is especially vulnerable to prices for prawns.

The economy of the Faroe Islands is also highly dependent on the fishing industry, including number of fishing days, developments in farmed salmon and prices for, e.g. prawns and cods.

If you want more information

Since the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* in 1896, Statistics Denmark has published figures for the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Today, the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own statistical institutes, which can offer a far greater amount of figures and data than those presented in this yearbook.

The statistical institutes of the two countries can be found at the websites: www.hagstova.fo for the Faroe Islands and www.stat.gl for Greenland. A yearbook containing detailed statistics is also published by Greenland.

The reports prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer in the Faroe Islands and Greenland are also useful sources for your information.

Table 425 Key figures for Denmark, Faroe Islands and Greenland

	Year	Denmark	Year	Faroe Islands	Year	Greenland
Total area, km ²	2016	42 926	2016	1 396	2016	2 166 086
Average temperature, January, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	0.0	1961-1990	3.4	1961-1990	-7.4
Average temperature, July, Celsius ¹	1961-1990	15.6	1961-1990	10.3	1961-1990	6.5
Precipitation, mm. ¹	1961-1990	712	1961-1990	1 284	1961-1990	752
Population	2017	5 748 769	2017	49 864	2017	55 860
Fertility	2016	1.8	2016	2.6	2015	2.1
Average life expectancy, men, years	2016	78.8	2015	78.3	2011:2015	69.7
Average life expectancy, women, years	2016	82.8	2015	84.5	2011:2015	74.1
Labour force	2015	2 759 409	2015	29 950	2015	26 844
Unemployed, per cent of labour force ²	2016	4.2	2016	2.8	2015	9.1
Abortions per 1.000 live births	2014	259	2013	36	2014	1.075
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn boys	2015	3.8	2016	3.0	2016	11.5
Infant mortality per 1.000 liveborn girls	2015	2.8	2016	3.1	2016	2.5
Suicides per 100.000 inhabitants	2015	10.0	2013	6.2	2013	79.8
Reported Penal Code offences per 1.000 inhabitants	2016	0.3	2016	-0.3	2016	0.9
Of which theft and burglary						
Of which sexual offences	2016	907 148	2015	586	2016	167.1
	2016	0.2	2015	0.8	2016	23.0
Consumer price index (inflation), annual growth, per cent	2016	573 749	2015	6 095	2016	4 192
Total catch, 1.000 tonnes	2016	?	2015	27.7	2016	72.2
Of which shrimp catch, per cent of total catch	2016	635 154	2015	6 852	2016	3 718
	2016	?	2015	7.5	2016	81.3
Imports, DKK mio.	2016	7.0	2015	97.7	2016	92.8
Of which imports from Denmark in per cent						
Exports, DKK mio.	2016	1 942 600	2013	14 678	2015	14 938
Of which exports to Denmark in per cent	2016	1.3	2013	...	2015	1.7
Exports of fish and fish products in per cent	2016	359 700	2013	305 500	2015	266 800
	2015	185 593	2012	-447	2015	-1 748
Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, DKK mio.	2015	9.2	2012	-3.2	2015	0.9
Annual real growth in per cent of GDP						
GDP current prices per capita, DKK	2015	-1.7	2013	-2.6	2015	3.3
Balance of payments, current account, DKK mio.	2015	?	2016	644	2016	3 679
Balance of payments in per cent of GDP	2013	7.3	2012	-3.2	...	...
Surplus on public finance, per cent of GDP	2012	-3.9	2012	-1.8	...	...
General grants from the Danish government, DKK mio.	●	●	2014	644	2014	3 681

¹ Meteorological information from Thorshavn on the Faroe Islands and Nuuk in Greenland. ² In Greenland, the unemployment rate is calculated as the number of medio unemployed as a percentage of the potential labour force.

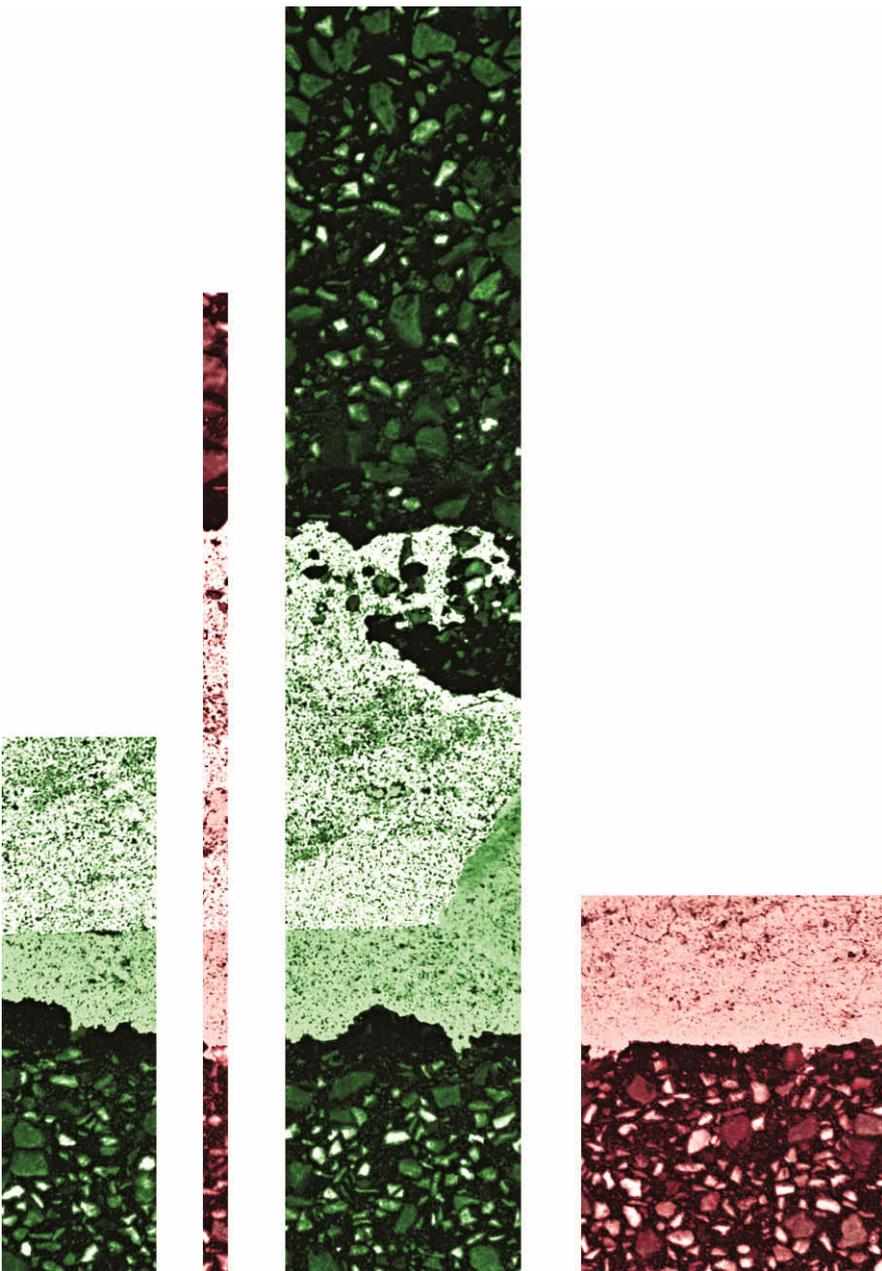
Source: Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands, Statistics Greenland, *Statistical ten-year review* and *Nordic Statistical Yearbook*.

International statistics

Trends in the world population

World economy

International statistics since 1898

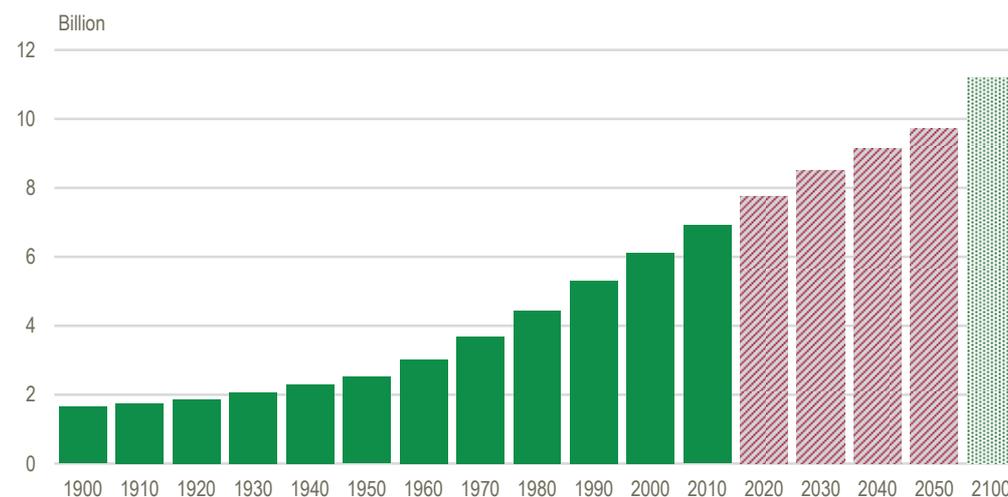


Trends in the World population

World population is growing

The world's population almost quadrupled during the 20th century. In 1900, the world population was 1.65 billion and in 2010, the world population is estimated at 7,4 billion in 2016. This trend gained momentum in the 1960s until the 1990s, with a growth rate around 20 per cent every decade. In 2050, the world population is assumed to be about 9.7 billion.

Figure 1 World population

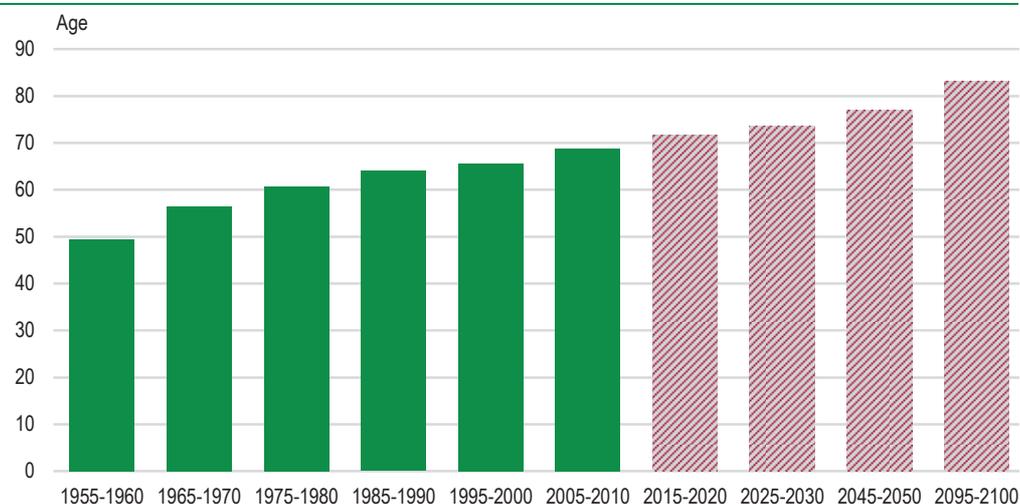


Source: UN (esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf)

We are also getting older – but major differences among countries

Simultaneously with the growing world population, we also live longer. In 1960, the average life expectancy for all new-born children in the world was 50 years. In 2010, average life expectancy increased to more than 69 years. In 2050, average life expectancy is assumed to have increased to 76 years. The figures reflect major differences among countries and continents. A child born in Hong Kong is 84, while a child born in Swaziland can only expect to live until the age of 49.

Figure 2 Average life expectancy for the world's new-born children

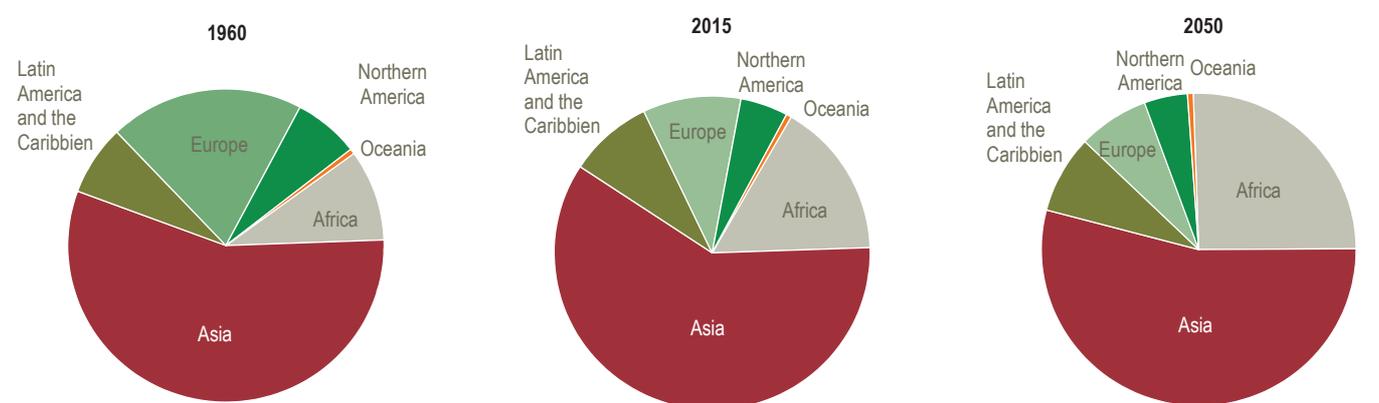


Source: UN (esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/publications/files/key_findings_wpp_2015.pdf)

Most people live in Asia, but Africa's share is increasing

There has been an increase in the world's population in all continents. As women in Asia and Africa give birth to a greater number of children, the share of the world's population has changed in the continents. In 1960, the European population accounted for 20 per cent of the world's total population, while this share had decreased to 10 per cent in 2015. Conversely, the Asian population has grown from representing 56 per cent of the world population in 1960 to 60 per cent in 2015. The forecast for 2050 is pointing to a share-related decline to 54 per cent. In turn, the African population grows, and forecasts indicate that the African population will grow from a share of 16 per cent in 2015 to 25 per cent in 2050 of the World's population in total.

Figure 3 World population by continents

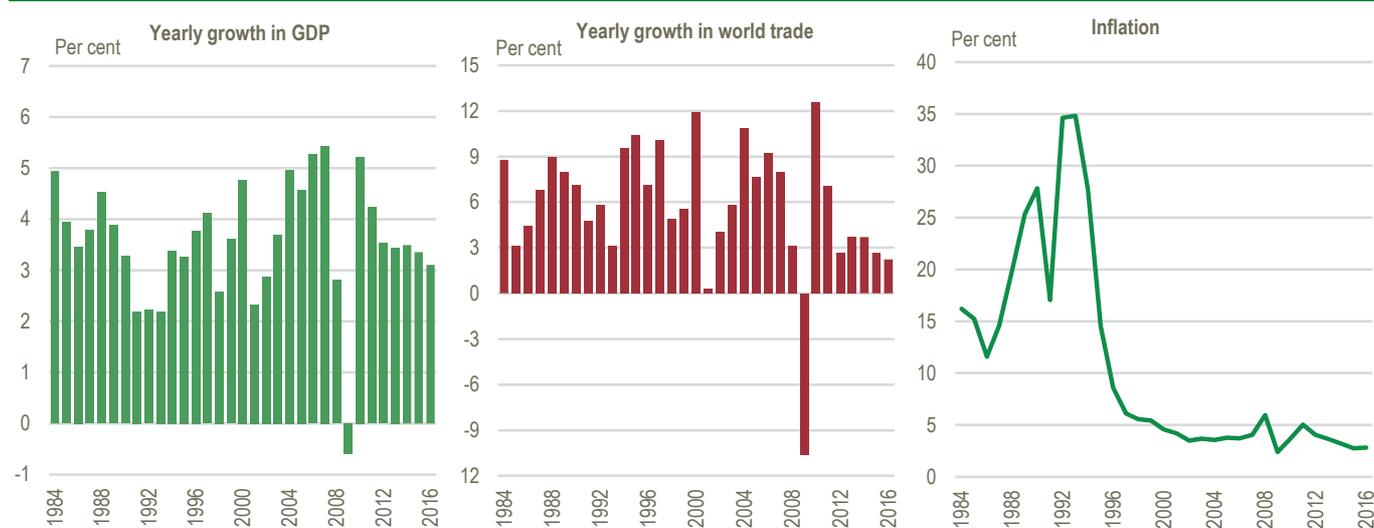


Source: IMF – global indicators

The World economy

Steady growth and increase in world trade

During the last 30 years, the world economy has grown by an average real growth of 3.6 per cent per year of the world's total GDP. The most marked recession during the period was in 2009, with GDP for the world economy fell by 0.6 per cent. Similarly, there has been a general increase in world trade since 1980, but the financial crises caused an extremely negative growth rate in 2009. During recent years, consumer prices (inflation) have been historically low despite a spike in 2008. Inflation in the overall world economy amounted 2.8 per cent in 2016.

Figure 4 Key indicators for the world economy

Source: IMF – global indicators

International statistics since 1898

Ever since 1898, Statistical Yearbook has included a chapter on international statistics. Several of the statistics from back then are still shown today. This goes for instance for *area and populations in states and territories*. Since then, some statistics have gone i.e. *the emigration to the USA*, while others have come such as *the EMU debt*. The selection of tables is meant to represent continuity as well as timeliness.

Harmonization

The development within the last 100 years has furthermore increased the need for international statistics regarding each country and therefore also comparisons between these countries.

Direct use of national statistics, i.e. each country's own statistics, for comparison between these countries, is not always possible as calculation methods often vary from country to country.

To ensure such comparability, international organizations go to great lengths to harmonize statistical terms (including establishing common nomenclatures) and calculation methods.

Harmonization can be anything from a set of guidelines (recommendations) to more direct requirements made of the statistical analyses which member countries submit to the relevant organization.

Organizations that publish statistics

The most central organizations that publish statistics (which are also included as sources in the section 'International tables' in the Statistical Yearbook) are:

- Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- UN (United Nations) – *including*:
 - ECE (Economic Commission for Europe)
 - FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
 - ILO (International Labour Organisation)
 - IMF (International Monetary Fund)
 - UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

- **WHO** (World Health Organization).
- **World Bank**

International comparable statistics are published as printed statistical publications, as CD-ROMs, and in databases, which can be accessed via links from the website of the organizations publishing statistics.

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information

Statistics Denmark's Library and Information, which is the central reference library for descriptive statistics, houses Denmark's largest collection of international statistics. The collection is constantly expanding and supplemented with the most recent material from the organizations that publish statistics. In addition to the large number of printed publications and CD-ROMs, the Library also provides access to a great many international databases as well as the Internet. The Library is open to the public.

Table 426 Largest city in selected countries

Country	City	Year	Thousands	Country	City	Year	Thousands
Belgium	Brucelles	2012	1 139	South Africa	Pretoria	2010	1 468
Bulgaria	Sofia	2011	1 292				
Cyprus	Nicosia	2011	239	Brazil	Brasilia	2010	2 482
Denmark	Copenhagen ¹	2013	1 231	Canada	Ottawa	2011	1 236
Estonia	Tallinn	2011	393	Chile	Santiago	2010	5 959
Finland	Helsinki	2014	621	Mexico	Mexico City	2010	8 851
France	Paris	2006	10 143	United States	Washington D.C.	2010	602
Greece	Athens	2011	746				
Ireland	Dublin	2011	1 111	India	New Delhi	2011	11 035
Iceland	Reykjavik	2013	119	Indonesia	Jakarta	2010	9 608
Italy	Rome	2011	2 617	Israel	Jerusalem	2011	969
Croatia	Zagreb	2011	790	Japan	Tokyo	2010	8 946
Latvia	Riga	2014	702	China	Beijing	2010	19 612
Lithuania	Vilnius	2011	536	Singapore	Singapore	2006	4 484
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	2013	104	Korea, Republic of	Seoul	2010	9 794
Malta	Valletta	2011	6	Turkey	Ankara	2012	4 966
Netherlands	Amsterdam	2011	780				
Norway	Oslo	2013	925	Australia	Canberra	2011	357
Poland	Warsaw	2011	1 700	New Zealand	Wellington	2006	398
Portugal	Lissabon	2011	2 822				
Romania	Bucharest	2011	1 883				
Russian Federation	Moscow	2010	11 500				
Switzerland	Bern	2013	128				
Slovakia	Bratislava	2013	618				
Slovenia	Ljubljana	2011	272				
Spain	Madrid	2011	3 199				
United Kingdom	London	2011	8 174				
Sweden	Stockholm	2012	881				
Czech Republic	Praque	2011	1 269				
Germany	Berlin	2011	3 502				
Hungary	Budapest	2011	1 729				
Austria	Vienna	2011	1 714				

¹ Province: Copenhagen and Copenhagen Suburbs.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2017

Table 427 Population, birth and death rates in selected countries

	2015				Life expectancy		
	Estimated population figures 1 July	Per thousand inhabitants		Deaths in 1st year as % of total live births	Year	Males 0 year	Females 0 year
		Live births	Deaths				
	thousands	promille					
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	11 258	10.9	9.8	3.4 ¹	2006	77.0	82.7
Bulgaria	7 202	9.2	15.3	7.6 ¹	2010-2012	70.6	77.5
Cyprus	847	10.8	6.9	3.5 ²	2013	80.0	84.8
Denmark	5 678	10.3	9.3	4.0 ¹	2014	78.5	82.7
Estonia	1 313	10.6	11.6	2.7 ¹	2014	72.3	81.5
Finland	5 472	10.1	9.5	2.2 ¹	2014	78.2	83.9
France	64 395	11.8	9.1	3.3 ¹	2014	79.3	85.4
Greece	10 858	8.5	11.1	3.8 ¹	2014	78.5	83.5
Ireland	4 635	14.2	6.4	3.3 ¹	2005-2007	76.8	81.6
Iceland	329	12.5	6.6	...	2013-2014	80.6	83.6
Italy	60 796	8.0	10.7	3.0 ¹	2014	80.3	85.0
Croatia	4 225	8.9	12.8	5.0 ¹	2014	74.7	81.0
Latvia	1 986	11.1	14.3	3.8 ¹	2014	69.3	79.5
Lithuania	2 932 ¹	10.4 ¹	13.7 ¹	3.9 ¹	2014	69.1	79.9
Luxembourg	563	10.9	7.1	...	2012-2014	80.2	84.8
Malta	429	10.1	8.0	...	2014	79.8	84.3
Netherlands	16 940	10.0	8.7	3.6 ¹	2009	78.5	82.7
Norway	5 166	11.4	7.9	2.4 ¹	2012	79.4	83.4
Poland	38 006	9.7	10.4	4.2 ¹	2012	72.7	81.0
Portugal	10 375	8.2	10.5	2.9 ¹	2012-2014	77.2	83.0
Romania	19 871	9.3	13.1	8.4 ¹	2012-2014	72.0	78.9
Russian Federation	143 507 ³	13.2 ³	13.1 ³	8.6 ²	2012	64.6	75.9
Switzerland	8 238	10.3	8.2	3.9 ¹	2014	81.0	85.2
Slovakia	5 421	10.2	9.9	5.8 ¹	2014	73.2	80.0
Slovenia	2 063	10.0	9.6	1.8 ¹	2014	78.0	83.7
Spain	46 450	9.0	9.0	2.8 ¹	2013	80.0	85.6
United Kingdom	64 875	12.0	9.3	3.9 ¹	2012	79.0	82.7
Sweden	9 747	11.8	9.3	2.2 ¹	2012	79.9	83.5
Czech Republic	10 543	10.5	10.5	2.4 ¹	2014	75.8	81.7
Germany	81 198	9.1	11.4	3.2 ¹	2010-2012	77.7	82.8
Hungary	9 843	9.4	13.4	4.5 ¹	2014	72.1	78.9
Austria	8 576	9.8	9.7	3.1 ³	2013	78.5	83.6
South Africa	54 002 ¹	...	...	...	2009	53.5	57.2
Brazil	204 451	...	5.9 ¹	...	2014	71.6	78.8
Canada	35 849	10.9 ¹	7.5 ¹	...	2006-2008	78.5	83.2
Chile	18 006	14.2 ¹	5.7 ¹	7.0 ³	2013	76.2	81.4
Mexico	121 006	18.3 ³	5.3 ¹	12.8 ³	2008	72.8	77.5
United States	321 419	12.5 ¹	8.2 ¹	5.8 ¹	2014	76.4	81.2
India	1 213 370 ²	21.0 ¹	6.7 ¹	39.0 ¹	2002-2006	62.6	64.2
Indonesia	255 462	...	...	...	2012	67.7	71.7
Israel	8 216 ¹	21.5 ¹	5.2 ¹	3.1	2010-2014	80.0	83.7
Japan	126 958	7.9	10.2	2.1 ¹	2014	80.5	86.8
China	1 371 220	12.1	7.1	...	2010	66.8	70.5
Singapore	5 535	10.8	5.1	2.0	2015	80.4	84.9
Korea, Republic of	50 617	8.6 ¹	5.3 ¹	3.0 ¹	2014	79.0	85.5
Turkey	77 738	17.1	5.2	11.1 ¹	2014	75.3	80.7
Australia	23 778	12.8 ¹	6.5 ¹	3.4 ¹	2012-2014	80.3	84.4
New Zealand	4 596	13.3	6.9	4.1	2012-2014	79.5	83.2

¹ 2014. ² 2012. ³ 2013.Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook*, 2015

Table 428 Live births per thousand women

	Year	Live births per thousand women						Total fertility rate per women 2014	
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years		45-49 years
OECD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	2014	6.9	44.3	118.4	115.9	51.0	10.4	0.6	1.8
Bulgaria	2014	41.3	71.2	88.1	68.5	30.1	5.4	0.4	1.5
Cyprus	2014	4.9	27.6	81.3	95.4	43.5	10.0	1.5	1.4
Denmark	2014	3.6	34.5	108.7	122.2	56.3	11.0	0.5	1.7
Estonia	2014	15.4	52.2	95.6	85.3	47.1	11.3	0.6	1.5
Finland	2014	7.3	49.7	104.1	111.6	58.4	12.4	0.8	1.8
France	2012	9.4	58.2	131.0	127.2	59.1	12.9	0.7	2.0
Greece	2014	8.1	27.6	70.1	91.4	50.3	10.4	1.3	1.3
Ireland	2014	9.1	49.0	80.9	124.8	98.1	22.4	1.5	2.0
Iceland	2014	7.6	64.7	122.3	112.1	65.0	13.2	1.5	1.9
Italy	2013	5.9	31.5	70.7	92.8	59.5	15.2	1.1	1.4
Croatia	2014	10.2	47.5	92.6	91.2	41.7	8.4	0.4	1.5
Latvia	2014	19.8	63.5	103.6	87.1	46.4	10.0	0.3	1.5
Lithuania	2012	14.5	55.9	117.0	88.6	35.4	6.7	0.2	1.6
Luxembourg	2013	5.2	34.3	86.7	109.0	64.8	14.0	0.7	1.6
Malta	2014	12.9	39.4	85.0	92.9	46.9	8.0	0.6	1.4
Netherlands	2014	3.7	31.8	104.5	132.1	59.7	9.5	0.4	1.7
Norway	2014	5.0	44.8	110.2	120.2	58.3	11.1	0.7	1.8
Poland	2014	13.1	48.1	90.2	75.7	32.1	6.6	0.3	1.3
Portugal	2014	9.1	31.7	65.9	82.0	46.3	9.8	0.6	1.2
Romania	2014	35.3	70.2	91.7	69.6	29.1	5.5	0.3	1.4
Russian Federation	2011	25.2	85.1	101.2	68.6	31.8	6.3	0.3	1.7
Switzerland	2014	2.9	28.4	80.2	114.3	68.1	13.5	0.8	1.5
Slovakia	2014	23.7	48.9	81.0	78.6	35.4	6.4	0.2	1.3
Slovenia	2014	5.0	42.2	110.7	105.2	45.9	7.5	0.4	1.6
Spain	2014	8.1	26.7	57.9	92.1	63.6	15.2	1.0	1.3
United Kingdom	2014	15.5	59.0	99.8	110.1	64.0	13.5	0.8	1.8
Sweden	2014	5.0	44.4	112.6	131.1	67.2	14.6	0.8	1.9
Czech Republic	2014	11.7	42.3	95.2	102.5	42.7	7.7	0.4	1.5
Germany	2014	7.8	35.7	81.4	102.1	57.0	10.4	0.4	1.4
Hungary	2013	21.1	41.7	76.4	81.4	40.7	8.2	0.3	1.4
Austria	2014	7.4	42.3	87.8	96.2	49.3	9.6	0.5	1.4
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Canada	2009	14.1	51.2	100.7	107.0	50.6	9.2	0.4	1.6
Chile	2013	46.0	78.2	83.8	85.9	53.1	14.3	0.7	1.8
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Indonesia	2010	33.5	143.5	167.4	136.9	84.8	31.0	8.3	2.5
Israel	2014	10.2	107.0	177.2	181.6	108.4	28.9	3.1	3.1
Japan	2014	4.4	28.7	81.2	97.2	52.2	10.3	0.3	1.4
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Singapore	2015	2.8	19.6	77.5	115.9	57.9	10.3	0.4	1.3
Korea, Rep. of	2014	1.6	13.1	61.6	115.6	43.8	5.4	0.1	1.2
Turkey	2014	26.8	106.3	134.6	101.6	49.5	12.4	1.1	2.1
Australia	2014	12.7	47.8	95.4	120.1	68.9	14.4	0.9	1.9
New Zealand	2015	18.5	64.1	104.3	125.3	71.6	14.7	1.0	1.9

Source: United Nations: *Demographic Yearbook, 2015*United Nations: *World Development Indicators, 2016* (column 9)

Table 429 Education in selected countries. 2014

	School expectancy (in years)				Population with completed higher education (25-64 years old)		
	Primary and lower-secondary school	Upper-secondary education	Higher education	Total	25-34 years	55-64 years	Total
	number of years				per cent		
OECD ¹	9.4	3.7	4.3	17.4	42	26	35
EU ²	9.3	3.9	4.3	17.5	40	23	32
Belgium	9.1	5.0	4.1	18.2	43	27	37
Denmark	10.6	4.2	4.8	19.7	44	29	37
Estonia	9.0	3.2	3.7	15.9	41	35	38
Finland	9.0	4.8	5.9	19.7	41	36	43
France	9.2	3.2	4.0	16.4	45	22	34
Greece	0.0	0.0	16.9	16.9	40	20	29
Ireland	10.9	2.7	4.5	18.1	52	27	43
Iceland	9.9	5.2	...	...	40	29	39
Italy	8.3	4.9	3.2	16.4	25	12	18
Lithuania	9.2	3.4	5.3	17.8	40	25	32
Luxembourg	9.3	3.8	2.0	15.1	50	26	40
Netherlands	10.3	3.5	4.2	18.0	45	27	35
Norway	10.0	3.8	4.3	18.1	48	33	43
Poland	9.0	3.4	5.3	17.7	43	14	28
Portugal	10.0	3.5	3.8	17.2	33	13	23
Russian Federation	8.5	1.0	6.5	16.0	58	50	54
Switzerland	9.3	3.8	4.3	17.4	49	32	42
Slovak Republic	8.7	3.5	3.8	16.1	31	13	21
Slovenia	8.9	4.5	4.7	18.1	41	19	30
Spain	9.7	3.5	4.6	17.8	41	23	35
United Kingdom	9.2	4.9	2.8	16.9	49	35	43
Sweden	9.8	4.2	5.0	19.0	46	30	40
Czech Republic	9.1	4.1	4.2	17.4	31	14	22
Germany	10.1	3.1	5.2	18.4	30	26	28
Hungary	8.0	4.3	4.5	16.9	32	17	24
Austria	8.0	3.9	5.2	17.1	39	22	31
Brazil	9.6	2.8	3.6	16.0	16	11	14
Canada	9.1	3.4	4.0	16.4	59	46	55
Chile	8.2	3.9	5.1	17.2	27	14	21
Mexico	10.0	2.0	2.6	14.6	21	12	16
United States	9.0	2.8	5.3	17.1	47	41	45
Israel	8.8	2.9	4.2	15.9	46	47	49
Japan	9.2	2.9	4.2	16.4	60	38	50
Korea	9.0	2.9	5.6	17.5	69	18	45
Turkey	8.8	3.9	4.8	17.5	28	10	18
Australia	11.6	3.1	4.5	19.3	48	34	43
New Zealand	10.2	3.7	3.9	17.9	39	27	34

Table 430 Employment and activity rate. 2015

	Labour force	Employed persons	Activity rate men	Activity rate women
	thousand persons		per cent	
OECD	613 142	571 656	68.9	51.6
EU	243 124	220 240	70.0	58.3
Austria	4 385	4 133	71.7	62.2
Belgium	4 962	4 540	64.3	55.1
Bulgaria	3 334	3 029	64.9	55.1
Croatia	1 895	1 586	64.0	53.7
Cyprus	420	357	71.7	62.5
Czech Republic	5 299	5 031	72.5	56.8
Denmark	2 933	2 752	72.3	64.7
Estonia	683	641	74.5	54.4
Finland	2 689	2 437	68.0	63.7
France	29 451	26 397	66.6	58.7
Germany	42 008	40 058	73.1	63.4
Greece	4 800	3 603	67.0	52.0
Hungary	4 518	4 211	67.2	53.2
Iceland	191	184	86.3	79.7
Ireland	2 156	1 953	71.6	57.1
Italy	25 428	22 395	65.4	46.6
Latvia	994	896	72.4	63.2
Lithuania	1 466	1 332	69.7	63.3
Luxembourg	275	257	69.6	59.8
Malta	196	186	71.3	46.2
Netherlands	9 808	8 294	75.3	65.1
Norway	2 760	2 641	73.7	68.2
Poland	17 357	16 053	68.5	53.9
Portugal	5 127	4 480	69.6	61.7
Romania	9 159	8 535	69.4	51.1
Russian Federation	76 588	72 324	75.5	63.4
Slovakia	2 737	2 423	71.1	56.9
Slovenia	1 004	914	67.6	58.9
Spain	22 913	17 857	70.8	60.3
Sweden	5 225	4 837	74.4	69.5
Switzerland	2 788	4 569	80.9	70.8
United Kingdom	32 803	31 057	74.3	63.7
South Africa	21 280	15 928	62.0	47.6
Brazil	107 368	98 219	78.5	56.3
Canada	19 278	17 946	70.6	61.2
Chile	8 559	8 028	71.5	48.2
Mexico	52 624	50 336	77.9	43.1
USA	157 131	148 833	69.1	56.7
India	501 612	484 106	79.1	26.8
Indonesia	125 457	117 942	83.9	50.9
Israel	3 846	3 644	69.3	59.1
Japan	65 990	63 780	70.3	49.6
China	807 610	770 579	77.9	63.6
Singapore	3 178	3 125	76.4	58.2
Korea, Republic of	26 912	25 936	73.8	51.8
Turkey	29 679	26 621	71.6	31.5
Australia	12 504	11 746	71.1	59.0
New Zealand	2 501	2 357	74.6	63.7

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 years+. The figures for Brazil, India, Indonesia, China and Singapore are from ILOSTAT and are based on estimates.

Source: Eurostat, OECD and ILOSTAT

Table 431 Unemployment. 2015

	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rates	Unemployed men	Unemployed women
	thousand persons	per cent	thousand persons	
OECD	41 484	6.8	22 860	18 624
EU	22 884	9.4	12 245	10 639
Austria	252	5.7	142	110
Belgium	422	8.5	243	178
Bulgaria	305	9.2	174	131
Croatia	309	16.3	159	150
Cyprus	63	15.0	33	30
Czech Republic	268	5.1	125	143
Denmark	181	6.2	92	89
Estonia	42	6.2	22	21
Finland	252	9.4	137	115
France	3 054	10.4	1 654	1 400
Germany	1 950	4.6	1 123	827
Greece	1 197	24.9	579	618
Hungary	308	6.8	162	146
Iceland	8	4.0	4	4
Ireland	204	9.4	129	74
Italy	3 033	11.9	1 669	1 364
Latvia	98	9.9	55	43
Lithuania	134	9.1	74	61
Luxembourg	18	6.7	9	9
Malta	11	5.4	7	4
Netherlands	614	6.9	313	301
Norway	119	4.3	67	52
Poland	1 304	7.5	701	603
Portugal	647	12.6	323	324
Romania	624	6.8	395	229
Russian Federation	4 264	5.6	2 296	1 968
Slovakia	314	11.5	155	159
Slovenia	90	9.0	44	47
Spain	5 056	22.1	2 559	2 497
Sweden	388	7.4	207	181
Switzerland	219	4.6	115	104
United Kingdom	1 747	5.3	959	788
South Africa	5 352	25.1	2 708	2 644
Brazil	9 149	8.5	4 294	4 855
Canada	1 331	6.9	760	571
Chile	532	6.2	291	240
Mexico	2 288	4.3	1 374	913
USA	8 298	5.3	4 492	3 806
India	17 506	3.5	12 785	4 721
Indonesia	7 515	6.0	4 353	3 162
Israel	202	5.3	107	98
Japan	2 210	3.3	1 350	860
China	37 031	4.6	23 902	13 129
Singapore	54	1.7	28	25
Korea, Republic of	976	3.6	572	405
Turkey	3 035	10.3	1 877	1 158
Australia	758	6.1	408	350
New Zealand	144	5.8	69	75

Note: The figures cover the population age 15 years+. The figures for Brazil, India, Indonesia, China and Singapore are from ILOSTAT and are based on estimates.

Source: Eurostat, OECD and ILOSTAT

Table 432 Consumer prices

	Consumer prices, percentage annual growth	
	2015	2016
OECD	0.6	1.1
EU	0.0	0.3
Belgium	0.6	1.8
Bulgaria	-1.1	-1.3
Cyprus	-1.5	-1.2
Denmark	0.2	0.0
Estonia	0.1	0.8
Finland	-0.2	0.4
France	0.1	0.3
Greece	-1.1	0.0
Netherlands	0.0	-0.2
Ireland	0.3	0.8
Iceland	0.1	-0.1
Croatia	-0.3	-0.6
Latvia	0.2	0.1
Lithuania	-0.7	0.7
Italy	0.1	0.0
Luxembourg	1.2	0.9
Malta	0.2	0.1
Norway	2.0	3.9
Poland	-0.7	-0.2
Portugal	0.5	0.6
Romania	-0.4	-1.1
Russian Federation	15.5	7.1
Switzerland	-0.8	-0.5
Slovakia	-0.3	-0.5
Slovenia	-0.8	-0.2
Spain	-0.6	-0.3
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7
Sweden	0.7	1.1
Czech Republic	0.2	0.7
Germany	0.1	0.4
Hungary	0.1	0.4
Austria	0.8	1.0
South Africa	4.5	6.6
Brazil	9.0	8.7
Canada	1.1	1.4
Chile	4.3	3.8
Mexico	2.7	2.8
United States	0.1	1.3
India	5.9	4.9
Indonesia	6.4	3.5
Israel	-0.6	-0.5
Japan	0.8	-0.1
China	1.4	2.0
Singapore	-0.5	-0.5
Korea, Republic of	0.7	1.0
Turkey	7.7	7.8
Australia	1.5	1.3
New Zealand	0.3	0.6

Source: Eurostat and OECD databases

Table 433 Comparison of GDP per capita and price level. 2015*

	GDP per capita converted with exchange rate	GDP per capita converted with purchasing power parity	Price level for the final consumption by households	Price level for food and non-alcoholic beverages
	EU28 = 100			
OECD	...	...	...	...
EU	100	100	100	100
Belgium	127	119	105	108
Bulgaria	22	47	47	70
Cyprus	72	82	88	107
Denmark	166	127	136	145
Estonia	53	75	73	88
Finland	132	109	119	119
France	114	106	105	109
Greece	56	68	85	103
Ireland	191	177	122	120
Iceland	158	123	129	130
Italy	94	96	100	109
Croatia	36	58	65	91
Latvia	43	64	69	89
Lithuania	45	75	61	78
Luxembourg	312	264	121	117
Malta	71	88	80	104
Netherlands	138	128	108	98
Norway	233	160	138	160
Poland	39	69	54	63
Portugal	60	77	82	94
Romania	28	57	51	64
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	253	162	163	172
Slovakia	50	77	66	89
Slovenia	65	83	80	96
Spain	80	90	91	92
United Kingdom	137	108	133	111
Sweden	158	124	122	124
Czech Republic	55	87	63	79
Germany	129	124	100	103
Hungary	39	68	57	79
Austria	136	128	104	120
South Africa	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...	...
United States	175	145	110	...
India	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...	...
Japan	102	99	99	...
China	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Turkey	29	52	61	89
Australia	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

Note: The figures are provisional. Final figures are available in December 2018. Figures are calculated at current prices and current purchasing power parities.

Source: Eurostat, database

Table 434 The world's 20 largest economies

	Gross domestic product at current prices 2015 ¹	Growth in GDP at constant prices				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	billion dollars	per cent				
World	73 599	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
United States	18 037	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6
China	11 182	9.5	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.9
Japan	4 124	-0.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.5
Germany	3 365	3.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.5
United Kingdom	2 858	1.5	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.2
France	2 420	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3
India	2 073	6.6	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.6
Italy	1 816	0.6	-2.8	-1.7	-0.3	0.8
Brazil	1 773	3.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	-3.8
Canada	1 551	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.1
Korea	1 378	3.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.6
Russia	1 326	4.0	3.5	1.3	0.7	-3.7
Australia	1 225	2.7	3.6	2.0	2.7	2.4
Spain	1 200	-1.0	-2.6	-1.7	1.4	3.2
Mexico	1 144	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.2	2.5
Indonesia	859	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.8
Netherlands	751	1.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	2.0
Turkey	718	8.8	2.1	4.2	3.0	4.0
Switzerland	664	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.8
Saudi Arabia	646	10.0	5.4	2.7	3.6	3.5
Denmark	301	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.7	1.6

Note: Measured by gross domestic product this year.

Source: International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. October 2016 (www.statbank.dk for Denmark)

¹ Nominated in US dollars using international currency exchange rates. See table regarding Purchasing Power Parities adjusted GDP pr.capita

Table 435 Gross domestic product, imports and end-use. 2015

	Gross domestic product in USD per capita ¹	Percentage of GDP				
		Private consumption expenditure	General government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Exports of goods and services
		per cent				
OECD		61.6	17.6	20.9	26.8	27.0
EU	38 107	56.3	20.5	19.8	39.8	43.9
Belgium	44 148	51.2	23.9	23.2	81.3	82.9
Bulgaria	19 169	60.9	16.3	21.3	65.0	66.5
Cyprus	33 183	69.5	15.7	14.5	60.9	61.2
Denmark	46 679	47.2	25.7	19.2	47.8	55.2
Estonia	28 650	52.4	20.3	24.7	75.1	79.3
Finland	41 109	55.3	24.4	21.1	37.1	36.6
France	41 476	55.1	23.9	22.4	31.4	30.0
Greece	26 391	69.9	20.1	9.8	31.8	31.9
Ireland	65 806	34.1	12.5	21.7	92.2	124.0
Iceland	45 666	49.7	23.6	19.1	46.2	53.7
Italy	35 781	61.0	18.9	17.0	27.0	30.1
Croatia	21 625	58.8	19.7	18.8	47.2	50.0
Latvia	24 652	61.0	18.1	22.0	60.1	59.0
Lithuania	28 413	63.2	17.6	19.9	76.5	75.9
Luxembourg	99 506	30.7	16.7	19.6	20.3	235.6
Malta	36 042	53.0	19.3	24.9	137.7	140.6
Netherlands	49 624	44.6	25.3	19.3	71.7	82.5
Norway	68 591	43.0	23.3	28.2	32.0	37.4
Poland	26 499	58.5	18.0	20.4	46.5	49.6
Portugal	27 885	65.6	18.2	15.5	39.8	40.6
Romania	20 872	61.4	13.5	25.6	41.6	41.1
Russian Federation	25 965	54.0	19.1	18.6	21.2	29.5
Slovakia	29 758	54.9	19.5	23.2	91.1	93.5
Slovenia	30 918	52.1	18.7	20.1	68.8	77.9
Spain	34 861	58.1	19.4	20.1	30.7	33.2
United Kingdom	41 499	65.0	19.4	17.6	29.3	27.2
Sweden	48 199	45.1	26.0	24.2	40.8	45.6
Switzerland	58 647	53.9	11.3	23.0	51.2	62.9
Czech Republic	32 076	46.8	19.5	26.2	76.8	83.0
Germany	46 974	53.9	19.2	19.2	39.2	46.8
Hungary	26 275	49.3	20.0	21.7	81.8	90.7
Austria	46 986	52.7	19.9	23.5	49.1	53.1
South Africa	13 209	60.2	20.7	20.7	31.7	30.7
Brazil	15 646	63.4	20.2	17.7	14.3	13.0
Canada	45 602	57.6	21.0	23.8	34.0	31.6
Chile	23 507	64.5	13.4	22.4	30.3	30.0
Mexico	18 430	68.2	12.3	22.8	37.6	35.4
United States	56 084	68.1	14.4	20.3	15.4	12.6
India	6 187	59.5	10.6	32.4	22.5	19.9
Indonesia	11 148	57.1	97.5	34.6	20.8	21.1
Israel	34 054	54.7	22.3	19.9	27.7	30.7
Japan	38 142	56.6	19.9	23.9	18.0	17.6
China	14 340	38.1	13.6	45.1	17.8	21.1
Singapore	85 382	36.7	10.4	26.3	149.6	176.5
Korea, Republic of	36 612	49.5	15.2	28.5	38.9	45.9
Turkey	20 420	68.7	15.7	18.5	30.8	28.0
Australia	47 644	58.3	18.5	25.8	21.8	18.8
New Zealand	36 136	57.3	18.7	23.3	27.6	27.8

¹ Based on Purchasing Power Parities (PPP).

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts (www.statbank.dk for Denmark)

Table 436 Tax incidence, 2014

	Taxes and duties, total		Personal income taxes	Other income taxes	Social contributions	Taxes on wealth, real property, etc.	General turnover taxes	Customs duties, etc.	Other taxes on specific goods and services, etc.
	2000	2014							
	per cent of GDP, current prices								
OECD	34.0	34.2	8.4	3.1	9.1	2.1	7.0	0.2	4.3
EU ¹	37.2	37.4	8.8	2.6	11.4	1.9	7.7	0.1	4.9
Belgium	43.6	45.0	12.9	3.2	14.3	3.2	6.9	0.3	4.3
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	47.0	50.0	27.0	5.5	0.1	2.4	9.6	0.2	5.3
Estonia	32.0	32.4	5.7	1.7	10.9	0.9	8.6	0.2	4.5
Finland	45.9	43.9	13.4	1.9	12.7	1.5	9.2	0.1	5.1
France	43.3	45.8	8.6	2.3	17.1	3.6	7.2	0.1	6.8
Greece	33.5	35.7	5.9	2.6	10.2	2.1	7.5	0.1	7.3
Ireland	30.9	28.7	9.2	2.4	5.0	2.4	6.0	0.1	3.7
Iceland	36.3	38.9	13.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	8.1	0.3	5.8
Italy	40.6	43.7	11.3	2.7	13.0	2.5	6.0	0.1	8.1
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	28.5	28.4	5.8	1.5	8.3	1.5	7.6	0.2	3.5
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	37.0	38.3	8.9	4.4	11.0	2.6	7.5	0.0	3.9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	37.2	37.5	7.0	2.6	14.9	2.5	6.4	0.3	3.8
Norway	41.9	38.7	9.8	6.6	9.9	1.6	7.8	0.1	2.9
Poland	32.9	32.1	4.6	1.7	12.2	1.6	7.1	0.1	4.7
Portugal	31.2	34.3	7.7	2.8	9.0	1.5	8.5	0.1	4.7
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27.4	27.0	8.4	4.0	6.7	2.4	3.5	0.2	1.9
Slovakia	33.2	31.1	3.0	3.5	13.3	1.2	6.6	0.2	3.3
Slovenia	36.4	36.8	5.2	1.4	14.5	1.5	8.5	0.1	5.5
Spain	34.0	34.3	7.7	2.2	11.8	2.3	6.2	0.2	4.0
United Kingdom	32.8	32.1	8.8	2.4	6.0	3.7	6.8	0.2	4.2
Sweden	49.0	42.8	12.2	2.7	9.9	1.2	9.1	0.1	7.4
Czech Republic	32.5	33.1	3.6	3.5	14.5	0.8	7.4	0.2	3.1
Germany	36.2	36.6	9.6	1.7	13.9	1.0	7.0	0.2	3.1
Hungary	38.6	38.2	5.3	1.5	12.5	1.4	11.6	0.1	5.7
Austria	42.2	42.9	10.1	2.5	14.7	1.1	7.7	0.1	6.6
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	34.8	31.2	11.3	3.6	4.7	3.9	4.3	0.2	3.1
Chile	18.8	19.8	1.4	5.1	1.4	1.3	8.2	0.2	2.0
Mexico	13.6	15.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	0.7	3.9	0.2	1.6
United States	28.2	25.9	10.2	2.2	6.2	3.5	2.0	0.2	1.6
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	34.8	31.2	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.4	9.7	0.3	3.1
Japan	26.6	32.0	6.1	4.1	12.7	2.9	3.9	0.2	2.1
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	21.5	24.6	4.0	3.2	6.6	1.6	4.2	0.6	4.4
Turkey	24.1	28.8	4.2	1.8	8.2	0.8	5.9	0.4	7.4
Australia	30.4	27.8	11.4	4.7	●	2.5	3.6	0.7	4.9
New Zealand	32.6	32.5	12.5	5.5	●	2.8	9.7	1.0	1.0

¹ Sections of 22 EU countries, which are also members of the OECD.

Source: OECD: Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-2014. Paris 2015

Table 437 EMU-debt, deficit(-) / surplus(+). 2015

	EMU-debt		EMU-deficit(-) / surplus(+)	
	millions Euro	per cent of GDP	millions Euro	per cent of GDP
Belgium	433 992	105.8	-10 346	-2.5
Cyprus	18 964	107.5	-196	-1.1
Estonia	2 036	10.1	27	0.1
Finland	133 111	63.6	-5 752	-2.8
France	2 097 611	96.2	-76 509	-3.5
Greece	311 673	177.4	-13 237	-7.5
Ireland	201 134	78.6	-4 786	-1.9
Italy	2 172 673	132.3	-42 931	-2.6
Latvia	8 846	36.3	-309	-1.3
Lithuania	15 940	42.7	-76	-0.2
Luxembourg	11 314	22.1	796	1.6
Malta	5 622	64.0	-120	-1.4
Netherlands	440 552	65.1	-12 759	-1.9
Portugal	231 584	129.0	-7 821	-4.4
Slovakia	41 293	52.5	-2 130	-2.7
Slovenia	32 071	83.1	-1 031	-2.7
Spain	1 073 189	99.8	-55 163	-5.1
Germany	2 157 880	71.2	20 923	0.7
Austria	290 762	85.5	-3 543	-1.0
Euro-zone	9 449 336	90.4	-214 962	-2.1
Bulgaria	11 785	26.0	-762	-1.7
Denmark	107 447	40.4	-4 596	-1.7
Croatia	37 914	86.7	-1 448	-3.3
Poland	215 685	51.1	-10 988	-2.6
Romania	59 699	37.9	-1 212	-0.8
United Kingdom	2 269 874	89.1	-111 693	-4.3
Sweden	199 883	43.9	814	0.2
Czech Republic	67 952	40.3	-1 049	-0.6
Hungary	80 392	74.7	-1 722	-1.6
EU	12 494 504	85.0	-347 618	-2.4

Source: Eurostat

Table 438 Exports by commodity group. 2015

SITC – section/ division	Of which									Total value
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Ores (minerals) and metals	Manu- factured goods	Chemical products	Other manu- factured goods	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous goods. n.e.s.	
	0 + 1 + 22 + 4	2 - (22 + 27 + 28)	3	27 + 28 + 68 + 667 + 971	5 thru 8 - (667 + 68)	5	6 + 8 - (667 + 68)	7	9	
per cent									USD mio.	
OECD	8.1	1.3	10.5	5.2	72.0	12.2	24.2	35.6	2.9	9 921 539
EU	9.7	1.4	10.1	4.4	71.2	14.1	24.4	32.6	3.2	5 218 500
Austria	7.7	2.1	5.7	5.4	74.2	13.4	26.5	34.3	4.9	148 329
Belgium	9.8	1.2	10.6	9.6	66.6	25.0	19.9	21.7	2.1	363 973
Bulgaria	10.5	1.2	8.6	11.2	66.0	13.8	23.9	28.4	2.5	28 056
Croatia	12.3	1.1	16.5	2.6	65.5	12.7	29.1	23.7	2.0	20 876
Cyprus	15.3	0.6	15.0	1.2	63.1	12.8	22.5	27.8	4.9	8 489
Czech Republic	6.4	1.2	4.7	3.4	81.1	11.8	24.9	44.4	3.2	129 212
Denmark	13.6	2.4	6.9	1.5	70.9	11.7	27.3	31.9	4.8	87 240
Estonia	11.3	2.9	13.0	2.2	66.5	10.3	22.8	33.4	4.0	16 791
Finland	8.5	2.2	13.1	5.3	67.5	12.4	22.7	32.3	3.5	61 848
France	9.5	1.2	8.9	3.1	73.4	13.1	26.3	34.0	3.8	579 256
Germany	8.7	1.4	7.1	4.0	75.9	13.4	25.5	36.9	3.0	1 027 817
Greece	14.1	1.0	18.7	3.1	59.3	16.3	21.5	21.6	3.8	46 812
Hungary	5.7	1.1	5.0	2.4	82.9	12.0	21.8	49.2	2.8	89 198
Iceland	9.7	0.8	7.5	11.0	67.2	7.2	16.0	43.9	3.9	5 329
Ireland	13.5	0.8	7.0	1.6	73.5	21.8	23.1	28.7	3.6	70 854
Italy	10.6	2.2	13.6	4.9	66.3	15.2	24.8	26.3	2.3	414 647
Latvia	12.7	2.0	33.1	1.2	48.1	9.4	17.9	20.8	2.8	22 310
Lithuania	15.7	2.5	9.9	2.2	66.2	16.4	22.8	27.0	3.5	23 929
Luxembourg	9.9	1.5	8.6	6.2	66.8	9.3	21.9	35.5	7.0	23 258
Malta	4.3	0.2	29.5	0.5	59.1	4.7	9.3	45.0	6.4	17 017
Netherlands	11.0	1.5	19.1	4.1	60.5	12.8	20.0	27.6	3.8	526 501
Norway	8.1	1.2	4.2	4.8	78.9	8.5	26.9	43.5	2.8	76 191
Poland	9.0	1.6	6.4	3.3	76.0	13.4	27.8	34.8	3.7	202 875
Portugal	15.1	1.7	11.1	2.9	67.6	14.5	26.0	27.2	1.7	66 749
Romania	9.1	1.5	6.3	2.6	77.8	12.8	28.0	37.0	2.7	68 622
Russian Federation	12.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	80.3	13.9	28.7	37.6	2.6	184 083
Slovakia	7.0	1.1	7.5	2.9	78.6	9.1	27.8	41.8	2.8	67 466
Slovenia	8.8	2.6	8.3	5.4	72.4	12.9	26.5	33.0	2.5	29 608
Spain	11.3	1.1	11.9	3.5	70.4	14.8	24.9	30.7	1.8	304 452
Sweden	8.9	1.2	8.1	2.8	75.8	11.2	25.8	38.8	3.3	132 423
Switzerland	4.0	0.6	4.8	30.6	58.2	14.1	25.9	18.2	1.9	263 903
United Kingdom	9.4	1.1	8.3	5.9	71.6	12.4	25.0	34.2	3.6	639 891
South Africa	6.8	0.9	13.8	5.0	71.7	11.5	21.5	38.6	1.8	87 504
Brazil	5.0	1.0	13.6	2.8	73.2	20.6	17.5	35.2	4.4	168 657
Canada	8.5	1.0	7.4	4.5	74.3	10.6	23.3	40.4	4.4	417 132
Chile	9.2	0.8	12.0	1.2	70.5	11.3	25.8	33.3	6.4	59 913
Mexico	6.2	1.1	6.1	3.1	80.4	10.8	21.9	47.7	3.2	367 276
United States	5.8	0.9	8.5	3.4	79.4	9.4	26.1	44.0	1.9	2 163 067
India	5.5	1.8	25.0	21.6	44.8	11.7	12.2	20.9	1.2	374 388
Indonesien	8.9	2.5	14.1	3.0	69.2	14.0	21.7	33.4	2.3	150 217
Israel	8.1	0.9	1.3	22.5	64.4	10.8	22.6	31.0	2.8	65 345
Japan	9.2	1.6	22.0	6.1	57.8	9.1	21.3	27.5	3.2	605 524
China	6.5	3.6	12.4	13.5	61.7	10.6	12.0	39.0	2.3	1 459 669
Singapore	4.1	0.4	21.4	6.0	63.9	7.3	15.3	41.3	4.2	298 541
Korea. Rep. of	5.7	1.4	22.2	6.5	61.6	9.5	18.4	33.7	2.6	429 540
Turkey	6.1	2.3	9.4	8.5	69.0	14.7	21.6	32.8	4.8	187 246
Australia	6.8	0.7	10.7	3.3	76.5	10.3	26.6	39.6	2.0	196 107
New Zealand	10.6	0.7	10.9	1.7	70.3	10.7	23.7	35.9	5.8	33 455

Note: The classification is based on SITC rev. 4.

Source: UN. *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2016*

Table 439 Balance of payments current account for selected countries. 2015

	Exports fob (a)	Imports fob (b)	Goods, net (a - b)	Services, net	Primary income, net	Secondary income, net	Current account, total, net	Current account as a percentage of GDP	Net foreign assets at end of year
	USD mill.						per cent	USD mill.	
OECD	9 390 806	9 717 030	-326 159	490 354	268 664	-355 420	77 427	...	...
EU	2 015 847	1 859 253	156 595	150 302	-36 500	-84 973	185 425	...	...
Belgium	254 776	251 931	2 845	7 454	-956	-7 408	1 936	0.1	279 287
Bulgaria	24 306	27 206	-2 900	3 431	-2 140	1 805	196	1.2	-37 591
Cyprus	2 753	6 267	-3 514	3 573	-70	-566	-576	-5.1	-35 119
Denmark	102 618	87 545	15 072	7 246	10 082	-4 819	27 582	6.3	149 322
Estonia	12 036	12 990	-954	1 885	-464	26	493	1.0	-10 344
Finland	60 602	58 543	2 059	-1 780	1 326	-2 583	-979	-0.9	-1 841
France	510 809	537 490	-26 681	9 737	57 775	-45 692	-4 861	-1.0	-507 952
Greece	27 489	46 608	-19 119	18 777	1 138	-579	218	-2.1	-269 922
Ireland	216 863	94 257	122 606	-32 537	-57 620	-3 482	28 967	3.6	-240 423
Iceland	4 655	4 926	-271	1 531	-137	-269	854	3.3	-61 426
Italy	449 289	391 431	57 859	-1 804	-10 193	-16 514	29 348	1.9	-547 278
Croatia	11 908	19 282	-7 375	8 764	-301	1 403	2 492	0.7	-46 380
Latvia	11 445	13 712	-2 267	1 957	-63	160	-210	-2.0	-17 786
Lithuania	24 730	26 937	-2 206	1 933	-1 724	1 021	-977	3.5	-20 456
Luxembourg	17 596	20 486	-2 890	22 546	-17 669	975	2 962	5.7	21 591
Malta	3 003	5 057	-2 054	2 866	-542	269	539	2.8	3 478
Netherlands	474 093	389 562	84 531	-3 650	-2 567	-13 186	65 129	10.6	483 968
Norway	103 351	75 407	27 945	-6 858	19 573	-6 914	33 746	9.4	720 591
Poland	191 023	188 559	2 464	12 113	-16 559	-950	-2 932	-2.0	-333 414
Portugal	54 530	64 615	-10 086	13 746	-4 478	1 659	842	0.5	-238 085
Romania	54 518	63 123	-8 605	7 533	-4 117	3 094	-2 096	-0.5	-103 917
Russian Federation	341 467	192 954	148 513	-36 875	-37 014	-5 624	69 000	3.1	310 070
Switzerland	303 078	249 498	53 580	18 656	18 399	-13 258	77 378	7.2	776 804
Slovakia	73 282	70 927	2 355	108	-1 033	-1 238	193	0.9	-63 366
Slovenia	26 659	24 998	1 661	2 238	-1 087	-597	2 216	7.0	-19 742
Spain	277 437	301 540	-24 102	53 192	-807	-12 074	16 208	0.9	-1 208 854
United Kingdom	439 347	622 226	-182 879	137 185	-39 216	-37 661	-122 571	-5.2	-708 876
Sweden	152 054	138 534	13 520	10 999	6 972	-8 241	23 250	6.2	-33 048
Czech Republic	131 049	122 484	8 565	3 051	-9 901	-32	1 683	0.7	-66 578
Germany	1 305 673	1 017 785	287 888	-34 628	70 680	-43 971	279 969	7.4	1 491 339
Hungary	88 284	83 429	4 855	5 989	-5 562	-1 336	3 946	2.2	-90 872
Austria	142 118	140 442	1 675	11 164	-2 054	-3 766	7 020	1.9	8 756
South Africa	81 848	84 567	-2 719	-477	-7 801	-2 646	-13 644	-5.5	-26 522
Brazil	190 092	172 422	17 670	-36 919	-42 357	2 724	-58 882	-4.4	-788 799
Canada	410 743	428 786	-18 043	-19 278	-12 927	-2 835	-53 083	-2.1	118 267
Chile	62 232	58 738	3 494	-3 812	-6 194	1 750	-4 761	-1.2	-35 651
Mexico	381 049	395 573	-14 524	-9 170	-33 823	24 301	-33 216	-1.9	-425 309
United States	1 510 303	2 272 868	-762 565	262 211	182 383	-144 990	-462 961	-2.2	-7 019 698
India	272 353	409 237	-136 884	73 635	-23 360	64 153	-22 457	-1.3	-358 782
Indonesia	148 365	135 076	13 289	-8 301	-28 083	5 508	-17 586	-3.1	-421 326
Israel	56 290	59 682	-3 392	12 411	-4 407	9 030	13 642	4.2	65 223
Japan	621 964	627 176	-5 212	-13 858	170 667	-15 989	135 608	...	3 040 972
China	2 142 754	1 575 756	566 998	-182 356	-45 363	-8 677	330 602	2.1	1 776 392
Singapore	377 050	294 526	82 524	-3 858	-13 801	-6 943	57 922	19.1	537 379
Korea, Republic of	542 881	420 612	122 269	-14 917	3 572	-4 985	105 940	6.3	81 865
Turkey	151 970	200 084	-48 114	24 152	-9 638	1 322	-32 278	-5.8	-440 774
Australia	188 326	207 192	-18 867	-8 598	-29 437	-1 378	-58 280	-3.1	-727 843
New Zealand	34 428	35 786	-1 358	2 721	-6 609	-255	-5 501	-3.2	-120 504

Source: IMF: *Balance of Payments Statistics*,
International Financial Statistics (Stats.oecd.org, Epp.eurostat.eu),
Worldbank.org

Table 440 Output of selected world commodities, five largest producer countries

	2013	2014		2013	2014
	tusinde tons			tusinde tons	
Wheat, total	710 958	729 012	Maize, total	1 014 275	1 037 792
China, mainland	121 926	126 208	United States of America	351 272	361 091
India	93 510	95 850	China, mainland	218 489	215 646
Russian Federation	52 091	59 711	Brazil	80 273	79 882
United States of America	58 105	55 147	Argentina	32 119	33 087
France	38 651	38 950	Ukraine	30 950	28 497
Rye, total	16 661	15 243	Rice, total	739 120	741 478
Germany	4 689	3 854	China, mainland	203 612	206 507
Russian Federation	3 360	3 281	India	159 200	157 200
Poland	3 359	2 793	Indonesia	71 280	70 846
Belarus	648	867	Bangladesh	51 534	52 326
Denmark	527	678	Viet Nam	44 040	44 974
Barley, total	143 477	144 490	Sugar cane, total	1 903 026	1 884 246
Russian Federation	15 389	20 444	Brazil	768 090	736 108
France	10 315	11 729	India	341 200	352 142
Germany	10 344	11 563	China, mainland	128 201	125 611
Australia	7 472	9 174	Thailand	100 096	103 697
Ukraine	7 562	9 046	Pakistan	67 460	62 826
Oats, total	23 800	22 722	Sugar beet, total	247 966	269 714
Russian Federation	4 932	5 274	France	33 631	37 845
Canada	3 906	2 907	Russian Federation	39 321	33 513
Poland	1 190	1 459	Germany	22 829	29 748
Australia	1 121	1 255	United States of America	29 746	28 381
Finland	1 197	1 039	Turkey	16 489	16 743
Pig meat, total	113 289	115 314	Tea, total	5 349	5 561
China, mainland	52 733	54 446	China, mainland	1 924	2 096
United States of America	10 525	10 368	India	1 209	1 207
Germany	5 507	5 528	Kenya	432	445
Spain	3 431	3 556	Sri Lanka	340	338
Viet Nam	3 229	3 331	Viet Nam	218	228
Sheep meat, total	8 687	8 960	Coffee, total	8 891	8 790
China, mainland	2 081	2 184	Brazil	2 965	2 804
Australia	660	721	Viet Nam	1 327	1 406
New Zealand	481	487	Colombia	653	728
Turkey	294	313	Indonesia	676	644
United Kingdom	289	298	Ethiopia	392	420
Cattle meat, total	64 286	64 681	Potatoes, total	370 595	376 453
United States of America	11 719	11 453	China, mainland	95 942	95 515
Brazil	9 675	9 723	India	45 344	46 395
China, mainland	6 396	6 552	Russian Federation	30 199	31 501
Argentina	2 822	2 674	Ukraine	22 259	23 693
Australia	2 318	2 586	United States of America	19 715	20 057
Chicken meat, total	97 620	100 353	Wine, total	29 274	29 106
United States of America	17 397	17 722	Italy	4 504	4 797
Brazil	11 964	12 519	Spain	4 608	4 608
China, mainland	12 785	12 257	France	4 293	4 293
Russian Federation	3 457	3 770	United States of America	3 217	3 300
Mexico	2 808	2 880	China, mainland	1 700	1 700

Source: FAO, FAOSTAT-Agriculture

Table 441 Merchant fleet of the 20 Major Shipping Nations. 2016

Flag State	Ships	Tonnage
	number of ships	thousand GT
Whole world	89 952	1 243 894
Panama	8 038	224 535
Liberia	3 314	135 917
Marshall Islands	3 188	131 942
Hongkong	2 461	106 044
Singapore	3 447	83 034
Malta	2 157	67 410
Bahamas	1 414	61 108
China	3 162	42 722
Greece	1 193	41 278
Japan	4 464	23 353
Cypres	990	21 268
Norway	1 485	17 436
Italy	1 345	16 071
Denmark	687	15 561
Isle of Man	375	15 353
UK	1 083	14 932
Indonesia	7 631	14 911
Bermuda	159	11 478
Portugal	473	11 019
South Korea	1 848	10 828

Note: Only merchant ships over 100 GT are included.

Source: The Danish Shipowners Association

Table 442 Area and population in selected countries

	Population			Total area km ²
	Number thousands	Lastest population census	Population per km ²	
OECD	1 186 542	2008	34	35 196 426
EU	501 103	2010 ¹	116	4 325 897
Belgium	11 209	2015	367	30 528
Bulgaria	7 365	2011	66	111 002
Cyprus	857	2011	90	9 251
Denmark	5 603	2013	130	43 098
Estonia	1 294	2011	28	45 227
Finland	5 472	2014	18	303 892
France	63 920	2014	118	543 965
Greece	10 815	2011	82	131 958
Ireland	4 588	2011	67	70 273
Iceland	322	2013	3	102 819
Italy	59 434	2011	201	302 071
Croatia	4 285	2011	76	56 542
Latvia	2 070	2011	32	64 559
Lithuania	3 043	2011	48	65 300
Luxembourg	512	2011	208	2 586
Malta	417	2011	1 321	316
Netherlands	16 829	2014	500	41 540
Norway	5 109	2014	17	323 787
Poland	38 512	2011	123	312 685
Portugal	10 562	2011	115	92 207
Romania	20 122	2011	84	238 391
Russian Federation	142 857	2010	8	17 075 400
Switzerland	8 140	2013	198	41 285
Slovakia	5 397	2011	110	49 034
Slovenia	2 050	2011	101	20 273
Spain	46 816	2011	93	505 693
United Kingdom	61 371	2011	261	230 020
Sweden	9 747	2014	24	447 420
Czech Republic	10 437	2011	135	78 867
Germany	80 768	2013	226	357 340
Hungary	9 877	2014	108	93 030
Austria	8 402	2011	102	83 879
South Africa	51 771	2011	41	1 220 813
Brazil	190 756	2010	22	8 514 877
Canada	33 477	2011	4	9 984 670
Chile	17 445	2012	23	756 096
Mexico	115 640	2012	57	1 964 375
United States	308 746	2010	34	9 833 517
India	1 210 193	2011	382	3 287 263
Indonesia	237 641	2010	124	1 910 931
Israel	7 840	2011	362	22 072
Japan	128 057	2010	351	377 950
China	1 339 725	2010	140	9 572 900
Singapore	5 470	2014	7 540	719
Korea, Republic of	48 580	2010	488	99 461
Turkey	75 627	2012	98	783 562
Australia	21 508	2011	3	7 692 024
New Zealand	4 353	2013	16	270 534

¹ Beginning of the year. ² Excluding Svalbard and Jan Mayen. ³ Excluding Northern Ireland.

Source: The Statesman's Yearbook 2017

Table 443 Consumption of electricity in selected countries, 2014

	Million kilowatt-hours	Kilowatt-hours per capita
OECD	...	...
EU	...	...
Austria	74 696	8 770
Belgium	90 291	8 443
Bulgaria	38 030	5 281
Croatia	17 507	4 114
Cyprus	4 350	3 771
Czechia	69 724	6 614
Denmark	35 038	6 205
Estonia	9 692	7 364
Finland	86 060	15 705
France ¹	495 586	7 724
Germany	593 910	7 364
Greece	59 293	5 390
Hungary	42 761	4 324
Iceland	18 122	55 365
Ireland	28 463	6 088
Italy ²	323 543	5 409
Latvia	7 458	3 749
Lithuania	12 020	4 121
Luxembourg	7 861	14 124
Malta	2 245	5 374
Netherlands	119 615	7 157
Norway	126 742	24 620
Poland	161 225	4 175
Portugal	53 705	5 163
Romania	58 550	2 979
Russian Federation	1 056 159	7 364
Slovakia	28 503	5 256
Slovenia	14 694	7 112
Spain	275 344	5 952
Sweden	138 039	14 226
Switzerland	66 276	8 035
United Kingdom	359 446	5 587
South Africa	249 919	4 631
Brazil	624 316	3 030
Canada	610 612	17 158
Chile	73 719	4 150
Mexico	300 967	2 400
USA	4 392 423	13 750
China	5 683 175	4 117
India	1 313 871	1 014
Indonesia	229 784	903
Israel	55 969	7 049
Japan	1 040 676	8 208
Korea, Republic of	550 933	11 002
Singapore	49 310	8 955
Turkey	257 220	3 318
Australien	248 299	10 511
New Zealand	43 553	9 688

Anm. Consumption is calculated as production plus Imports minus Exports.

Source: United Nations, *Energy Statistics Yearbook*

¹ Includes Monaco. ² Includes San Marino.

Danish Industrial Classification and Standard Industrial Groupings

Danish Industrial Classification (DB) is a 6-digit classification of industries describing the economic activity. It was primarily prepared for statistical purposes. Danish Industrial Classification is directly based on the EU classification of industries NACE, and NACE is a sub-grouping of UN's industrial classification ISIC. The first two digits in Danish Industrial classification correspond to ISIC, while the first four digits correspond to NACE. Subsequently, there is a direct relationship between DB and international classifications, where DB contains a further sub-grouping of the industries that are relevant to analyse in greater detail in relation to the Danish industrial structure.

On 1 January 2008 Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07) and new standard groupings came into force. From 1 January 2008 all enterprises are registered with a DB07 industry code. DB07 comprises 726 industry codes, thus the number of 6-digit industries is reduced, compared to the 825 industry codes used in DB03. Further information about DB07 is available at www.dst.dk/downloadDB.

Below, four standard groupings are shown with 10, 19, 36 and 127 groups, respectively. These groups form the basis of using DB07 in statistics published by Statistics Denmark. The four standard groupings reflect an increasing aggregation of detail in the classifications. The code structure is linked to the codes in DB07 and indicates where you are in DBO7. The 10-digit grouping uses 1-digit serial numbers, whereas the 19-grouping comprises one letter. The 36-grouping comprises one to two letters and the 127-grouping uses five digits. The relationship between the standard groupings and the 6-digit industry codes can be found on Statistics Denmark's website at: www.dst.dk/downloadDB. The standard industrial groupings of DB03 are available at www.dst.dk/db03-en.

Grouping			Title	Grouping				Title
10	36			10	19	36	127	
1	A A		Agriculture, forestry and fishing			CH		Basic metals, fabricated metal prod.
		01.00.0	Agriculture and horticulture				24.00.0	Manufacture of basic metals
		02.00.0	Forestry				25.00.0	Manuf. of fabricated metal products
		03.00.0	Fishing			CI		Manufacture of electronic components
2			Manufacturing, mining, quarrying				26.00.1	Manufact. of computers, etc.
	B B		Mining and quarrying				26.00.2	Manufacture of other electronic products
		06.00.0	Extraction of oil and gas			CJ		Electrical equipment
		08.00.9	Extraction of gravel and stone				27.00.1	Manufacture of electric motors, etc.
		09.00.0	Mining support service activities				27.00.2	Manufacture of wires and cables
	C		Manufacturing				27.00.3	Manufacture of household appliances
	CA		Manuf. of food products, beverages, tobacco			CK		Manufacture of machinery
		10.00.1	Production of meat and meat products				28.00.1	Manuf. of engines, windmills and pumps
		10.00.2	Processing and preserving of fish				28.00.2	Manufacture of other machinery
		10.00.3	Manufacture of dairy products			CL		Transport equipment
		10.00.4	Manuf. of grain mill and bakery products				29.00.0	Mf. of motor vehicles and related parts
		10.00.5	Other manufacture of food products				30.00.0	Mf. of ships, transport equipment
		11.00.0	Manufacture of beverages			CM		Manuf. of furniture etc.
		12.00.0	Manufacture of tobacco products				31.00.0	Manufacture of furniture
	CB		Textiles and leather products				32.00.1	Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.
		13.00.0	Manufacture of textiles				32.00.2	Manuf. of toys and other manufacturing
		14.00.0	Manufacture of wearing apparel				33.00.0	Repair and installation of machinery etc.
		15.00.0	Manufacture of leather and footwear		D D			Electricity, gas, steam etc.
	CC		Wood and paper products and printing				35.00.1	Production and distribution of electricity
		16.00.0	Manufacture of wood and wood products				35.00.2	Manufacture and distribution of gas
		17.00.0	Manufacture of paper and paper products				35.00.3	Steam and hot water supply
		18.00.0	Printing etc.		E E			Water supply, sewerage etc.
	CD	19.00.0	Oil refinery etc.				36.00.0	Water collection, purification and supply
	CE		Manufacture of chemicals				37.00.0	Sewerage
		20.00.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals				38.00.0	Waste management, materials recovery
		20.00.2	Manufacture of paints and soap etc.				39.00.0	Cleaning of soil and subsoil water
	CF	21.00.0	Pharmaceuticals	3	F F			Construction
	CG		Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete				41.00.0	Construction of buildings
		22.00.0	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products				42.00.0	Civil engineering
		23.00.1	Manufacture of glass and ceramic products				43.00.1	Construction installation activities
		23.00.2	Manufacture of concrete and bricks				43.00.2	Building completion and finishing
							43.00.9	Bricklaying etc.

Grouping				Title	Grouping				Title
10	19	36	127		10	19	36	127	
4				Trade and transport etc.	8				Other business services
	G	G		Wholesale and retail trade		M			Knowledge-based services
			45.00.1	Sale of motor vehicles		MA			Consultancy etc.
			45.00.2	Repair and mainten. of motor vehicles etc.			69.00.1		Legal activities
			46.00.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis			69.00.2		Accounting and bookkeeping activities
			46.00.2	Wholesale of cereals and feeding stuffs			70.00.0		Business consultancy activities
			46.00.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco			71.00.0		Architectural and engineering activities
			46.00.4	Wholesale of textiles and household goods		MB	72.00.0		Scientific research and development
			46.00.5	Wholesale of IT-equipment		MC			Advertising and other business services
			46.00.6	Wholesale of other machinery			73.00.0		Advertising and market research
			46.00.7	Other specialized wholesale			74.00.0		Other technical business services
			47.00.1	Supermarkets and department stores, etc.			75.00.0		Veterinary activities
			47.00.2	Retail sale of food in specialized stores		N	N		Travel agent, cleaning etc.
			47.00.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel			77.00.0		Rental and leasing activities
			47.00.4	Retail sale of consumer electronics			78.00.0		Employment activities
			47.00.5	Retail sale of textiles, household equipment			79.00.0		Travel agent activities
			47.00.6	Retail sale of cultural, recreation goods			80.00.0		Security and investigation activities
			47.00.7	Retail sale of wearing apparel			81.00.0		Services to buildings, cleaning etc.
			47.00.8	Retail sale via Internet, mail order, etc.			82.00.0		Other business service activities
	H	H		Transportation	9				Public admin., education, health
			49.00.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban		O	O		Publ. adm., defence and comp. social sec.
			49.00.2	Transport by suburban trains, buses etc.			84.00.1		Public administration
			49.00.3	Freight transport by road and via pipeline			84.00.2		Defence, public order, security, justice
			50.00.0	Water transport		P	P		Education
			51.00.0	Air transport			85.00.1		Primary education
			52.00.0	Support activities for transportation			85.00.2		Secondary education
			53.00.0	Postal and courier activities			85.00.3		Higher education
	I	I		Accommodation and food service activities			85.00.4		Adult and other education
			55.00.0	Hotels and similar accommodation		Q			Human health and social work
			56.00.0	Restaurants			QA		Human health activities
5	J			Information and communication			86.00.1		Hospital activities
		JA		Publishing, television and radio broadcasting			86.00.2		Medical and dental practice activities
			58.00.1	Publishing			QB		Residential care
			58.00.2	Publishing of computer games etc.			87.00.0		Residential care activities
			59.00.0	Motion picture, television and sound			88.00.0		Social work without accommodation
			60.00.0	Radio and television broadcasting	10				Arts, entertainment and other services
		JB	61.00.0	Telecommunications		R	R		Arts, entertainment, recreation activities
		JC		IT and information service activities			90.00.0		Theatres, concerts, and arts activities
			62.00.0	Information technology service activities			91.00.0		Libraries, museums etc.
			63.00.0	Information service activities			92.00.0		Gambling and betting activities
6	K	K		Financial and insurance			93.00.1		Sports activities
			64.00.1	Monetary intermediation			93.00.2		Amusement and recreation activities
			64.00.2	Mortgage credit institutes, etc.		S	S		Other service activities
			65.00.0	Insurance and pension funding			94.00.0		Activities of membership organizations
			66.00.0	Other financial activities			95.00.0		Repair of personal goods
7	L	L		Real estate			96.00.0		Other personal service activities
			68.00.1	Buying and selling of real estate			97.00.0		Households as employers
			68.00.2	Renting of real estate			99.00.0		Extraterritorial organizations and bodies
			68.00.3	Renting of non-residential buildings	11	X	X	99.99.9	Activity not stated

Definitions and glossary

Abortion	Legal: Induced abortion permitted by Danish law.
Abortion rate, general	The number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49), if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) each age group experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.
Acquisition of buildings, net	Denotes acquisition of properties where the existing buildings constitute the main element, less similar sales.
Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net	Comprises acquisition of properties where land constitutes the main element, less similar sales. This concept also includes the costs of permanent acquisition of various intangible assets (copyrights, etc.).
Active substances	Denotes the contents of active substances in individual pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides, i.e. without fillers, water, etc. <p>The quantities of active substances vary with each product (from approximately 10 per cent to approximately 80 per cent of the marketed product).</p>
Actual hours	Actual hours are the actual hours of work per week, including possibly actual overtime.
Added value	The added value is calculated as net turnover less consumption of goods.
Adult education and supplementary education	Comprises adult education and supplementary education after completion of basic school. The objective of such activity is to obtain or maintain competencies.
Age-specific fertility rate	Annual number of live births to women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.
Agricultural holding	Farms or horticultural holdings. A technical economic unit comprising an area with buildings, machinery and livestock which is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. <p>Leased areas are included under the holding, while areas leased out are included under the holding which has leased the area.</p>
Agricultural sector	Comprises agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and bee keeping.
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome is the end stage of the HIV infection. At this stage, the human immune systems will operate so poorly that a large number of diseases may afflict the patient. International criteria on diseases which define AIDS. Cf. HIV.
Air quality	A measurement for the concentrations of various contaminants in air. Pure air contains 78 per cent nitrogen, 21 per cent oxygen, and 1 per cent inert gases, etc.
Alcohol licence	An enterprise with an alcohol licence is licensed to sell alcoholic beverages to its customers.

All income, total including net interest received	All income, total including net interest received is Income, total added rental value of home ownership and the net interest income
All-year assessment	Calculated assessment of the total number of taxable days, divided by 365.
Annual adjustments	Annual adjustments to the latest general valuation of real property which take into account price trends during the intervening period.
Appeals and complaints	A ruling made at the first instance may be brought before a higher court, i.e. the High Court or the Supreme Court, for a new ruling.
Area	In housing statistics, "area" comprises the total floor area of all floors of a building, measured to the outer surface of the outer wall, as well as habitable attic areas. Basement areas are not included.
Assets	Accounting term used to designate application of capital in accounts, i.e. the value of property, operating resources, and amounts receivable. The opposite of liabilities
Assistance under the Act on active social policies	Comprises assistance in accordance with the Act on active social policies and the Danish Social Assistance Act in the form of cash benefits, e.g. maintenance assistance or education assistance (rehabilitation benefits) for families or individuals who, due to social circumstances, find themselves in financial need without any opportunities for assistance under other legislation.
ATP - labour-market supplementary pension scheme	ATP is a compulsory pension scheme for employees within the 16-64 (before 2006: 16-66) year age bracket with at least 10 hours of work a week.
Auxiliary unit	A separately located local unit which produces ancillary materials or services to the enterprises serviced by this unit.
Average number of participants	For AMFORA, the average number of participants for any given period is calculated as the sum of the degrees of participation within the group.
Average number of unemployed	This concept is frequently used within unemployment statistics (CRAM). The average number of unemployed persons illustrates the number of full-time unemployed persons in a given period. This is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment of all unemployed persons.
Average turnover	Is defined as the total taxable turnover per registered unit for units which have been operational throughout the entire year.
Bachelor education	Comprises courses of 3 years of education. The courses were introduced in 1993 in connection with the structural reform of bachelor education, which is built on general upper secondary education as well as vocational education and training, and are a prerequisite of passing master degrees and PhD degrees.
Banks	Comprise Danish banks with a working capital (equity capital, capital base, and deposits) of DKK 250 million or more.

Basic prices	Are defined for domestic production as the price ex works excluding product taxes, net. For imports, basic prices are defined as the CIF value plus customs duties. Value added may also be defined at basic prices. (cf. Value added).
Basic school	Comprises grades 1 to 10. Grades 1-9 are compulsory. Grades 8-10 may also be completed at continuation schools.
BEC	Classification by Broad Economic Categories, prepared by the UN.
Benefits during sickness or in connection with child-birth	<p>Benefits which provide security in the event of loss of income due to sickness, injury, childbirth, or adoption.</p> <p>This scheme comprises all employed persons who reside in Denmark and are subject to Danish taxation.</p> <p>The scheme provides statutory security for employees as of the first day of absence as well as voluntary security for self-employed persons after two weeks of absence.</p> <p>The statistics only address the cases where local authorities pay benefits. In the event of sickness, private employers are normally required to pay benefits to employees during the first two weeks of absence, whereas public-sector employees are required to pay benefits during the entire period of absence.</p>
Births	Live births + stillborn.
Bonds	<p>Since the Danish Securities Centre was established in 1979, bonds no longer exist as physical entities.</p> <p>Market prices of bonds are set every day on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and are issued in series by the central government, mortgage-credit institutions, other bond-issuing institutions, or enterprises.</p>
Books and pamphlets	Non-periodical printed publications which are made accessible to the public; books are defined as publications which comprise 49 pages or more, whereas pamphlets comprise 5-48 pages (excluding covers).
Building permits issued	Authorisation to commence building, issued by municipal building authorities.
Building, concept of	A "building" means a cohesive structure, mainly constructed from uniform materials and usually comprising the same number of floors throughout.
Building, main use of	This corresponds to the actual use of the building. Where several types of use apply, the usage which occupies the greatest floor area is registered.
Buildings started	<p>Physical initiation of construction.</p> <p>For commercial buildings for agriculture, etc., "buildings started" denotes the time of notification of construction work.</p>
Business unit	A legal entity which carries out one or more types of financial activity at one or more local units (enterprises).
Business unit	A local financial unit.

Business units registered for VAT settlement	Enterprises which are registered in the Danish custom authorities' register of units which are liable to pay value-added tax (VAT).
Capacity utilisation, hotels, etc.	Beds, i.e. the number of occupied beds compared to the total number of beds.
Capital accumulation	<p>Within public-finance statistics, capital accumulation comprises actual capital activities in the general government sector. Capital accumulation is calculated as follows:</p> <p>Fixed new assets</p> <p>+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net</p> <p>= Gross fixed capital formation</p> <p>+ Increase in stocks, net</p> <p>+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net</p> <p>= Non-financial capital accumulation</p> <p><i>Fixed new assets + acquisition of buildings (net)</i></p> <p><i>= Gross fixed capital formation</i></p> <p><i>Gross fixed capital formation + increase in stock (net) + acquisition of land and intangible assets (net)</i></p> <p>= Capital accumulation</p>
Capital formation	Acquisitions less sales of real property, operating machinery, and stock-in-trade.
Capital formation, net	<p>Additions less disposals of capital (fixed) assets, i.e. real property (land, buildings, etc.) and means of operation (machines, vehicles, furniture, equipment, etc.).</p> <p>Additions are calculated at purchase prices before depreciation and other adjustments and comprise bought as well as leased assets. Disposals are calculated at sales prices.</p>
Capital income	<p>Comprises interest, yield on securities, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p> <p>Capital income includes interest on loans granted to non-residents, yields on shares in foreign companies, and profits made by Danish enterprises abroad. Costs include interest on loans raised abroad, yields on Danish shares owned by non-residents, and profits made by foreign companies at branches, etc., in Denmark.</p> <p>Within income statistics, capital income comprises net income from interest, including income from interest generated by self-employment, yields on shares, profits from sales of certain capital goods, and calculated rental value of owner-occupied dwellings.</p>

Capital income to and from abroad	<p>Primarily comprises interest on all loans taken out abroad by Danish individuals, companies, and public-sector institutions, as well as yields from Danish companies to foreign parent companies, shareholders, etc.</p> <p>Similarly, interest receivable and yields from abroad constitute income to Danish lenders, parent companies, etc.</p>
Capital transfers	Affect the capital of either the granter or recipient. Examples include plant and investment subsidies, certain damages, writedowns of loans, and similar payments. Such capital transfers are normally non-recurrent in nature.
Capital transfers to and from abroad	Comprises non-recurrent unilateral transactions between countries other than Denmark and the Danish public sector, Danish private enterprises, or Danish residents. Such transfers may be investment subsidies to or from EU institutions, inheritances, etc.
Car at disposal	A family has a car at its disposal when one or more family members own one or more passenger cars, and/or one or more family members own one or more vans without being associated with a commercial enterprise, and/or one or more family members has a company car at their disposal.
Cash price	Comprises the cash down payment on a property plus the market (bond) price of the mortgages.
Cash value	At the 17 th general valuation on 1 April 1981, the principle of cash value was introduced as the valuation method. At the instigation of the Danish tax authorities, the mortgage values were converted to cash values. At the 20 th general valuation on 1 January 1996, these valuations have been carried out directly at cash levels. (Construction and dwellings)
Charges	Suspicion of a criminal offence, laid down by the police.
Charges withdrawn	To refrain from bringing a charge against a person, e.g. where the case is considered negligible, brought against young persons, etc.
Chattels	Also known as "movables": Movable possessions, e.g. furniture and machines.
Child and youth allowance	<p>Subsidy paid regardless of income as ordinary and extra child and youth allowance to single breadwinners with children under the age of 18. Special child and youth allowances are paid to orphans, children of pensioners, children of widows/widowers, and children born out of wedlock where no-one has been designated as contributor.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2000, special child allowance to pensioners is earnings-related. Since 1 January 2001, special child allowance is also paid to families where at least one parent is enrolled for an education that entitles him/her to receive state education grants and loans. In such cases, the allowance is earnings-related.</p>
Child benefits	Under certain circumstances (i.e. according to agreement between the parents or when benefits are not paid on time), the municipality of residence pays advance child benefits (normal benefits) to children born out of wedlock or to children of separated or divorced spouses when the person entitled

	to benefits does not live together with the child's other parent. Advance payment of child benefits does not include benefits paid on time by the person obliged to pay them without the collaboration of the social committee.
Child living at home	A person under the age of 25 years, who lives at the same address as one or both of his/her parents who has never been married and do not have children by him/herself.
Civil administration of justice	Comprises legal action in cases which do not involve violations of the Danish Penal Code or special legislation, i.e. civil action in connection with e.g. enforcement proceedings, matrimonial proceedings, and paternity proceedings.
Commuting to and from work	A person is considered to be a commuter when s/he does not work and live in the same municipality.
Confirming	Confirming means that a financing company pays the debtor's (i.e. their client's) bills.
Consumer price index	The consumer price index is calculated on the basis of the actual retail prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption. The weights are compiled on the basis of the grouping of private consumption in Denmark used in national accounts in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Consumer price index 1900 = 100	Until 1963, these indices have been based on statistics from the calculation of the retail price indices, less direct taxes, membership fees, etc. When these expense items are left out, the price basis for the indices from before 1964 is close to the principles applied to the consumer price index from 1964 onwards. The weights used for calculation of the retail price indices were based on living expenditure for wage-earning and salaried employee families according to the periodic HBS, while the weights used in the consumer price index from 1964 onwards have been based on total private consumption. These discrepancies of index construction have been ignored in the linking of indices in 1964, as experience shows that such variations are not significant.
Consumer-paid magazines	Periodical publications with informative and entertaining contents, published once a week or less, which are primarily aimed at families/family members. Funded by sales and advertising.
Consumption	<p>The consumption survey calculates consumption as the total expenditure of private households on goods and services which are purchased to satisfy needs. Calculation of expenditure on owner-occupied housing presents certain problems. For the purposes of the consumption survey, attempts have been made to solve this problem by calculating an approximate rent. This calculation is based on available statistics on rent in a corresponding rented dwelling, i.e. of a rented dwelling of the same size and age, situated in the same area and with the same amenities.</p> <p>The grouping of consumption is mainly in accordance with the principles used in the national accounts and is based on the European national-accounts system - ENS95. This system groups goods and services by their</p>

	purpose.
	In its most detailed form, the consumption survey comprises approximately 1,200 individual types of consumption, each of which is identified by an eight-digit code. This code system facilitates immediate aggregation at various levels by eliminating the last digits. The Statistical Yearbook publishes these statistics at two- or four-digit levels, while the Statistiske Efterretninger publish more detailed statistics on foods. Even more detailed statistics are available as special services.
Consumption of fixed capital	Is a measurement (at re-purchase prices) of the physical and technical deterioration of fixed assets.
Co-operative bank	A local bank which receives deposits from and grants credit/loans to its members.
Co-operative society	Also known as co-operative company, this is an association which has been established with the purpose of providing its members with goods or other necessities or of processing and selling members' products. Profits are usually distributed in equal shares corresponding to the participants' turnover with the society.
Copenhagen metropolitan area, the	Greater Copenhagen includes the following areas: København, Frederiksberg, Albertslund, Brøndby, Gentofte, Gladsaxe, Glostrup, Herlev, Hvidovre, Lyngby-Taarbæk, Rødovre, Tårnby and Vallensbæk municipalities together with part of Ballerup, Rudersdal and Furesø municipalities and at last Ishøj City area og Greve Strand City area.
Couples	In family statistics, two adult persons living at the same address form a couple if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together who are unmarried and have no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or less. Young persons down to the age of 16 may be part of a cohabiting couple.
Court of First Instance	Comprises the first ruling in cases brought before the district court and High Court, including the Maritime and Commercial Court.
Crime rates	In the survey of crimes and national origin, the age-related crime rates of various ancestry groups (immigrants, descendants or Danish) are compiled as index numbers, where 100 indicates the national average (i.e. numeric values over 100 indicate that the rate is above average). Furthermore, the crime rates are age-standardised implying that adjustments have been made so that the age distribution is not similar for the various ancestry groups.
Criminal offences against the Penal Code	Comprises sexual offences, crimes of violence, offences against property, and other offences, including crimes against the State, perjury, selling narcotics, etc.
Crude birth rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Current assets	Stocks, liquid holdings, outstanding amounts from sales, and easily realisable securities which are not intended for permanent ownership.
Current transfers	This category is used in statistics of public finances. They affect current disposable incomes. Current transfers mainly comprise transfers to households, which are divided into social transfers such as old-age pensions, early-retirement pensions, civil-servant pensions, unemployment benefits, cash benefits, sickness benefits, child allowances, etc., as well as rent subsidies. They also include other transfer incomes such as student grants, etc.
Current transfers to and from abroad	Include private cross-border donations and gifts as well as aid to developing countries. They also include transfers between Denmark and the institutions of the EU; i.e. income includes subsidies for Danish agriculture, while expenditure includes Denmark's contribution to the EU budget.
Custody	Deprivation of liberty in accordance with an order of court with a view to ensuring the presence of a person charged with a criminal offence.
Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the	An independent public institution with »public service« obligations. Its finances are based on license fees.
Danish Mortgage Bank, the	State institution which takes out state-backed loans abroad, etc.
Degree of participation	A degree of participation is calculated for all measures within labour-market policies. This is done on the basis of a registered start date, a known or scheduled end date, and information on the number of hours per weeks involved in the relevant measure. The degree of participation is calculated as the ratio between the number of days in which a person participates in the relevant scheme and the total number of days multiplied by the ratio between the weekly number of hours involved in the scheme and the potential number of hours per week.
Degree of unemployment and average degree of unemployment	<p>Within the unemployment statistics (CRAM), a degree of unemployment is calculated for each person who has experienced unemployment during the period. For <i>insured</i> persons, the degree of unemployment is calculated by comparing the number of hours of unemployment to the number of insured hours during the week. If a person is insured (against unemployment) for 37 hours a week and that person is unemployed for 19 hours, s/he will have a degree of unemployment of 0.514; if the same person had been insured for 26 hours a week, the degree of unemployment would be 0.731. A person with a degree of unemployment of 1 is fully unemployed, i.e. that person has been unemployed for the number of hours for which s/he is insured during a given period. For <i>non-insured persons</i>, the degree of unemployment is calculated on the bases of whether they were unemployed at the middle of the week. If they are unemployed at this time, their degree of unemployment will be set at 1, otherwise it will be set at 0.</p> <p>An average degree of unemployment is calculated on the basis of individual degrees of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment illustrates the average duration of a period of unemployment. The average degree of unemployment is calculated by adding up the degrees of unemployment for the relevant period and dividing this sum by the number of persons who have experienced unemployment during this period.</p>

Descendant	A descendant was born in Denmark. None of the parents are both Danish citizens and born in Denmark. If there is no information on one of the parents and the person is a foreign national, the person is also regarded as a descendant. If one or either parents, who were born in Denmark, are granted Danish nationality, their children will not be classified as descendants. However, if parents born in Denmark maintain their foreign nationality, their children are classified as descendants.
Detached one-family house	Known as a "parcelhus" in Danish, this denotes a detached one-family house with is mainly or exclusively used as a dwelling, and which usually comprises only one dwelling.
Discount rate	Rate of interest which is calculated as a deduction in per cent upon sale or redemption of a claim. Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate: the basic rate of interest of the DN, which serves as the basis for stipulating interest rates for all outstanding accounts with banks.
Disposable income	Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes etc., maintenance payments and interests have been paid.
District papers	Periodical publications with limited, yet varied contents which are distributed to households free of charge. Their revenues are based on advertising.
Dwelling	One or more rooms mainly used for habitation which have their own access point and are situated in a permanent building.
Distribution of task/burden	<p>On the basis of the distribution of general government administration and services between central government, municipalities, and social funds, shows how tasks and the financial burden are distributed between sub sectors.</p> <p>Distribution of tasks within the public sector examines which sector or authority is directly responsible for carrying out a task, whether this is a service or a transfer to citizens. In many cases, the costs of the task may be fully or partly refunded by other public authorities.</p> <p>The distribution of burden shows how the final financial burden is distributed between the various sub sectors.</p>
Early-retirement pension	<p>Social pension benefit which may be granted to persons aged 18-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) upon application.</p> <p>This type of pension may be granted in cases of permanent reduction in the ability to work due to physical or mental disability (health-specific early retirement) or in cases where it is necessary to permanently secure the livelihood of a person for social and financial reasons (needs-specific early retirement).</p> <p>The criteria used in awarding such benefits and the monthly amounts paid vary with the various types of benefit: high, medium, standard, and increased standard early-retirement pension or disability benefit.</p>

Earnings	Earnings, when used as a collective term for wages and salaries, comprise all employee income pertaining to their employment, including wages/salaries, sickness benefits paid by the employer, holiday payments, and contributions to pension schemes made by both employers and employees. See also <i>Compensation</i> .
Effective krone rate	The index for the effective krone rate is a geometric weighting of the changes in the currencies of 25 of Denmark's most important trading partners.
Effective rate of interest	Comprises direct interest and the average drawing bonus. Direct interest is calculated by multiplying the nominal interest by 100 and dividing this figure by the bid price of the relevant security.
Elections	Elections to the European Parliament are held once every five years. Elections to the Folketing are held at least once every four years. Elections to county councils and municipality councils are held once every four years in November. Elections to local church councils are held once every four years amongst members of the Danish National Church.
Electronic commerce	Sales or purchases based on orders submitted through the Internet. In certain contexts, electronic commerce also includes orders submitted via other computer-based networks, e.g. by means of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange).
EMEP area, the	The EMEP area covers Europe and its marine areas.
Emission	Emission or discharge of contaminants in solid, liquid, or gaseous state.
Employed	Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed persons, and assisting spouses. In order to be classified as employed, a person must work, i.e. carry out work against some form of payment for at least one hour during the reference period. Moreover, persons who are temporarily absent during the reference period (due to sickness, holiday, leave, etc.) will be considered to be employed. Employees must be permanently associated with an employer in order for them to be considered temporarily absent.
Employee	A person with employment who receives wages or salaries.
Employees' Wage Guarantee Fund, the	This constitutes a statutory guarantee for employee claims as regards wages, holiday benefits, etc., in the event that their employer becomes bankrupt, their workplace ceases operations, etc.
Employment exchange	Labour exchange under the auspices of the Danish State is carried out by the Public Employment Service offices. The employment exchange carried out by Public Employment Service offices comprises part of the total employment exchange within the labour market. No statistics are available on the local-authority employment exchange, which was introduced in 1990.
Energy and resource taxes	Taxes, duties, etc., on electricity, gas, petrol, natural gas, and certain oil products. Also taxes on coal, coke, etc.
Environmental taxes	Comprises taxes and duties on waste, CO ₂ , SO ₂ , packaging, disposable cutlery, CFC, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, raw materials, water supplies, NiCd batteries, and chlorinated solvents.

Equity capital	Owner's share of the capital. Calculated as total assets less total provisions and debt.
Expectation of life	The average number of years that a person of a given age can expect to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Thus, there are figures for mean life expectancy for each age.
Export value	Value FOB Danish port or free delivered border station.
Exports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, take permanent leave of Danish financial territory for destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by Danish units to foreign units.
Factor prices	Factor prices are basic prices less other taxes on production, for example, motor vehicle weight duty and property taxes, plus other subsidies on production. This is the price level at which gross factor income (GFI) is estimated. Gross factor income is also called gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost.
Factoring	"Factoring" denotes that a financing company offers loans secured on the debtors of the loan taker.
Family	One or more persons who live at the same address and who have specific relations to each other. A family may consist of a single person, a couple, or of a child under 18 years of age not living at home. Children under 18 living at home are regarded as part of their parent's families. See also "Singles" and "Child living at home".
Family allowance	Benefit paid regardless of income to all families with children under the age of 18 as a fixed amount per child. The amount paid depends on the child's age group (0-3 years, 4-6 years, 7-17 years).
Feed unit (FU)	A calculation unit based on the feed value. For example, one feed unit equals the feed value of 0.97 kg wheat, 1.00 kg rye, 0.98 kg Triticale, 1.05 kg barley, 1.26 kg oats, 0.92 kg pulses, or 0.61 kg rape. 1 FU for straw is 5.5 kg for wheat, oats and triticale, 5 kg for barley or 7.5 kg for rye. The calculation for green fodder and root crops is based on the dry-matter content.
Fertility	Total: The number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (the 15-49 age bracket) if 1) all of the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and 2) all these women gave birth to the exact number of children specified in a given year's fertility rates within each age group.
Films	Films shown in cinemas (long films) have a length of more than 1,600 metres of 35 mm. film (approximately one hour of film). Films of less than 1,600 metres in length are normally defined as short films (often documentaries).
Finance loans	Loans raised abroad, normally in a foreign currency, with a maturity of at least one year.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). For most producers the value of their output can be directly calculated on the basis of their receipts in connection with their sale of services. In the case of producers of specific types of financial intermediation services, this approach is only applicable for receipts obtained in the form of commission and charges, but not for those that are obtained by having a higher interest rate for loans compared to the interest rate for deposits (interest rate differential). With respect to the part of payment for financial intermediation services obtained through the interest rate differential, the National Accounts applies the denotation services indirectly measured or in short FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). It is typically in connection with bank loans and bank deposits that a part of payment is made by way of FISIM, where there is, e.g. no FISIM in connection with mortgage credit loans. FISIM is included in the national accounts similar to any other service produced, i.e. total increase comprising domestic production and imports is equal to total use comprising intermediate consumption, private consumption and exports.
Financial transactions	Financial transactions within the balance of payments occur when e.g. the Danish central government, municipalities, or private enterprises take out loans abroad or when Danish securities are sold abroad. In both cases, this entails a deterioration of the external balance and a corresponding increase in foreign-currency reserves. This also applies when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad will improve the external balance while effecting a corresponding reduction in foreign-currency reserves.
First-time registrations of road motor vehicles	New motor vehicles which are registered for the first time. This does not include imported used motor vehicles which are registered for the first time in Denmark
Fixed assets	The part of total assets which are designated for permanent ownership or use by the company.
Fixed capital formation	Comprises expenditure on construction of new buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, furnishings, etc. Also included are increases in farm stocks.
Foreign exchange reserves	Denmark's foreign-exchange reserves are Danmarks Nationalbank's holdings of liquid assets which can be used for foreign payments. The foreign-exchange reserves comprise the Danmarks Nationalbank gold reserves, claims against the IMF (SDR), claims against the European Central Bank, reserve position in the IMF, and net claims against other countries.
Freight service	Ships calling at Danish ports to discharge or load cargoes, including rock-fishing vessels. Rocks, etc., collected in the ocean are included in domestic cargo discharges.
Full-time employed persons	Shows the total amount of work measured as full work years. Employed persons who work part-time or who have only had employment for a part of the year are included at the relevant fraction. This is calculated on the basis of contributions made to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme

	(ATP), as these contributions vary according to the working hours put in.
Functional distribution of expenditure	The functional distribution of expenditure elucidates the purpose and objectives of public expenditure, i.e. how the public purse is spent. The statistics on general government utilise three main groups: principal public services, social and health services, and economic services. Expenditure which is not distributed according to function includes interest expenditure and other expenditure pertaining to debts within general government.
Fungicides	Chemicals used to combat fungal infections.
General fertility rate	Annual number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).
General government	General government comprises those authorities and institutions whose main function is to produce non-market public services and/or to carry out redistribution of the income of society. The demarcation of general government must be seen in relation to publicly-owned enterprises; these two in conjunction constitute the total public sector.
General social statistics	Total annual calculations regarding recipients of transfer payments. This may involve <i>temporary benefits</i> , i.e. unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, cash benefits, rehabilitation, leave benefits, activation, etc., or <i>permanent benefits</i> , i.e. old-age pension, early retirement pension/pay, etc. Calculations distinguish between <i>benefits experienced</i> , which are the types of benefits received by a single person during a year, and <i>principal benefits</i> , which constitute the dominant type of benefit (in terms of duration) received during a year
General trade	Account which, in principle, comprises all imported and exported goods.
General upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and comprises upper secondary school leaving examination (mathematics and languages), higher preparatory examination course (hf) and adult upper secondary level course (mathematics and languages).
Gold reserves	Danmarks Nationalbank's gold reserves are valued on the basis of the latest official quotation in London («gold fixing»).
Goods	Within balance-of-payments statistics, both imports and exports of goods are calculated FOB, which means that deductions are made to the import statistics CIF given on foreign trade in order to adjust these statistics for added freight costs from sea transport. Foreign-trade statistics are also adjusted for items involving the Faeroe islands and Greenland, as well as for a number of minor items.
Goods loaded	Cargoes which have been loaded onto a ship at a port.
Goods transport performance	One tonne carried one kilometre - measured in ton-kilometres.
Goods unloaded	Cargoes unloaded from a ship at a port.
Government bonds	Bonds issued in Denmark by the Danish central government.

Greater Copenhagen Region	The municipalities of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte.
Gross domestic income at market prices	Is calculated by deducting capital income and expenses for compensation of employees (net) outside of Denmark from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Gross domestic product at market prices	On the basis of production is production at market price less production consumption at purchase price. It can also be calculated on the basis of income as compensation to employees plus profit from production and miscellaneous income plus production taxes, net. Finally, it can be calculated on the basis of utilisation as the sum of all utilisation at purchase price less imports of goods CIF and services.
Gross domestic product in selected countries	The gross domestic product per capita is calculated as indices in relation to the average of EU27=100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, it implies that the GDP per capita of the country in question is higher than the EU average and conversely. The GDP per capita converted on the basis of purchasing power parities reflects volume differences among the countries, as the conversion takes into account differences in the price level among the countries. However, the conversion conducted on the basis of exchange rate does not take complete account of differences in the price level in the countries that are compared. This implies that the GDP could be overstated in countries with a high price level and understated in countries with a low price level.
Gross energy consumption	The quantity of energy products left after conversion at refineries and prior to conversion at utility works (electricity, gas, and district heating plants).
Gross freight	Income from freight generated by own or chartered ships.
Gross margin	Gross profit as a percentage of turnover.
Gross national disposable income at market prices	Is calculated by subtracting current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and other countries from the gross domestic income at market prices.
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	Is calculated as gross value added at basic prices less other production taxes, net, and compensation of employees. Deduction of consumption of fixed real capital, will give the net production surplus and mixed income which is used as compensation for the self-employed in their own enterprise, and as interest payments on foreign capital, etc.
Gross operating surplus, general government	Is the part of the gross factor income which falls to the public sector itself. As the output of the public sector is calculated on the basis of costs, the gross operating surplus will correspond to consumption of fixed real capital, also known as provisions or reinvestment.
Gross profit	Is calculated as turnover less intermediate consumption less expenditure on wages, salaries and subcontractors.

Gross reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Gross saving	Corresponds to gross national disposable income at market prices less private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.
Gross tonnage	GT: is an abstract measurement which expresses the capacity of all the covered spaces of a ship This measurement has now replaced the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT).
Gross unemployment	The registered unemployment including people in activation that are assessed to be available for work.
Gross value added at basic prices	Is equal to the gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices and thus also equals the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. For society as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products, net.
Hectare	1 hectare equals 10,000 m ² , i.e. 100 hectares equal 1 km ² .
Herbicides	Weed killers, used to combat unwanted plant growth in crop farming.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus which attacks the body's immune system. A person infected with HIV will form antibodies against this virus and is designated as "HIV positive". See <i>AIDS</i> .
Holiday and business trips	Danes' holiday and business trips with at least one night spent away from home. This describes Danish travel patterns, age distribution, size of travel parties, organisation of the trip, and total expenditure on the trip.
Hotel	Enterprises which offer additional services, such as food for overnight guests. This group includes hotels, motels, inns, holiday centres, etc., which offer overnight accommodation to travellers.
Household consumption	Comprises Danish households' expenditure on goods and services in Denmark and abroad. When subtracting consumption by Danish residents abroad (expenditure on tourism, etc.) and adding consumption by non-residents in Denmark (income from tourism, etc.), the figure arrived at is "final consumption of households on Danish territory".
Households	Within the consumption study, "households" comprises persons who live together and who share financial arrangements. Lodgers, etc., constitute their own households.
IMF	The International Monetary Fund. The IMF reserves are calculated as the difference between the assets and liabilities of Danmarks Nationalbank as regards the IMF, i.e. the difference between the amounts paid by Denmark to the IMF and the IMF's holdings in DKK.
Immigrant	An immigrant is a person born abroad to parents (or a parent, where no information is available on both) who are foreign nationals or were born out-

	side Denmark. Where no information is available on either parent, and the person in question is born abroad, said person will also be regarded as an immigrant.
Import value	CIF value at Danish port or border.
Imports of goods and services	Comprises all goods (new and used) which, against payment or for free, gain permanent access to Danish financial territory from destinations outside Denmark, as well as all services supplied by foreign units to Danish units.
Imprisonment	Deprivation of liberty, for life or for a period of time, ranging from 30 days to 16 years.
Imputed contributions to social security schemes	Are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value of earned entitlement to retirement pensions which is added to their salaries. In practice, this contribution is calculated as the pensions paid by current pension schemes.
Income	In the national accounts, income equals the gross domestic product at factor prices. This is calculated by subtracting other production taxes (net) from the gross value added at basic prices.
Income, total	In income statistics, Income, total comprises the sum of primary income, transfer income, capital income (cf. these) and certain foreign types of income which cannot immediately be included in the scope of these types of income. In tables, describing family income, Income, total is the sum of Income, total for all individuals in the family.
Income at market prices	In the national accounts, this is obtained by subtracting capital income and expenditure on compensation of employees (net) abroad from the gross domestic product at market prices.
Income from land and intangible assets	Includes rent/leasehold fees, concession fees, etc.
Increase (new students admitted)	Within educational statistics, "increase" denotes the number of persons who, during a given period (1 October to 30 September of the following year) enrol for education. A student who changes from one type of education to another type within the same group of education is not included in increase statistics.
Increases / reductions in stocks	In public-finance statistics, this concept primarily denotes purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks, less sales of such stocks.
Increases in stocks	In the national-accounts statistics, this comprises increases in stocks of raw materials and finished goods at production enterprises, wholesale and retail stocks, and increases in the stock of a number of goods on which special information is available, especially stocks, etc., within agriculture and EU intervention stocks in Denmark.
Index adjustment	For mortgage bonds/mortgage-credit bonds, this is carried out by adjusting the outstanding debt on the basis of the semi-annual changes in prices (in per cent) calculated on the basis of the net retail price index published by Statistics Denmark.

Industry	Grouping of employed persons by industry is carried out in accordance with Dansk Branchekode 1993 (DB93), which is based on definitions and groupings used in the 1990 EU industry-grouping code (NACE, rev. 1).
Industry grouping	Is based on DB07, which is the classification generally used by Statistics Denmark.
Industry unit	A group of enterprises within the same industry, owned by a single business unit.
Infant mortality	Number of deaths amongst the 0-1 age group per 1,000 live births.
Input-output	<p>An input-output table describes in detail the production structure in society and the use of goods and services.</p> <p>Subsequently, the table can be seen as a further specification of the three main accounts of the national accounts, namely accounts for goods and services, production and income formation, respectively.</p> <p>Consequently, the input-output tables are an integrated part of the national accounts statistics and are consistent with the national accounts data over each year as well as over time.</p>
Insecticides	Chemicals used to combat insects; used in crop farming.
Installation deficiencies	A dwelling has installation deficiencies if it lacks a toilet, a bath and/or central heating.
Interest and dividends, etc.	In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual nominal rate of interest as well as dividends, etc., less any losses.
Interest income	Within income statistics, "interest income" comprises both private and commercial interest income. The consumption survey includes private interest income only.
Interest payments, etc.	<p>In public-finances statistics, this concept comprises actual, nominal, or face interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rental of land and intangible assets.</p> <p>Losses on issue prices are entered (depreciated) as loans are serviced.</p>
Intermediate consumption	<p>Is calculated as the value of goods and services used in production. Within general government statistics, intermediate consumption is defined as purchase of goods and services for current consumption.</p> <p>This includes expenditure on rent of premises, etc., insurance premiums, and indirect taxes and duties paid by the public sector itself.</p> <p>Moreover, part of the purchases of durable goods for the armed forces (weapon systems) is still considered to be intermediate consumption.</p>
Intermediate consumption	Consumption pertaining to turnover in the form of raw materials, energy products, etc., as well as direct costs pertaining to such purchases, e.g. customs and freight.
Intermediate consumption, etc.	Consumption of goods as well as expenditure on wages/salaries and subcontractors.

IT businesses	IT businesses comprise enterprises/business units which supply products and services within electronics, IT, software, telecommunications, and other areas which are primarily based on information technologies. IT businesses can be divided into four sub-groups, i.e. IT manufacturing, IT wholesale, telecommunications, and IT consultancy services.
Joule	Energy unit (GJ=10 ⁹ joule).
Labour-market status	Labour-market associations are calculated in accordance with ILO definitions. More detailed descriptions of this method are available in Arbejds-marked 1998:21 (Statistiske Efterretninger). The survey of labour-market associations is carried out in week 48 prior to the population survey of 1 January. The labour-market status is determined by initially separating the group of unemployed persons, then separating persons who receive education, early-retirement benefits, pension benefits, transitional-benefit claimants, and persons on leave. All of these persons are classified as being outside the workforce. The remaining group are those who are employed. This method has been modified, so that persons who are receiving education are separated first and placed in the "student" group, regardless of their labour-market status.
Land value	Valuation of land pertaining to a property.
Leasing	"Leasing" means that a leasing company buys a leasing asset upon agreement with the future user of that asset. This asset is then leased - or rented - to the user.
Less developed countries	Less developed countries comprise all countries which are not defined as more developed countries.
Liabilities	Accounting concept which illustrates how the total capital (assets) is financed. The liability known as "equity capital" constitutes a residual between the other liabilities and assets.
Limited company (A/S)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Limited partnership	An enterprise in which one or more general partners are liable for all debts and obligations of the enterprise as in a normal partnership, while the other participants (limited partners) are only liable for a specific amount.
Line service traffic	Denotes maritime traffic carried out by means of fixed routes and regular, scheduled round trips.
Listed bonds in circulation	The value of outstanding bonds (including Treasury notes, Treasury bills, and CMO bonds) which are listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange and registered with the Danish Securities Centre.
Live birth	A child delivered with clear signs of life (i.e. breathing, screaming, or crying) regardless of the duration of pregnancy.
Long-cycle higher education	Comprises both master's programmes and graduate studies as well as PhD degrees. MA education is of 1 to 2 years of education, master's programmes of 2 years and PhD degrees of 3-4 years of education.

Market activity	Is carried out by units with the objective of producing goods and services to be sold in the market or for own use or consumption, usually with a view to achieving profits.
Market prices	Correspond to buyers' prices. In the Danish National Accounts, this concept is only used for total figures (e.g. the gross domestic product at market prices).
Market value	For the net addition of listed bonds, market value is calculated as the gross addition at market price less drawings at par (nominal value) and other disposals at market prices.
Marriage quotient	Number of marriages per 1,000 residents.
Maximum equalisation percentage	Denotes the percentage of total incomes which must be transferred from income recipients with incomes greater than average to income recipients with incomes lower than average in order to achieve completely even distribution.
Mean population	The average number of persons within a specific group (e.g. married women aged 20–24 years) present within the Danish population during a specific period. As of 1989, this equals the population on 1 July (for Denmark and Greenland). For the Faeroe Islands, the previous calculation method is used, i.e. the average of the population numbers at the beginning and end of the year.
Median, the	Within income distribution statistics, the median is the income amount which constitutes the middle value, so that half of all those receiving income have incomes which are less than this amount, while the other half have incomes greater than this amount.
Medium-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of 2 to 4 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Since 2000 it has been possible to pass a professional bachelor's degree following a medium-cycle higher course, which opens up the possibility of attending further education in connection with master's programmes and special graduate studies. Examples of medium-cycle higher education are nurses, school teachers and BSc engineering.
Migration surplus	Net immigration: Immigration less emigration.
Money stock	The money stock comprises notes and coins in circulation outside the banking sector plus demand deposits, deposits subject to notice of withdrawal, and time deposits made in banks by private households, local authorities, and non-financial enterprises.
More developed countries	More developed countries comprise all European countries excluding Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, and Armenia. This group also includes the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Sjøælland.
Mortality	Signifies the frequency (out of 100,000) of deaths during one year from one birthday to the next. Used in life tables.
Mortality rates	Summary: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

	By age: Number of deaths within a given age bracket per 1,000 persons within the relevant age bracket.
Mortgage	Loan on mortgage/security on real property.
Mortgage deed	A document which stipulates the size and terms of loans against a mortgage in real property.
Mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor	Is a mortgage deed issued by the mortgage holder to himself with a view to pledging it as security for a loan.
Mortgage deed registered to the seller	A mortgage deed with the seller as creditor and the buyer of real property as debtor.
Mortgage-credit bonds	Bonds issued by the mortgage-credit institutions: BRF-Kredit A/S (BRF), Danske Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab (DK), Landsbankernes Reallånefond (LRF), Nykredit A/S (N), Realkredit Danmark A/S (D), TOTALKREDIT Realkreditfond (TK), Unikredit Realkreditaktieselskab (UK), FIH Realkredit (FIH), and Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).
Multi-family building/ multi-storey building	Normally a building with two or more flats (rented or owner-occupied) which serve as dwellings.
Municipalities, counties and regions	<p>Until 1 January 2007, Denmark was divided into 271 municipalities; 268 of these constituting 13 separate counties. Bornholm, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg are not included in the normal division by county. Christiansø is not included in the general division of municipalities and is administered by the Ministry of Defence instead.</p> <p>From 1 January 2007, Denmark is divided into 98 municipalities and 5 regions.</p>
Mutual insurance companies	Associations of the insured.
National Church, the	According to the Danish constitution, the National Church is the evangelical-Lutheran protestant church. Membership is achieved through baptism.
National health insurance schemes	<p>Schemes which ensure that all Danish residents have access to treatment and health-services, regardless of health, age, and income.</p> <p>Regardless of income, those insured can choose between Group 1, which features free treatment by specified doctors, and Group 2, which offers treatment by doctors outside of the group specified in Group 1 at reduced fees.</p>
Naturalisation	Acquisition of Danish citizenship.
Net price index	The net price index is calculated on the basis of the prices paid by consumers for goods and services which form part of private consumption, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies. The weights used are based on the classification of private consumption in Denmark used in the national accounts, used in conjunction with information from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). From January 2001 the classification of household goods and services is based on the international classification COICOP (Classification of

	Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Net reproduction rate	Number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
New buildings completed	Buildings which have been authorised for use, temporarily authorised for use, or where the completion of the building has been ascertained regardless of any authorisation for use.
NH₄	NH ₄ is the chemical designation for ammonium. Ammonium is created in various ways, e.g. when farmers spread liquid manure, which contains ammonia, on their land. Ammonium is dispersed and transported by the wind, and the nitrogen contents of ammonium contribute to acidification processes.
Nitrate	Nitrate is a type of nutritive salt which contributes to algae growth and acidification in the aquatic environment.
Nitric oxides	Compounds of nitrogen and oxygen (NO and NO ₂) created through incineration processes. Nitric oxides are dangerous to health at high concentrations, and in the atmosphere may be converted into nitric acid, which increases the acidity of precipitation and contributes to algae growth.
Non-market activity	Such activity is characterised by being carried out by the public sector, by organisations and associations, or by private households with a view to »own« consumption.
Non-western countries	Non-western countries comprise all countries which are not defined as western countries.
Normal working hours	Normal working hours denote the usual weekly working hours, including any normal overtime.
NO_x	NO _x is a designation for nitric oxides, which are chemical compounds between a nitrogen atom and one or more oxygen atoms. Nitric oxides are spread by the wind and contribute to acidification of the environment.
Nuisance bonuses	Overtime bonuses, shift-work bonuses and various forms of bonus for dirty work.
Occupational accident	A sudden incident or case of poisoning at the workplace which causes the person involved in the accident to be unable to work for at least one more day than the day of the accident.
Occupational disorder	Any disease which is, or is assumed to be, caused by impacts from the working environment.
Official prices for regulation of farm rents	Called "kapitelstakster" in Danish, this concept denotes average producer prices generated from sales of barley and wheat from the onset of harvesting to the end of December of the harvest year. These official prices are calculated by Statistics Denmark and are mainly used in connection with tenancy contracts.

Old-age pension	A social-security pension for all persons over the age of 64 (before 2006: 66) who meet specific requirements on Danish citizenship and period of residence.
Ordinary free trade	Property sales except from family sales, forced sales, etc.
Other current transfers	Come from other domestic sectors, the EU, and other countries.
Other current transfers to and from abroad	Comprise unilateral transactions between other countries and general government institutions, companies, or individuals with Denmark as their country of residence. A few items which are treated as exports/imports of services in balance-of-payments statistics are also included in this group.
Other owner	Comprises state institutions, local-authority institutions, and associations.
Other services	Within the balance of payments, this denotes a series of transactions which involve a duration of time, such as transport by land and air, insurance, and licenses.
Owner	Within business statistics, "owners" comprise liable owners whose main activity/employment concerns the enterprise owned by them. This category includes assisting spouses.
Partnership	A firm with two or more participants who have entered into an agreement on operating a business together. The participants - partners - are fully liable to the company's creditors.
Passenger kilometre	Unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.
Passenger-transport work	Is measured in passenger kilometres.
Persons without employment	See <i>Unemployed</i> .
Pesticides	Chemical products used to combat undesirable biological activity, such as insects, weeds, and fungi.
Population growth increase	Live births and immigration less deaths and emigration.
Population increase	Birth surplus or natural growth (number of live births less the number of deaths) + net migration (immigration less emigration).
Price adjustments, securities	Changes in the value of shares, mortgage-credit bonds, and mortgage bonds due to changes in interest rates since the last adjustments.
Price level indices	Price level indices are ratios of PPPs (purchasing power parities) to exchange rates. They provide a measure of real differences in price levels between countries. The EU price surveys indicate price level index in each country relative to the average of the EU. If a country has a price index higher than 100, it means that prices in that country are higher than the EU average and vice versa.

Price relationship	The relationship between two prices. This is used to elucidate changes in the relationship between the price of a product and means of production which are important to the production of this product.
Primary income	Comprises salaries, wages, etc., including contributions to pension schemes administered by employers and net profits from self-employment. Business interest payable and interest expenditure is not included in the calculation of profits from enterprises, which is one of the reasons why it is not possible to carry out direct comparisons between the primary incomes of self-employed persons and employees.
Principal public services	In principle, this main group consists of activities which are public by nature, i.e. activities which cannot be carried out by private individuals or enterprises. It includes the legislative branch, local authorities, local and general enforcement agencies, general financial policies and agencies pertaining thereto, general public personnel policies, centralised purchasing and sales, international relations, police activity, and defence activity. All of these activities must be considered indispensable to any organised society.
Private course organisers	Comprises course activity within the private sector, e.g. private training enterprises, employee and employer organisations, administration schools and a number of independent institutions.
Private consumption expenditure	Comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure of households and consumption within the group "Associations, organisations, etc." which comprises the final use of non-market production in private consumption-oriented, non-profit institutions.
Private limited company (ApS)	Is a commercial company where all capital investors (shareholders) are liable for their investment only.
Probation and prisons	The Department for Prisons and Probation is in charge of operating open and closed institutions, prisons, etc.
Production taxes	Comprises taxes/duties on products and other production taxes. The main elements of the latter group are property taxes and weight duties on motor vehicles which are used in production.
Property value	Up until 1996, the value of real property (land and buildings) was normally determined by means of valuations carried out every four years and annual adjustments. As of 1998, values are determined by means of annual adjustments. The property value comprises land value and building value.
Provisions	Liabilities, the size or date of maturity are not known with certainty, e.g. deferred taxes and pension liabilities.
Public consumption expenditure	Within public finances, this constitutes an expenditure item and is obtained in the following way: <i>Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</i> <i>= Gross domestic product at factor cost</i> <i>Gross domestic product at factor cost + intermediate consumption = pro-</i>

duction

Production + social benefits in kind – sales of goods and services

= Public consumption expenditure

Public consumption expenditure (or consumption) comprises actual operating activities carried out within the general-government sector.

More than half of total public consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific recipients: persons or households.

The remainder constitutes collective public consumption.

Public course organisers

Comprise state-subsidised public institutions for adult and supplementary education.

Public expenditure on culture

Public expenditure on culture comprises net current expenditure under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the allocation of funds generated by the Danish Football Pools Company for cultural purposes. This concept also comprises net current expenditure on culture at local authorities and counties.

Public libraries

According to the Library Act, all municipalities are under an obligation to maintain - alone or jointly - a public library where books and other materials are made available to adults and children free of charge.

Public quasi corporations

Public quasi corporations have their accounts incorporated into central or local government accounts. The general government sector fully controls these companies, including all legal obligations and covers the operating deficits of the company or receives the operating profits of the company. This implies that these companies are only included in the statistics for the general government with regard to their profits or deficits. However, the general government's coverage of capital expenditure on, e.g. acquisition of new fixed assets does not appear from the statistics as the general government acquires in a statistical sense ownership certificates. Examples of quasi corporations are the Danish national railroads, municipal utility enterprises and part of the refuse-collection sector.

The following preconditions apply to a public quasi corporation:

The accounts are integrated into central or local government accounts.

Production is determined by the market, is manufactured on a large scale and is primarily sold to the private sector, i.e. revenue from sales constitutes 50 per cent or more of the current expenditure.

The corporations are run commercially.

Public roads

Roads which fall within the auspices of local authorities, county authorities, or the Danish Road Directorate.

Purchasing power parities

Purchasing power parities – (also called PPP) are price relatives that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same goods or service in different countries.

Purchasing power parities are primarily applied for converting the GDP and

	<p>other national accounts aggregates into internationally comparable aggregates. When purchasing power parities are applied for conversions into a common currency, differences in price levels are taken into account.</p> <p>However, when conversions are made on the basis of exchange rates, differences in price levels are not taken fully into account. In addition to this, purchasing power parities are also applied for calculation of the price levels in countries that are compared.</p>
Pure nutrients	Fertiliser consumption: contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) in various types of fertiliser.
Quantity index	The quantity index illustrates the quantitative changes in imports and exports
Quartile (lower and upper)	<p>The lower quartile of an income breakdown is the amount which separates income recipients in two groups: one group numbering 25 per cent of the total group with incomes lower than the quartile, and a group numbering 75 per cent of the total group with incomes greater than this lower quartile.</p> <p>Conversely, the upper quartile separates the total group of income recipients into one group numbering 75 per cent with incomes lower than the upper quartile and one group numbering 25 per cent with incomes greater than this upper quartile.</p>
Quartile breakdown	When income recipients have been divided in accordance with income sizes, the proportion of total income accounted for by each quarter group of all income recipients is calculated.
Quotients	<p>Quotients within population statistics:</p> <p><i>Age specific:</i> Number of live births per year born to mothers within a given age group per 1,000 women within the relevant age group.</p> <p>The quotients within the five-year age groups are calculated as simple averages of the quotients for individual one-year age groups of women within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years), thus removing the effects of shifts from year to year in the age distribution of women within individual five-year groups.</p> <p><i>General:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 women within their reproductive period, i.e. aged 15-49 years.</p> <p><i>Summary:</i> Number of live births per 1,000 residents.</p>
Raw material price index	Is a sub-index of the wholesale-price index which illustrates trends in prices relating to imported, unprocessed raw materials and fuels.
Real property	Independently registered property, consisting of land and buildings.
Real-property valuation	The main regulation of this Act stipulates that such valuation shall extend to all real property in Denmark.
Recidivism	<p>Recidivism is defined in the following way in Statistic Denmark's publications :</p> <p>New crimes committed within two years after:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. releasing after the serving of a sentence and/or

2. imposing of an unsuspended sentence which is served during remand custody and/or
3. ceasing/repealing of preventive measures and/or
4. imposing of a conviction excluding unsuspended sentences

Recognised religious denominations	Religious denominations which are outside of the National Church, but whose religious ceremonies have legal validity, as well as religious denominations outside of the National Church which have legal authority to conduct marriage ceremonies.
Recycling	"Recycling" comprises reuse of waste in its original form and waste recovery; e.g. recycling of used bottles after rinsing and cleansing.
Refugees	Persons who have been granted residence permits in accordance with the regulations under the Aliens Act which pertain to refugees. This group also includes persons who have been granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.
Regional archives	The National Archives receives materials from the central offices of the central government, while the four regional archives receives materials from local offices as well as from local government.
Registered ships	Privately or publicly owned ships of at least 20 GT, except ships owned by the naval forces.
Registered partnership	Registered partnership denotes marriage-like relations between two persons of the same sex.
Reinsurance company	A company in which insurance companies can spread the risks involved in their insurance company by reinsuring their insurance contracts.
Remuneration	The concept remuneration is the concept that is the nearest to what is understood by most employees to be hourly earnings.
Rent	The amount which may be legally claimed from tenants. Rent does not include heating contributions, just as any rent subsidies have not been deducted.
Rent subsidies	Denote subsidies for housing expenses which may be granted upon application, depending on household composition, income, and housing. Rent subsidies may be granted to tenants in leased accommodation and to communal dwellings where the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas pensioners' rent subsidies may be granted to recipients of social pension benefits who live in leased accommodation, co-operative dwellings, owner-occupied dwellings, or communal dwellings.
Reported violations	A violation which has been reported to the police or which has come to the knowledge of the police in other ways.
Reproduction rate	Net: the number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproduction period of their lives (ages 15-49) if they were to give birth and die in accordance with given levels of fertility and mortality.
Research libraries	All libraries which are mainly financed through public-sector funding and which are not public libraries or school libraries, nor associated with the

	public-library sector.
Residential or commercial units	A residential unit or a commercial unit within a building is defined as a room or several interconnected rooms with other, associated rooms which are used as a residence or for commercial purposes, possibly for both. A separate access point is required: from street level, through a garden, or via common hallways or stairs. It is vital that the unit in question can be considered an independent address in accordance with the above requirements on independent access.
Salaried employees	Employees with a fixed monthly salary.
Sales of goods and services	Invoiced sales of goods and services manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
Sales of own products	Invoiced sales of goods manufactured, processed, or assembled by the relevant enterprise, as well as goods which the enterprise has let others manufacture from materials supplied by them.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights within the IMF. SDRs constitute an international method of payment and can be used for payments internally between central banks and between central banks and the IMF.
Sea transport	A category within statistics on the balance of payments. Earnings from sea transport are partly from Danish shipping companies' ships engaged in international transport, less carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, and partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, shipbrokers, etc. Expenditure on sea transport includes Danish shipping agencies' expenditure at foreign ports and expenditure on sea transport/freight on imports carried by foreign shipping companies.
Share-price index	Is used to assess general trends within the share market. The share-price index shows value changes in capital placed in a share portfolio which reflects the overall composition of listed shares.
Short-cycle higher education	Comprises courses of up to 2 years of education after upper secondary school education or vocational upper secondary school. Examples of short-cycle higher education are real estate agents, computer specialists and policemen.
Simple detention	Also known as lenient imprisonment: deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights in comparison to those serving a sentence of imprisonment.
Single-family houses	Comprise farmhouses and detached, undetached, or semi-detached one-family houses.
Singles	An adult person who does not form part of a couple. A single person under the age of 25 years must not be a child living at home. See "Child living at home". The family tables used in income statistics also include children who do not live with their parents and who were 15 years or more at the end of the year in the "singles" group.
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification, prepared by the UN.

SO₂	See <i>Sulphur dioxide</i>
Social and health services	This main group comprises various services aimed at individuals and offered to households and private individuals. Social and health services include education, national health services, social security, various welfare services, housing and local environments, and cultural, recreational, and religious services.
Social assistance for children and youths	Social assistance under the Social Services Act for children and young people in special-needs families. This includes relocation of the child with or without consent from its parents as well as certain preventive measures
Social benefits in kind	This concept includes health-insurance services and aids which the general government sector purchases on the market and allocates to households in the form of full or partial payment to market producers for supplying specific products to households.
Socio-economic status	Breakdown of the population in accordance with labour-market attachment, i.e. classification into the following categories: self-employed, assisting spouses, employees, unemployed persons, persons temporarily outside the labour force (leave from unemployment and various labour-market measures which do not involve wages), retirement, pensioners, and others outside the labour force (cash-benefit claimants who are not available to the labour market, students, children, young adults, etc.). Employees may be allocated into sub-groups in accordance with skill levels. These skill levels may have been obtained through formal education or through training and hands-on practice.
Special legislation, offences against	Offences which do not fall within the scope of the Danish Penal Code, e.g. offences against the Road Traffic Act, the Euphoriants Act, the Firearms Act, and legislation on taxation.
Standard contribution margin	The standard contribution margin of an activity equals the standard production value less the standard size of the variable costs/expenditure directly linked to this activity.
State-subsidised theatres	In addition to the Royal Theatre and the regional theatres, this group comprises the theatres which are subsidised by the Danish Theatrical Council in accordance with the Act on theatrical enterprises.
Subsidies	Comprise all current transfers from the public sector to enterprises which carry out production for the market. The total subsidies are distributed to quasi-government operations and private enterprises. These subsidies are divided into product subsidies, i.e. subsidies which are awarded in proportion with the goods produced, and other production subsidies. It should be mentioned that compensation for operating losses in quasi-government corporations are classified as product subsidies.
Suckling cows	Cows which are normally not used for milk production, but which are used for suckling calves instead. Cows kept for suckling are used when breeding cattle for meat production.
Sulphur dioxide	Is a toxic gas created as a by-product from incineration of e.g. coal and oil. Sulphur dioxide is spread by the wind and contributes to acidification of the

	environment.
Supplementary pension	Is granted to employees and self-employed persons aged 60-64 years (before 2006: 16-66) where certain conditions on period of residence in Denmark and working conditions are met. Working hours must be reduced to 12-30 hours per week. Supplementary pensions are calculated on the basis of daily-benefit rates and cannot exceed 82 per cent of the income lost as a result of the reduction in working hours.
Supply	Manufacturing sales of own production plus imports minus exports.
Suspended dust particles	Denotes particles which are capable of remaining suspended in air. In certain situations, suspended dust particles are defined as particles with diameters of less than 10 µm. In other cases, such particles are defined as particles created/collected in connection with specific procedures and may include particles larger than 10 µm.
Suspended imprisonment	Is a conviction whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person in question within a period of probation commits new criminal offences or violates terms stipulated by the court.
Taxation assessment	An "estimate" is a taxation unit where one person constitutes one estimate and one person, whereas a married couple constitutes one estimate and two persons. The reason that married couples constitute only one estimate is that married couples are subject to joint taxation in Greenland; i.e. married couples file only one income tax return. The taxable income is calculated as the annual income, i.e. the total number of taxable days divided by 365.
Taxes and duties	In the statistics on public finances, taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the central government without any link between payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties may be broken down by type of tax and national account group. Placing taxes and duties in different parts of the national accounts constitutes an attempt to illustrate the manner in which different taxes and duties affect the national economy. Taxes and duties are divided into production and import taxes, current income and property taxes, capital taxes, fines, compulsory fees, and compulsory contributions to social-security schemes. When classifying taxes and duties according to type, only the tax base is taken into account.
Terms of trade	Are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports, expressed in per cent.
Time charter	Income from rental of ships.
Tonnage	Denotes ship capacity. One measurement used for tonnage is the gross tonnage.
Tonne kilometres	Unit of transport; i.e. one tonne of goods carried one kilometre.
Total fertility rate	Number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15 through 49), if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.
Total income	The data featured in the consumption survey is obtained through comparisons of various sources of data. As a result, it has been possible to present

broader income concepts in this survey than those featured in the general income statistics based on registered information. Thus, the total income statistics of the consumption survey also include income from moonlighting, various winnings, etc. Any enterprise expenditure has been deducted from the incomes of self-employed persons.

Trade balance	The value of exports less the value of imports
Trade journals	Periodical publications mainly aimed at target groups with common interests in terms of industry or finances, etc. These publications are funded by membership fees, subscriptions, and possibly advertising.
Trade unions	Associations of employees and unemployed persons who share the same profession/education and/or the same type of work. The objective of these associations is to promote their members' common interests. Most employees' vocational organisations are members of a main organisation (e.g. LO - the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, FTF - the Danish Confederation of Salaried and Civil Servants' Organisations, or AC - the Danish Confederation of Professional Associations), while a minor number of employee organisations are independent from the main organisations.
Traffic accidents	<p>Accidents occurring on a public road, square, etc., in connection with traffic where at least one of the parties involved in the accident was driving a vehicle.</p> <p>As regards casualties, traffic-accident statistics include all deaths caused by traffic accidents which occur within 30 days of the accident. The statistics on injuries include all other persons injured in traffic accidents according to police information</p>
Traffic performance	Number of kilometres travelled
Train kilometres	Unit of transport, i.e. one train transported one kilometre.
Tramp trade	Denotes maritime traffic with ships which are not used for line service
Transfer income	Includes cash benefits under the Act on active social policies, etc., unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, public pension benefits, early retirement benefits, leave benefits, student grants, etc. Income in the form of interest is not included in the scope of transfer income.
Transit/transfer air traffic	Denotes intermediate landings. Transit indicates that the journey continues on the same plane. Transfer indicates a change of aircraft.
Transport performance	A calculation measured in tonne-km of the goods transported by Danish lorries. It takes into account the weight of the goods and the kilometres transported. One tonne-kilometer equals one tonne goods transported one kilometre.
Travel	Within statistics on the balance of payments, "travel" denotes earnings from non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark, and costs from Danish residents travelling or staying abroad, as well as income and expenditure from cross-border shopping.
Treasury bills	Securities issued by the central government with a maturity of 3 or 6 months. Treasury bills have no nominal interest rate; however, the effective

	interest rate is calculated as the difference between the price at the time of purchase and the principal amount. Treasury bills are mainly sold to banks.
Treasury notes	Central-government securities with a maturity of less than two years.
Turnover	Income generated from sales of products and services which concern the main activities of an enterprise. Turnover has been calculated less any discounts and does not include taxes, etc., which are directly associated with sales. This concept also includes work which has been carried out at one's own expense and booked as assets, e.g. construction of own machines.
Turnover, etc.	Turnover and other income from operation.
Type of farming	Within agricultural statistics, the production systems of farms are characterised by the proportions of various types of farming within the total standard contribution margin of the relevant farm.
Type of ownership	Enterprises with limited liability, etc.: limited company (A/S), private limited company (ApS), limited partnership (AmbA). Enterprises with unlimited liability: sole proprietorships, other types of partnerships. Other owners include the State, local authorities, funds, associations, and independent institutions.
Unclassified functions, expenditure by	Within public finances, this main group mainly includes interest payments and other costs related to general government debt. Payment of interest on debt is a sign that previous expenditure has been financed by taking out loans, rather than by means of current taxes. Such expenditure is not connected to current activities, and thus cannot be classified as belonging within any one particular function.
Unemployed	<p>A person is classified as being unemployed if, during the reference period, they do not have a job but are available to the labour market and are actively looking for employment. The statistics of registered unemployed (CRAM) are, as far as possible, prepared in accordance with this definition.</p> <p>Within CRAM, individual unemployment is calculated on the basis of the number of hours of unemployment during the week, whereas the number of unemployed persons within RAS is calculated as those persons who were fully unemployed during the last week of November according to CRAM.</p> <p>The concepts "persons having experienced unemployment" and "average number of unemployed" are examples of some of the central concepts used.</p>
Unemployment insurance fund	<p>An association, recognised by the Danish State, of wage-earning/salaried employees or of self-employed persons who have formed an association with the purpose of securing financial aid in the event of unemployment.</p> <p>In order to be state-authorized, such funds must meet a number of requirements; e.g., since 1 January 1985 such funds must have at least 5,000 members, a fact which has entailed a number of mergers of smaller funds, etc.</p>
Unemployment rates in per cent	Unemployment rates in per cent are calculated for the group of persons who are members of an unemployment insurance fund and for the total group of registered unemployed persons, i.e. unemployed insured persons plus unemployed uninsured persons. Both calculations are carried out for the 16-64 age (before 2006: 16-66) bracket and do not include persons receiving early-

retirement benefits or transitional benefits.

The unemployment rate in per cent for registered unemployed persons is calculated by comparing the average number of unemployed persons to the workforce (RAS).

The unemployment rate in per cent for insured persons is calculated by dividing the average number of unemployed insured persons at the end of the period with the number of insured persons at the end of the period.

Unit-value index, the	Indicates changes in the price of imported and exported goods.
Urban area	An urban area comprises at least 200 inhabitants in a built-up area with distances of no more than 200 m between houses unless such distances are caused by public areas/facilities, sports venues, business facilities, etc.
User	Within agricultural statistics, the "user" of an agricultural holding denotes the person in whose name and at whose expense the relevant holding is run.
Value	Value is calculated for each commodity classification as invoiced sales ex factory, excluding VAT.
Vehicle kilometre	One vehicle moved one kilometre.
Vehicle stock	Comprises all vehicles which bear number plates (active vehicles) at the time of calculation.
Vocational education and training	Comprises vocational basic courses and practical training and main courses. These courses provide participants with vocational qualifications, this does not, however, apply to the basic course alone. Examples of vocational education and training are bricklayers, carpenters and electricians. The courses are divided into practical training at the workplace and school attendance.
Voluntary contribution to social security schemes	Signifies contributions which entitle contributors to receive public social security benefits. The voluntary aspect denotes that these contributions fall outside the scope of taxation. Voluntary schemes include contributions to voluntary unemployment insurance, etc., and voluntary contributions to the labour-market supplementary pension scheme (ATP). Such contributions are mainly made by self-employed individuals who have joined this scheme of their own volition.
Vocational upper secondary school	Provides students with qualifications for further education and higher commercial examination (hhx) and higher technical examination (htx).

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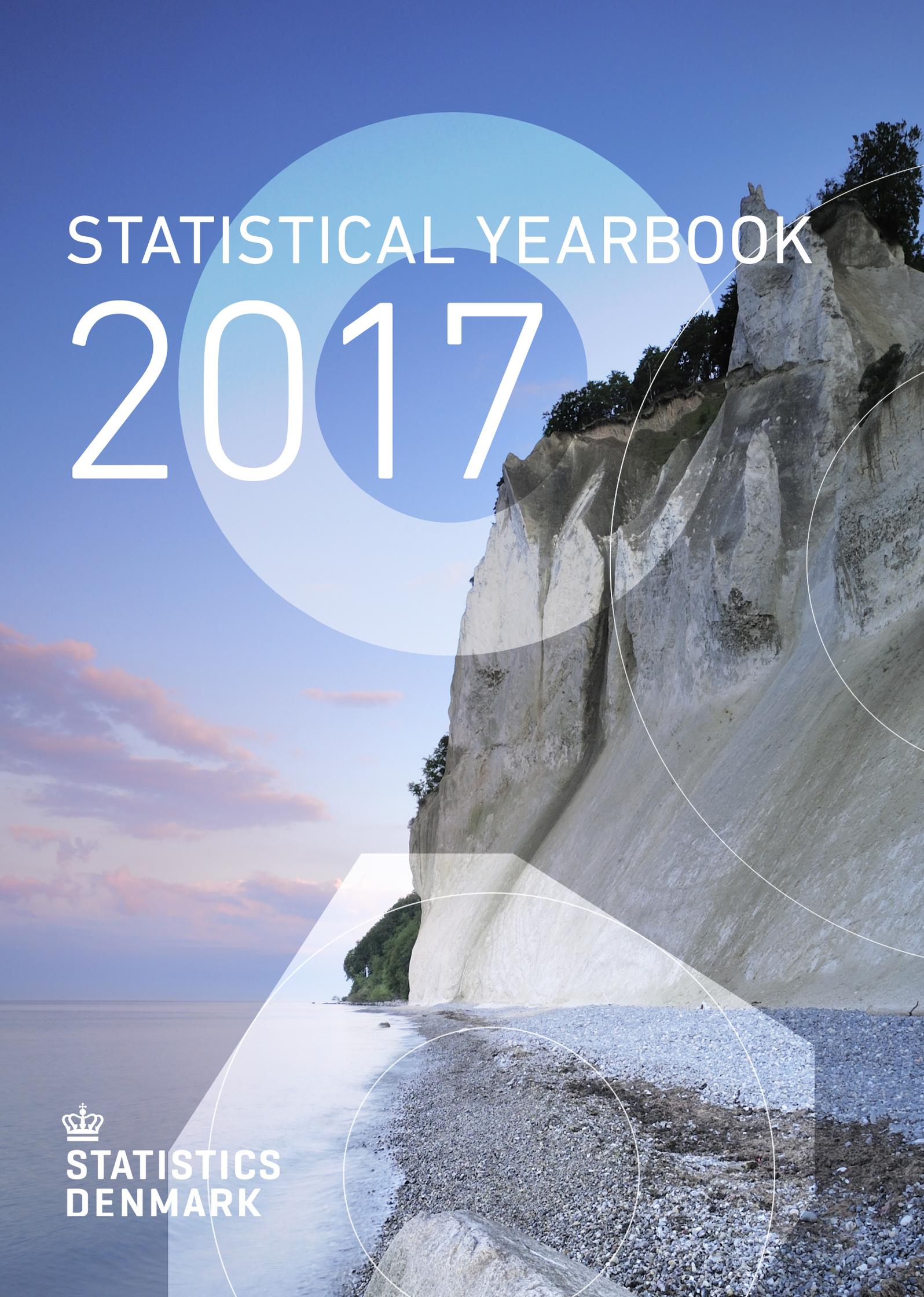
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