

General economic statistics

1

The Danish business structure

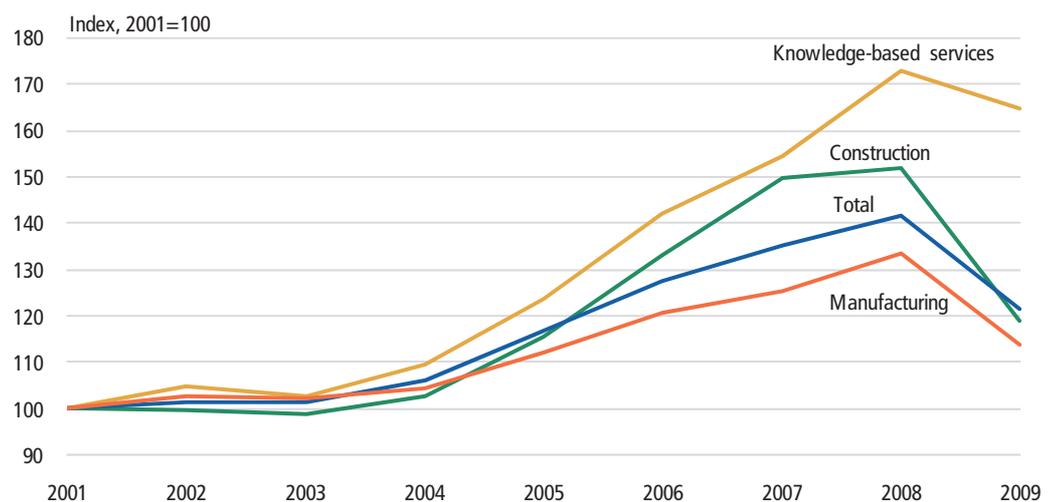
Continued importance of service sector

The Danish business structure has experienced comprehensive changes in recent decades. Denmark has gone from an agricultural and industrial society to a society where services are the dominant activity.

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 2001-2009. The total growth in the business turnover is 42 per cent until 2008, and consequently decreased to a level of 22 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. The business turnover in all the industries shown increased until 2008 and consequently decreased, but there are great differences from one industry to another. Business services have increased by 73 per cent in the period until 2008, but have fallen to the level of 65 per cent above the 2001 level in 2009. Construction experienced a considerable growth of 50 per cent in turnover until 2007 followed by a marked slowdown in 2008. In 2009, construction saw a major fall in turnover to a level of 18 per cent above the 2001 level.

Figure 1 Development in total turnover. Selected industries



Note: The turnover figures are in current prices.

Enterprises and workplaces

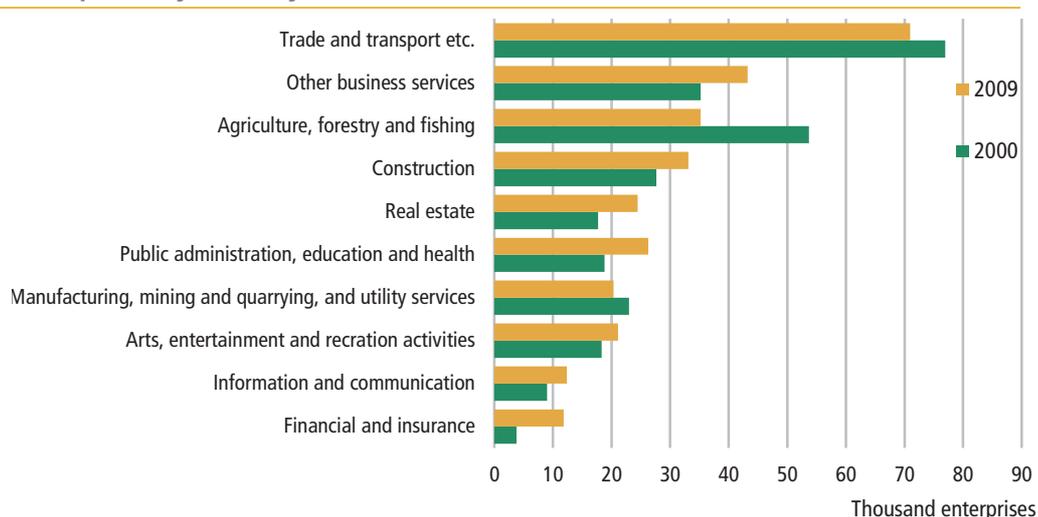
Business structures are described by using two business levels: Enterprises and workplaces. The enterprise is the superior level, which is legally and financially responsible for the operation of the enterprise.

A workplace is an organizationally delimited part of an enterprise at a given address, which produces one – or 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

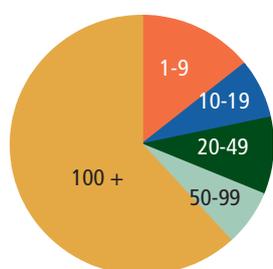
There are more than 299,000,248 enterprises in Denmark engaged in a real activity. Trade and transport account for most of these enterprises (24 per cent) as well as Business services (14 per cent), while 12 per cent of the enterprises have their main activity in agriculture, forestry and fishing. 7 per cent have their main activity in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Figure 2 Enterprises by industry



www.statbank.dk/gf5

Figure 3 Number of full-time equivalent employees by enterprise size. 2009



www.statbank.dk/gf3

Financial and insurance sector accounts for the largest enterprises

The Danish business structure is characterized by many small enterprises with less than 10 full-time employees (92 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 private industry with the largest concentration is financial and insurance where 81 per cent are employed in the largest enterprises, while this group accounts for only 5 per cent of the full-time employees in agriculture, in forestry and fishing.

Turnover and exports

Danish enterprises had a total turnover of DKK 2,983 billion in 2009. Of this amount, exported goods and services accounted for DKK 699 billion. The remaining goods and services were sold in Denmark.

Enterprises in manufacturing account directly for 42 per cent of all sales of goods and services abroad. Processed goods from agriculture and fishing account for a considerable part of manufacturing exports.

This fact and the circumstance that unprocessed goods from these primary sectors are exported through trading enterprises is the reason why exports directly from agriculture, fishing and mining and quarrying are very limited (DKK 3,785 million).

Construction is primarily oriented towards the domestic sector, as exports account for only about 1 per cent of total turnover.

Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark

Foreign-owned enterprises account for 20 per cent of total employment though they make up only 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises in the private sector in Denmark in 2009.

The 3,600 enterprises had 278,000 employees (given as full-time employees) and had a turnover of DKK 670 billion – corresponding to 23 per cent of the total turnover in the private sector.

The information and communication and the trade and transport etc. sector are with 45 and 23 per cent, respectively, the industries with the largest shares of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

The construction sector (6 per cent) is the sector with the smallest share of employees employed in foreign-owned enterprises.

Enterprises owned by foreigners are, on average, far larger than enterprises owned by Danes. On average, there were 78 employees per enterprise in foreign-owned enterprises in 2009, while there were four employees per enterprise in Danish-owned enterprises.

Figure 4 Foreign and Danish owned enterprises by share of employees. 2009

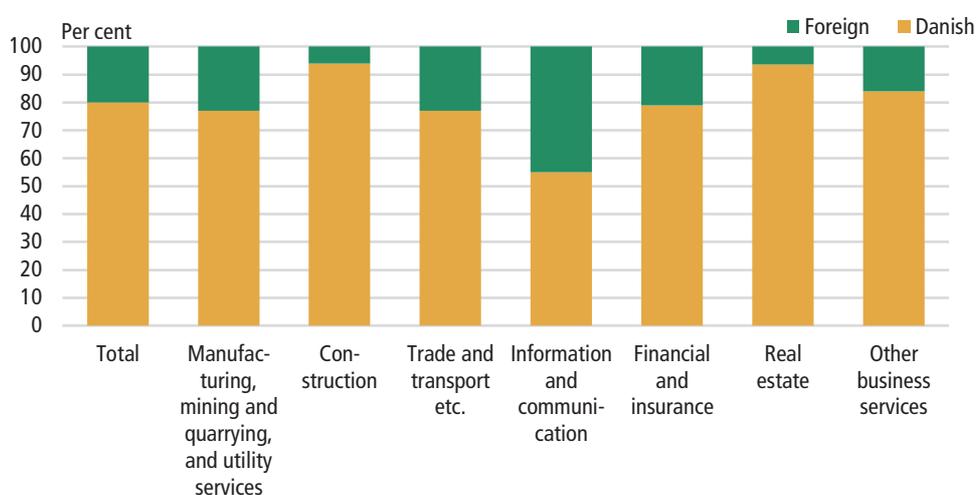
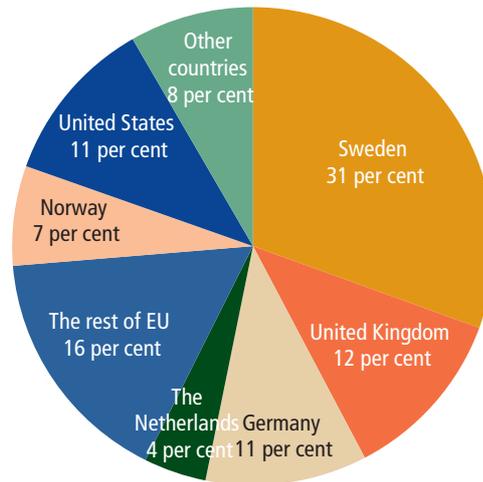


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74 per cent of the employees in the foreign-owned enterprises work in enterprises owned by other EU countries. Sweden and United Kingdom account for the largest shares of ownership, and enterprises owned from these two countries account for 31 and 12 per cent, respectively, of the total employees in foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark.

Figure 5 Foreign-owned enterprises by share of total turnover. 2009

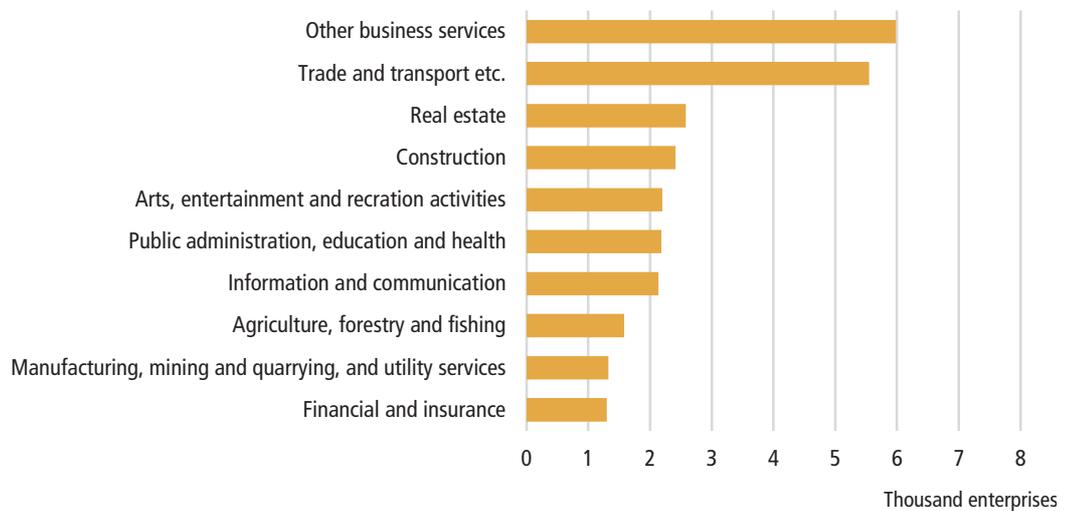


Decrease in the number of new enterprises

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 2009, almost 27,400 new enterprises were established, while the number in 2008 was just under 36,700. Of these, 22 per cent were in other business services, while only 4 per cent of the new enterprises were in manufacturing.

Figure 6 New enterprises by industry. 2009



www.statbank.dk/demo4

The new companies are vulnerable in their first years of existence. 29 per cent of the new established companies in 2008 were no longer active in 2009. Almost half of the new companies established in 2005 had survived to 2009 (44 pct.).

In 2009 more enterprises closed down than were established. In total 40.573 enterprises closed down in 2009. The final total will be somewhat lower since enterprises restarting in 2010 are not yet known and hence cannot be subtracted.

2

Value added

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 2009, 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 (45 per cent) and real estate (57 per cent) had a high ranking, while trade and transport was below average (15 and 16 per cent, respectively).

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.

Figure 7 Enterprise results. Selected industries. 2009

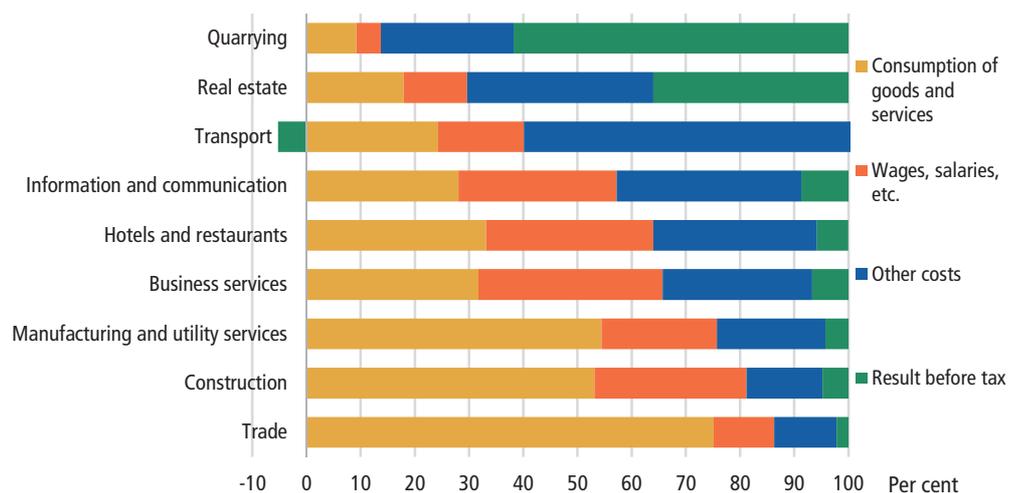


Table 234

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.

3

Workplaces

Most workplaces are small

Denmark has a little more than 283,000 permanent workplaces. Almost half of the workplaces are situated in Jutland, while about 30 per cent are found in the metropolitan area. A little more than 2,8 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 only a little more than 8,600 workplaces in Denmark have 50 or more jobs.

The large workplaces are concentrated around the major cities. About 16 per cent of the workplaces with 100 or more jobs are situated in Copenhagen Municipality.

Figure 8 Workplaces by industry and size. 2009

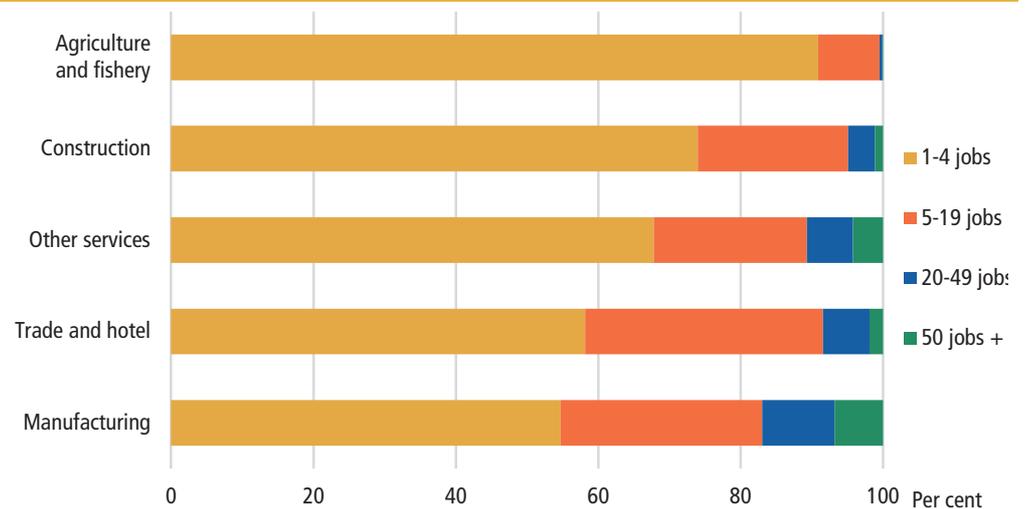


Table 240

Workplaces are very small especially in agriculture and fishing as more than 91 per cent of the workplaces in these industries have fewer than five jobs. Most workplaces comprise only one job, and the person working at such workplaces is usually the owner himself.

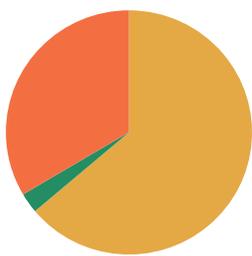
The largest workplaces are found in manufacturing and in services. As regards services, large workplaces are particularly common in public service activities.

One third of all jobs are public sector jobs

A little more than one third of all jobs in Denmark are found in the public sector which comprises general government as well as publicly owned companies.

General government accounts for 33 per cent of all jobs, whereas publicly owned companies account for 3 per cent of all jobs.

The private sector is almost twice the size as almost two thirds of all jobs are in private enterprises.



Private sector, 63.8 per cent
 Public companies, 2.7 per cent
 General government, 33.5 per cent

Table 239

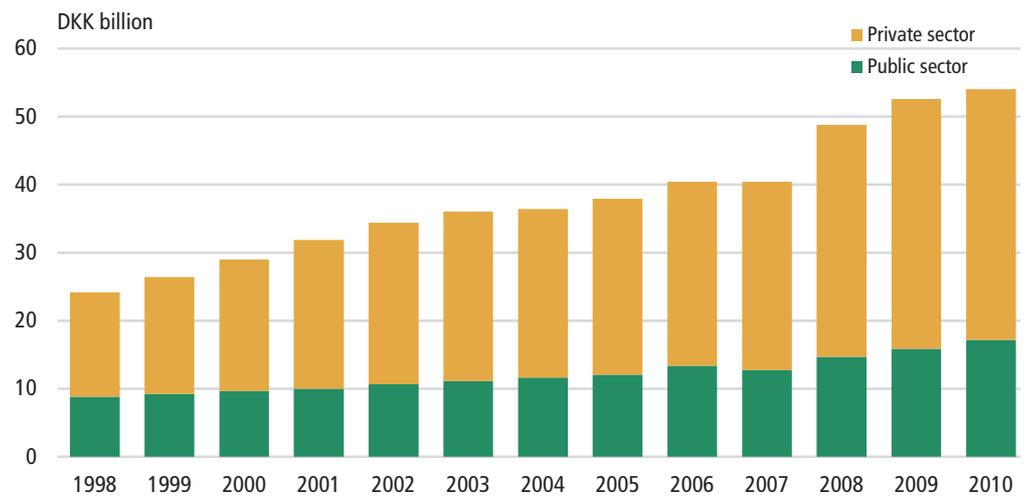
4

Research and development (R&D) and innovation

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.

Figure 10 R&D expenditure of the public and private sector

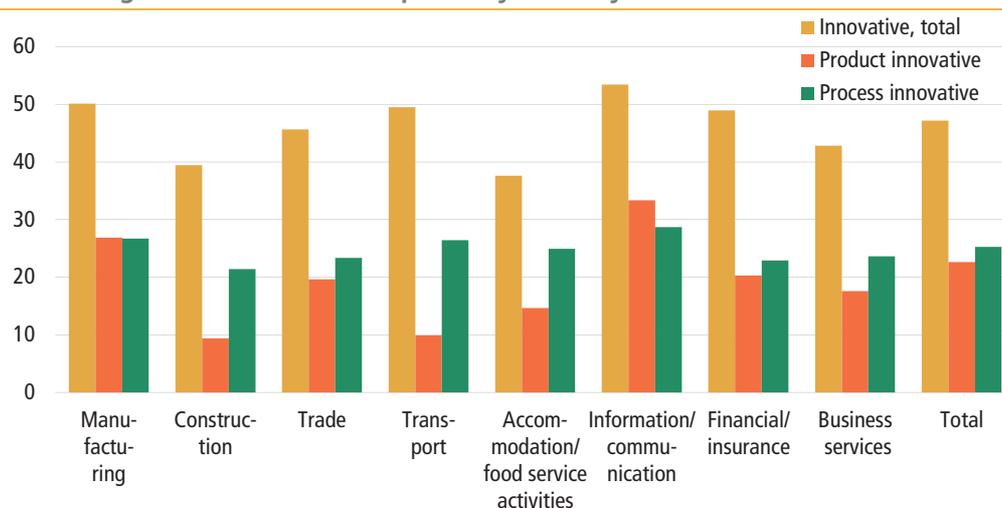
**The private sector contributes with two thirds of total R&D-expenditure**

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 more than doubled in the period 1998-2010 and has been estimated at DKK 54 billion in 2010.

The private sector's share of total R&D expenditure has been approximately two thirds during the period 1998-2010.

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 18.4 billion in 2010. This amount corresponds to 50 per cent of the private sector's expenditure on R&D. Enterprises in business services, e.g. research and development, accounting and architects, accounted for an R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 6,1 billion, which corresponds to 16 per cent of R&D expenditure in the private sector in 2010. Enterprises in information and communication accounted for R&D expenditure amounting to DKK 5.8 billion (16 per cent) and finance and insurance accounted for DKK 4,5 billion or 12 per cent.

Figure 11 Percentage of innovative enterprises by industry. 2008-2010

47 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. 47 per cent of the Danish enterprises have introduced innovations during the period 2008-2010.

Innovative enterprises are found primarily among businesses in information and communication and in manufacturing industry where 53 per cent and 50 per cent respectively, innovated during 2008-2010.

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 transport to a larger degree introduce new production processes. Enterprises in manufacturing industry have the same frequency in product and process innovation.

Total innovation expenditure amounted to DKK 46.2 billion in 2010, of which 36.9 billion was used for own R&D. In addition Danish enterprises purchase of R&D-services amounted to DKK 15.1 billion in 2010.

Table 231 Enterprises by kind of ownership and industry. 2009

	Sole proprietorship	Partner-ship etc.	Public limited company	Private limited company	Founda-tion, society, etc.	Co-operative society, etc.	Public authority	Other owner	Total
Total	153 323	16 173	32 325	74 579	13 912	1 726	254	6 956	299 248
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29 908	3 178	599	1 356	70	22	-	43	35 176
Manufacturing, quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply	6 480	1 234	5 311	4 905	1 638	560	-	221	20 349
Construction	18 242	640	3 383	10 653	15	27	-	175	33 135
Wholesale and retail trade; transport, etc.	35 996	3 177	9 853	20 005	618	619	1	679	70 948
Information and communication	4 921	358	1 970	4 626	292	49	-	172	12 388
Finance and insurance	348	78	2 896	7 745	318	96	1	314	11 796
Letting and sale of real estate	7 092	3 452	3 156	7 987	2 483	45	-	272	24 487
Business activities	23 860	1 586	4 435	12 336	543	132	-	361	43 253
Public administration, education and human health activities	16 241	1 814	247	3 022	2 563	23	237	2 126	26 273
Culture, recreation and other services	10 188	644	442	1 735	5 348	148	15	2 575	21 095
Activity not stated	47	12	33	209	24	5	-	18	348

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf5

Table 232 Enterprises by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2009

	Number of full-time equivalent employees						Total
	0	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	number of enterprises						
Total	159 723	116 335	11 993	7 058	2 196	1 943	299 248
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22 613	12 189	265	94	9	6	35 176
Mining and quarrying	75	91	14	16	4	6	206
Manufacturing	5 745	6 658	1 521	1 182	465	449	16 020
Energy supply	1 205	375	37	24	9	11	1 661
Water supply, waste management and renovation	1 992	360	41	35	13	21	2 462
Construction	16 026	14 304	1 756	802	162	85	33 135
Wholesale and retail trade	15 985	23 586	2 862	1 629	429	304	44 795
Transport	6 057	5 480	681	393	130	126	12 867
Hotels and restaurants	5 577	6 871	520	230	53	35	13 286
Information and communication	7 042	4 308	494	319	112	113	12 388
Finance and insurance	8 133	3 260	120	113	67	103	11 796
Letting and sale of real estate	19 895	4 130	259	143	34	26	24 487
Knowledge service	17 630	9 479	877	471	148	114	28 719
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	8 838	4 612	543	325	126	90	14 534
Public administration, education and human health activities	13	36	19	22	25	176	291
Education	2 330	1 307	431	549	209	134	4 960
Health and social services	10 976	8 555	952	370	111	58	21 022
Culture and recreation	2 083	2 816	231	126	38	26	5 320
Other services, etc.	7 441	7 640	367	215	52	60	15 775
Activity not stated	67	278	3	-	-	-	348

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 233 Employment by full-time equivalent employees and industry. 2009

	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Total
	number of full-time equivalent employees					
Total	310 349	160 582	209 550	151 778	1 343 310	2 175 569
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21 984	3 363	2 638	631	1 405	30 021
Mining and quarrying	283	200	501	352	2 276	3 612
Manufacturing	23 432	20 628	36 463	32 238	172 041	284 802
Energy supply	1 142	517	674	615	7 268	10 216
Water supply, waste management and renovation	939	552	1 127	923	4 946	8 487
Construction	43 022	23 461	23 375	10 732	26 308	126 898
Wholesale and retail trade	72 834	38 377	48 312	29 333	120 085	308 941
Transport	15 547	9 157	11 405	8 828	74 763	119 700
Hotels and restaurants	18 222	6 823	6 718	3 506	8 889	44 158
Information and communication	11 189	6 664	9 650	7 668	53 262	88 433
Finance and insurance	5 401	1 604	3 590	4 606	65 923	81 124
Letting and sale of real estate	9 326	3 501	4 224	2 412	5 692	25 155
Knowledge service	23 539	11 706	13 903	10 339	44 247	103 734
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	12 944	7 272	9 801	8 473	31 042	69 532
Public administration, education and human health activities	160	256	757	1 912	634 688	637 773
Education	3 380	6 222	15 690	14 997	57 285	97 574
Health and social services	23 063	12 287	10 804	7 921	12 717	66 792
Culture and recreation	6 496	3 063	3 839	2 687	6 634	22 719
Other services, etc.	16 993	4 890	6 079	3 605	13 839	45 406
Activity not stated	453	39	0	0	0	492

Note: Comprises the number of full-time equivalent employees in real active enterprises.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 234 New enterprises

	2008	2009
Total	37 197	27 370
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 264	1 584
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	1 714	1 328
Construction	4 105	2 413
Trade and transport etc.	7 323	5 551
Information and communication	2 352	2 136
Financial and insurance	1 054	1 301
Real estate	3 097	2 580
Other business services	7 578	5 981
Public administration, education and health	3 526	2 185
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	3 974	2 199
Activity not stated	210	112

Note: Number of real active enterprises, which means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/demo4

Table 235 Financial information for businesses. 2009

	Turnover	Exports	Result before financial items	Capital formation, net
DKK mio.				
Total	2 983 422	698 542	139 733	131 577
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89 781	3 784	..	..
Mining and quarrying	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	607 978	294 679	26 754	28 737
Energy supply	112 614	11 795	835	7 596
Water supply, waste management and renovation	21 024	2 289	1 220	3 817
Construction	190 320	2 634	9 142	3 363
Wholesale and retail trade	1 066 352	168 914	23 192	11 648
Transport	290 197	148 415	- 9 477	27 523
Hotels and restaurants	43 781	489	2 610	1 664
Information and communication	158 900	15 379	12 723	10 702
Finance and insurance	..	..	..	..
Letting and sale of real estate	61 626	669	23 073	24 101
Knowledge service	156 182	26 518	12 158	3 767
Travel agencies, cleaning activities and other operational service	83 351	5 035	4 138	4 005
Public administration, education and human health activities	..	..	..	..
Education	151	6	..	..
Health and social services	19 003	44	..	..
Culture and recreation	18 744	102	1 682	66
Other services, etc.	13 091	226	421	76
Activity not stated	..	..	..	..

Note: Number of real active enterprises means enterprises where a performance of at least 0.5 full-time equivalent employees has been performed.

www.statbank.dk/gf3

Table 236 Bankruptcies

	2010	2011
Total	6 461	5 468
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65	114
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	441	356
Construction	1 005	774
Trade and transport etc.	1 751	1 607
Wholesale and retail trade	1 143	1 032
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	127	128
Wholesale trade	500	465
Retail trade	516	439
Transportation	298	249
Accommodation and food service activities	310	326
Information and communication	241	211
Financial and insurance	301	299
Real estate	339	287
Other business services	790	632
Public administration, education and health	73	104
Arts, entertainment and other services	145	126
Activity not stated	1 310	958

www.statbank.dk/konk4

Table 237 (page 1 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2009

	Total ¹	Quarrying	Manufacturing and utility services	Construction	Trade
Operating results					
DKK mio.					
Turnover	2 675 669	50 326	611 883	190 320	1 066 352
as percentage of turnover					
Other operating income	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.1
Cost of goods consumed	52.4	8.7	54.3	40.2	75.6
Subcontractors, etc.	2.4	0.5	1.0	13.4	0.2
Wages and salaries, pensions	18.7	4.6	21.6	28.3	11.3
Depreciations	3.5	11.6	4.2	2.4	1.5
Other expenses	19.6	13.0	16.0	11.8	10.3
Result before financial items	4.9	62.1	4.3	4.8	2.2
Financial receipts	4.6	11.0	5.3	1.3	2.2
Financial expenses	4.3	6.8	3.2	1.9	2.0
Extraordinary expenses, net	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Corporation tax	1.4	39.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
Result after corporation tax	3.8	27.4	5.4	3.6	2.2
Balance sheet data					
DKK mio.					
Total assets = total liabilities	3 213 877	85 488	682 246	113 073	620 297
as percentage of assets					
Total assets:					
Fixed assets, total	63.1	73.6	55.3	37.2	44.2
Intangible assets	4.0	0.7	4.7	2.8	2.8
Land and buildings	22.5	1.4	10.1	8.8	8.4
Plant and equipment	6.8	32.8	8.7	5.5	1.0
Other tangibles	5.2	2.8	3.7	14.0	5.6
Financial assets	24.5	35.9	28.1	6.2	26.4
Current assets, total	36.9	26.4	44.7	62.8	55.8
Stocks	6.8	1.3	12.5	6.5	17.7
Trade debtors	9.8	11.5	11.4	26.1	15.4
Other debtors, cash, etc.	20.4	13.6	20.8	30.2	22.7
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	42.1	38.9	44.0	28.9	38.1
Provisions for liabilities	2.5	11.3	2.5	2.9	1.6
Long-term liabilities	20.7	17.7	16.7	10.8	15.7
Current liabilities	34.7	32.1	36.8	57.5	44.6
Capital formation, net					
DKK mio.					
	117 305	4 514	28 871	3 363	11 648
per cent					
Increase from 2008 to 2009					
Turnover	-14.3	-32.6	-13.4	-21.1	-12.6
Result after tax	-29.5	-50.7	-19.8	-34.5	-10.7
Total assets = total liabilities	-5.5	9.4	0.5	-20.5	-4.1
Capital and reserves	-1.0	0.8	6.0	-19.2	0.0
Ratios, average					
Value added (per cent)	26.9	77.8	29.9	35.3	14.9
Gross profit (per cent)	45.2	90.7	44.7	46.3	24.1
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 165	13 749	2 123	1 314	3 251
Wages and salaries per employees (DKK thousand)	401	576	420	384	357
Number of enterprises	201 141	206	16 155	33 135	44 795
Number of persons employed (in full-time units)	1 255 044	3 681	292 686	146 325	331 474
of whom employees (in full-time units)	1 138 320	3 619	285 814	126 803	308 899

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 237 (page 2 of 2) Accounts statistics for enterprises for selected industries. 2009

	Transport ²	Hotels and restaurants	Information and communication	Real estate ³	Business services
Operating results	DKK mio.				
Turnover	259 339	43 781	149 066	61 235	243 367
	as percentage of turnover				
Other operating income	2.1	2.3	3.0	4.7	1.8
Cost of goods consumed	19.9	33.1	24.5	18.2	28.7
Subcontractors. etc.	5.0	0.7	4.3	0.5	3.5
Wages and salaries. pensions	16.2	31.6	30.1	12.3	34.6
Depreciations	5.2	3.9	7.2	8.5	4.2
Other expenses	61.4	27.0	28.0	27.5	23.9
Result before financial items	-5.4	6.0	9.0	37.7	6.9
Financial receipts	6.7	1.5	4.9	28.7	7.3
Financial expenses	4.2	4.0	6.8	55.4	4.6
Extraordinary expenses. net	-0.5	0.0	0.8	6.5	-0.1
Corporation tax	0.1	0.3	1.7	-0.5	1.6
Result after corporation tax	-2.7	3.2	4.7	5.0	8.1
Balance sheet tax	DKK mio.				
Total assets = total liabilities	327 451	46 882	211 805	711 636	415 000
	as percentage of assets				
Total assets:					
Fixed assets. total	75.0	77.7	67.5	85.2	57.5
Intangible assets	0.8	3.2	23.6	0.2	4.8
Land and buildings	3.7	47.6	2.6	75.4	3.6
Plant and equipment	26.3	0.9	8.8	0.2	3.1
Other tangibles	9.8	13.1	5.0	1.4	7.3
Financial assets	34.2	12.9	27.5	8.1	38.8
Current assets. total	25.0	22.3	32.5	14.8	42.5
Stocks	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.6
Trade debtors	10.4	4.2	14.7	0.8	11.7
Other debtors. cash. etc.	17.2	16.8	22.0	12.8	33.0
Total liabilities:					
Capital and reserves	43.1	30.4	37.6	40.7	54.7
Provisions for liabilities	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.6	2.2
Long-term liabilities	24.2	30.1	25.2	32.9	10.8
Current liabilities	30.7	36.5	35.4	23.9	32.3
Capital formation. net	DKK mio.				
	24 602	1 664	10 695	24 101	7 848
	per cent				
Increase from 2008 to 2009					
Turnover	-23.2	-5.5	-2.0	-18.5	-9.8
Result after tax	-131.8	-24.9	-45.0	-129.7	71.8
Total assets = total liabilities	-3.9	10.8	4.4	-18.7	5.6
Capital and reserves	-5.1	29.8	26.5	-22.3	26.4
Ratios. average					
Value added (per cent)	15.7	40.6	45.1	56.9	45.3
Gross profit (per cent)	75.2	66.1	71.2	81.3	67.7
Turnover per person engaged (DKK thousand)	2 582	820	1 734	2 097	1 211
Wages and salaries per employee (DKK thousand)	402	293	494	415	439
Number of enterprises	12 616	13 286	12 232	23 743	44 973
Number of persons employed (in full-time persons)	102 587	54 643	88 551	30 557	204 539
Of whom employees (in full-time persons)	93 219	44 339	82 931	16 565	176 130

² Excluding ports etc. and transport via railways and busses. ³ Excluding non-profit housing associations.

Table 238 Danish and foreign owned enterprises in the private sector

	Danish			Foreign			Total		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
	DKK billion								
Turnover ¹	2 532	2 665	2 310	791	798	670	3 323	3 463	2 980
	number								
Employees	1 239 056	1 260 334	1 117 440	289 660	293 423	278 314	1 528 716	1 553 757	1 395 754
Number of enterprises	294 848	301 292	288 956	3 569	3 778	3 583	298 417	305 070	292 539
Employees per enterprise	4	4	4	81	78	78	5	5	5
	per cent								
Share of turnover ¹	76.2	77.0	77.5	23.8	23.0	22.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of employees	81.1	81.1	80.1	18.9	18.9	19.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of number of enterprises	98.8	98.8	98.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Sales exclude banks and financial intermediation and organisations etc.

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Table 239 Jobs by size of workplace and sector. 2009

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November								Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	Not stated	
	number of jobs								
Total	120 916	196 027	258 110	354 014	484 211	358 985	903 572	135 313	2 811 148
Private sector	119 659	188 770	230 577	270 894	319 873	183 075	437 896	44 019	1 794 763
Public sector, total	1 257	7 257	27 533	83 120	164 338	175 910	465 676	91 294	1 016 385
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	151	700	1 458	3 580	10 512	10 644	47 968	98	75 111
General government, total	1 106	6 557	26 075	79 540	153 826	165 266	417 708	91 196	941 274
Central government	310	2 130	7 207	15 151	31 266	32 903	141 935	2 663	233 565
Social security funds	8	124	220	262	483	717	399	-	2 213
Regions	73	506	1 716	4 662	7 577	9 010	120 304	20	143 868
Municipalities	715	3 797	16 932	59 465	114 500	122 636	155 070	88 513	561 628

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Table 240 Workplaces by size and industry/regions. 2009

	Jobs at workplaces at the end of November							Total
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 +	
	workplaces, total							
Total	120 916	72 354	39 158	26 129	16 259	5 210	3 419	283 445
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20 850	9 175	2 326	509	143	17	5	33 025
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services	5 603	4 627	2 995	2 305	1 896	680	590	18 696
Construction	14 100	7 657	4 041	2 169	1 111	227	98	29 403
Trade and transport etc.	21 317	23 737	14 374	9 238	4 829	1 068	593	75 156
Information and communication	5 846	2 271	1 060	684	469	134	140	10 604
Financial and insurance	1 549	1 168	1 099	717	381	121	125	5 160
Real estate	9 009	4 080	1 134	420	201	47	28	14 919
Other business services	21 626	8 545	3 652	2 282	1 287	428	322	38 142
Public administration, education and health	12 221	5 520	5 256	5 881	4 869	2 267	1 406	37 420
Arts, entertainment and other services	8 443	5 249	3 066	1 863	1 062	220	112	20 015
Activity not stated	352	325	155	61	11	1	-	905
Region								
Region Hovedstaden	37 202	20 809	10 807	7 325	4 902	1 621	1 354	84 020
Region Sjælland	19 392	10 344	5 509	3 562	2 116	625	356	41 904
Region Syddanmark	24 347	15 942	8 890	6 007	3 474	1 179	680	60 519
Region Midtjylland	27 270	16 671	9 319	6 214	3 982	1 227	724	65 407
Region Nordjylland	12 685	8 536	4 589	2 994	1 773	548	295	31 420
Outside Denmark	20	52	44	27	12	10	10	175

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Table 241 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by industry. 2009

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 445	2 811 148	2 192 847	919 229
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33 025	71 613	31 159	9 584
Mining and quarrying	269	4 577	4 644	2 932
Manufacturing	15 589	307 281	285 005	127 746
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 206	13 165	11 078	5 793
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	1 632	13 008	10 428	4 382
Construction	29 403	158 170	127 722	52 690
Wholesale and retail trade	49 377	421 338	311 485	119 932
Transportation	12 833	137 500	123 262	51 728
Accommodation and food service activities	12 946	97 213	47 303	14 137
Information and communication	10 604	98 737	84 820	46 143
Financial and insurance	5 160	86 157	80 741	47 702
Real estate activities	14 919	46 974	27 627	11 479
Knowledge-based services	25 091	140 418	111 574	57 579
Travel agent, cleaning and other operational services	13 051	140 338	97 983	36 539
Public administration, defence and compulsory social security	1 801	160 505	141 848	60 019
Education	7 471	238 750	187 480	79 826
Human health and social work	28 148	533 000	427 882	158 750
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	5 447	57 464	31 960	12 081
Other service activities	14 568	81 581	46 488	19 236
Activity not stated	905	3 359	2 353	951

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Table 242 Workplaces, jobs, wage and salary costs by sector. 2009

	Workplaces at the end of November	Jobs at the end of November	Full-time employees	Annual aggregate wage and salary costs DKK mio.
Total	283 445	2 811 148	2 192 847	919 229
Private sector	260 315	1 794 763	1 345 358	584 361
Public sector, total	23 130	1 016 385	847 489	334 868
Public corporations and quasi-corporations	1 522	75 111	70 820	31 323
General government	21 608	941 274	776 669	303 545
Central government	5 165	233 565	186 228	80 348
Social security funds	129	2 213	2 045	1 009
Regions	1 361	143 868	130 200	55 648
Municipalities	14 953	561 628	458 196	166 540

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Table 243 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio. in current prices						
Total R&D expenses	36 451	37 958	40 424	40 433	48 787	52 611	54 049
The public sector	11 663	12 050	13 366	12 788	14 707	15 897	17 196
The private sector	24 788	25 908	27 058	27 645	34 080	36 714	36 853
	per cent						
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.49	2.46	2.48	2.39	2.78	3.15	3.08
The public sector	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.84	0.95	0.98
The private sector	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.94	2.20	2.10

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

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Table 244 Expenses for Research & Development (R&D). Yearly real growth-rate

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	DKK mio. in 2010-prices						
Total	42 838	43 361	45 218	44 220	51 190	54 641	54 049
The public sector	13 707	13 765	14 951	13 986	15 432	16 510	17 196
The private sector	29 132	29 596	30 267	30 234	35 759	38 131	36 853

Source: 2004-2006 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

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