



**STATISTICS
DENMARK**

DENMARK IN FIGURES 2015



Welcome to

Denmark in figures 2015

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

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

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

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

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.



National Statistician Jørgen Elmeskov

Content



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

The Kingdom of Denmark

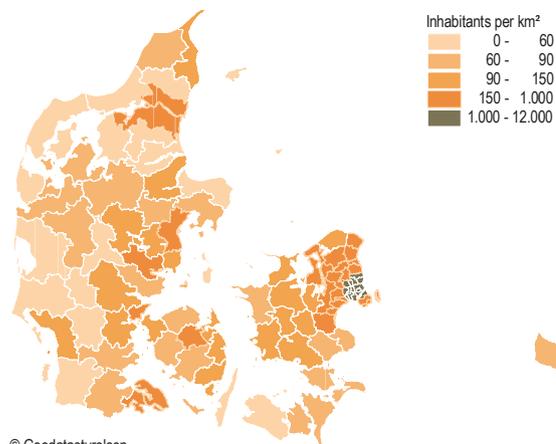
Besides Denmark, the Kingdom of Denmark includes the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark, while Denmark is 30 times larger than the Faroe Islands.

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

In Denmark the population density is 131 persons per km². Denmark has a relatively high population density compared to other European countries. However, the population density is low compared to the most densely populated countries in Europe, e.g. the Netherlands, where the density is 497 persons per km². In Norway, Finland and Sweden the population density is as low as 20 persons per km².



Population density. 2015



© Geodatastyrelsen

Geography

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2015)	Persons	5 659 715
Population density	Inhabitants per km ²	130.5
Total areal	km ²	42 916
Coastline	km	7 314
Inhabited islands	number	391
Highest natural point	meters	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
Land use		
Agriculture	per cent	66
Forests and moorland	-	16
Town, road and construction	-	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	-	7
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk

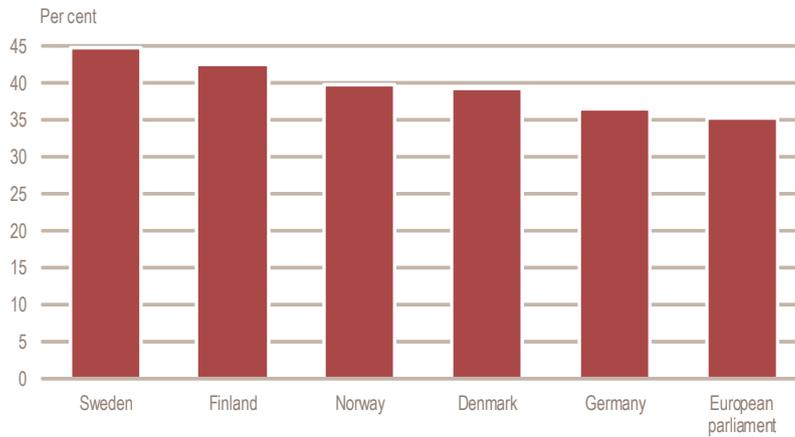


Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the 13th century

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



Women in parliaments. 2014



<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

Elections to the Danish Parliament

	Unit	2005	2007	2011
Social Democratic Party	per cent	25.8	25.5	24.8
Social Liberal Party	-	9.2	5.1	9.5
Conservative Party	-	10.3	10.4	4.9
Centre Democratic Party	-	1.0	•	•
Socialist People's Party	-	6.0	13.0	9.2
Liberal Alliance	-	•	2.8	5.0
Christian People's Party	-	1.7	0.9	0.8
Democratic Renewal	-	•	•	•
Minority Party	-	0.3	•	•
The Danish People's Party	-	13.3	13.9	12.3
The Danish Liberal Party	-	29.0	26.3	26.7
Progress Party	-	•	•	•
The Red-Green Alliance	-	3.4	2.2	6.7
Independents	-	0.0	0.0	0.1

www.statbank.dk/fv11tot

After the election to the Danish Parliament on Sept. 15 2011, a government was formed, comprising the Social Democratic Party, the Social Liberal Party and the Socialist People's Party. The Socialist People's Party left the coalition government in January 2014. The next general election must take place no later than September 15th 2015.

The leader of the Social Democrats Helle Thorning-Schmidt was appointed prime minister. She is the first woman to hold this post in Denmark. After the election in 2011, 39 per cent of the members of the Danish Parliament were women.

ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

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

Voter turnout was 87.7 per cent in the general election in 2011



Population

On 1 January 2015, the Danish population consisted of 5,659,715 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because of more people being born than dying, and that the extent of immigration is bigger than the number of people emigrating from Denmark.

Women's fertility has an impact on whether the population is increasing or falling. A fertility rate of 2.1 is needed for the population to reproduce itself. The fertility rate in Denmark is 1.7, but Danish women give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, where the average is 1.6 per woman.



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

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

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

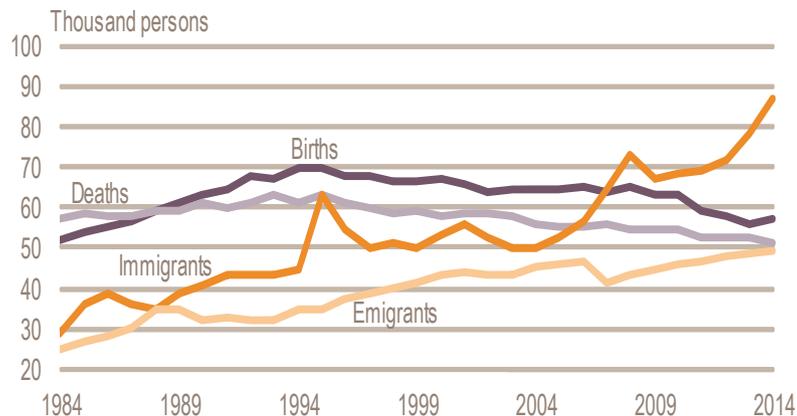
Immigrants and their descendants make up 11.1 per cent of the population, corresponding to 600,674 persons. In 2014 the majority of emigrants came from Turkey, Poland, Germany and Iraq. In recent years both immigration and emigration have grown.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

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



Population trends



www.statbank.dk/fod3 og [fod33](http://www.statbank.dk/fod33)

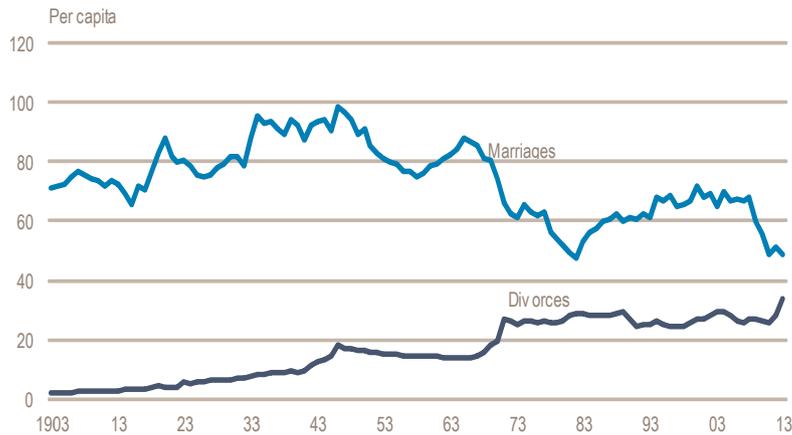
Danish population

	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2015
Population on 1 January	mio.	5,12	5,14	5,33	5,66
0-19 years	per cent	28,7	24,3	23,7	23,2
20-59 years	-	51,9	55,3	56,6	52,2
60 years +	-	19,3	20,4	19,7	24,5
Immigrants and descendants	-	3,0	4,2	7,1	11,1
EU	-	1,5	1,5	1,8	3,4
Europe outside EU	-	0,8	1,2	2,2	2,8
Africa	-	0,1	0,2	0,7	1,0
North America	-	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
South and Central America	-	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Asia	-	0,4	1,1	2,2	3,9
Of whom: Afghanistan		0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3
Iraq		0,0	0,0	0,3	0,6
Iran		0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3
Lebanon		0,0	0,2	0,4	0,5
Pakistan		0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4

www.statbank.dk/bef1a, [bef3](http://www.statbank.dk/bef3), og [folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1)



Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/fam55n

Family types

	Unit	Total		No children		At least 1 child	
		1990	2014	1990	2014	1990	2014
Single men	No.	565 046	728 901	542 989	696 018	22 057	32 883
Single women		718 831	831 305	603 937	682 360	114 894	148 945
Opposite-sex marriage		1 021 984	1 019 239	498 575	564 193	523 409	455 046
Same-sex marriages		-	818	-	582	-	236
Reg. partnerships		296	3 623	281	2 689	15	934
Couples, cons. union		76 642	115 215	2 554	11 902	74 088	103 313
Cohabiting couples		177 554	201 636	151 129	171 097	26 425	30 539

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Today, Danish men and women are older when they marry. Men are, on average, 35 years and women 32 years when they marry for the first time. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more permanent. 2013 holds the divorce record with 18,858 divorced couples. In 2012, there were 15,709 divorces. However, marriage is still the preferred way of living together. 455,000 couples are married, while 134,000 couples are living in consensual union or are cohabiting.

46 per cent of all marriages are dissolved by divorce

The fourth year of a marriage is the most dangerous



COUPLES LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNION

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

COHABITING COUPLES

Unmarried couples living together and have children together.

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

This is also reflected in the family patterns. Slightly more than half (57 per cent) of the 17-year-olds live together with both their mother and father. About 30 per cent live with their mother and 7 per cent live with their father. The remaining of the 17-year-olds have left the home of their parents.

Life and death



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

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

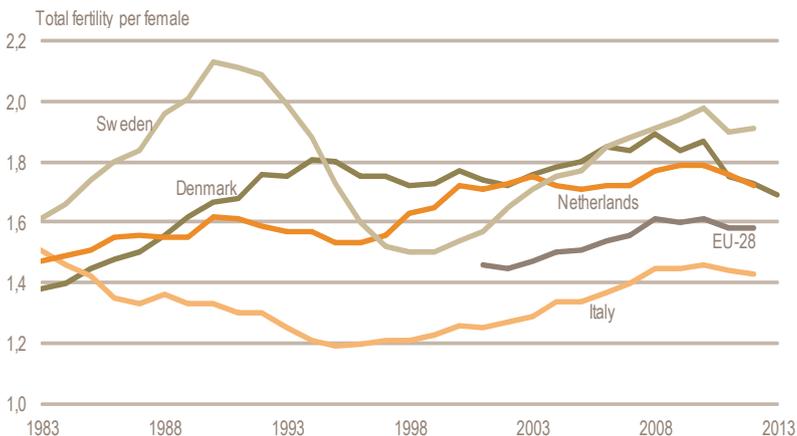
From 1970 to 2014, the fertility was between 1.7 and 2.0. In 2014, the fertility rate was 1.7, which is slightly above the EU average of 1.6 children per woman.

TOTAL FERTILITY

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

Danes live, on average, more than six years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is 81.9 years for women and 78.0 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

Fertility



Source: Eurostat

Key indicators on the Danish population

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013
Average life expectancy						
Men	year	70.8	71.2	72.0	74.3	78.0
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.7	79.0	81.9
Total fertility						
	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Mother's average age at first child						
	age	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	29.1
Marriages						
	per 1 000	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	4.9
Divorces						
	inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4
Most popular names						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Sofia
Boys	new-born	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

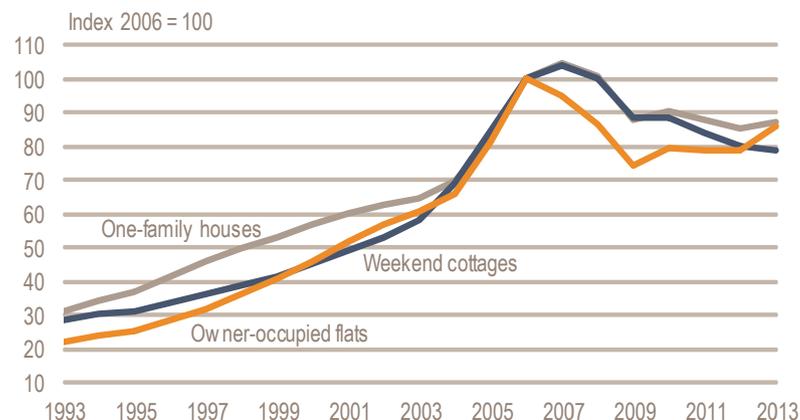
www.statbank.dk/hisb7, hisb3, fod3, fod33 og fod11

More than 1,000 Danes are over 100 years old

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens, while Anne and Kirsten are the most common name for women. For new-born children the most popular names for boys were William, Lucas and Victor, while Sofia, Ida and Freja were the most popular names given to girls in 2013.



Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen6

Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2014
Dwellings, total	1 000	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 749	2 775
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 213	1 213
Multi-family buildings	-	902	923	967	1 055	1 078
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	388	404
Student hostels	-	25	29	34	38	38
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 612
0-49 m ²	pct.	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
50-99 m ²	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	43.1
100-149 m ²	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.4
Over 150 m ²	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	20.6
Average dwelling size	m ²	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	111.6
Av. dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	52.1
Av. persons per dwelling	no.	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 og bol201

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

More than half or 59 per cent of the total population live in an owner-occupied dwelling, but the share varies by age. The largest shares are seen among persons aged 50 and 70 years, where close to 70 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. It is only with respect to the 20-32-year-olds and persons aged 80 years and over that there is a greater share living in rented dwellings than owner-occupied dwellings.

63 per cent of Danish dwellings have district heating



There is more and more room in Danish dwellings. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m² to 52 m² in 2014. An important reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2014. Another reason is that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 m² in 1980 to 112 m² in 2014.

DWELLING

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

The share of mortgaged dwellings is very high in Denmark, the other Nordic countries and the Netherlands. In Sweden the share was 70 per cent, the Netherlands 60 per cent and Denmark 52 per cent. The EU average is 27 per cent. 63 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling in Denmark, which is slightly below the EU average of 70 per cent.

Health

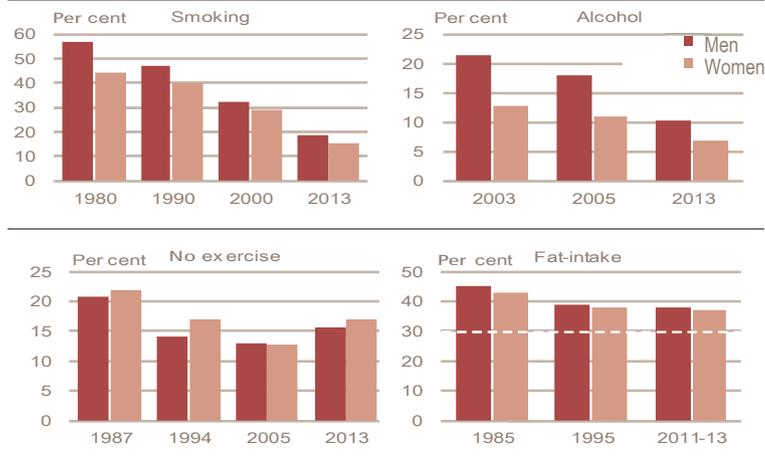


The Danish way of life with regard to smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity has changed in the last couple of decades. Our way of life is generally healthier. In 1980, about half of the population were smokers, but this proportion has now declined to a fifth. The amount of fat in our diet has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

In 2013 the number of contacts with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. was 58.1 million. Consequently, each person receiving general medical care accounted for an average of 11.2 contacts.

Every eighth Dane is hospitalized per year. The older you are, the number of days in hospital beds increases. While the 5-14-year-olds are, on average, hospitalized for three days per year, persons older than 65 years have more than 10 days at hospitals.

Danes' lifestyle. 2013



Note 1: Alcohol shows the percentage of the population who drink more alcohol than the high risk limit recommended by the Danish National Health Board.

Note 2: Experts recommend that no more than 30 per cent of total energy intake stems from fat.



On average, two Danes commit suicide each day

Three out of four are men

There has been a sharp decline in the number of deaths caused by diseases of the heart over the last couple of years. For example, the number of deaths caused by contracted coronaries has declined substantially from 15,600 in 1990 to 4,370 in 2012. During recent years, intensified efforts have been made to reduce the number of diseases of the heart with regard to prevention as well as treatment.

Development in selected causes of death

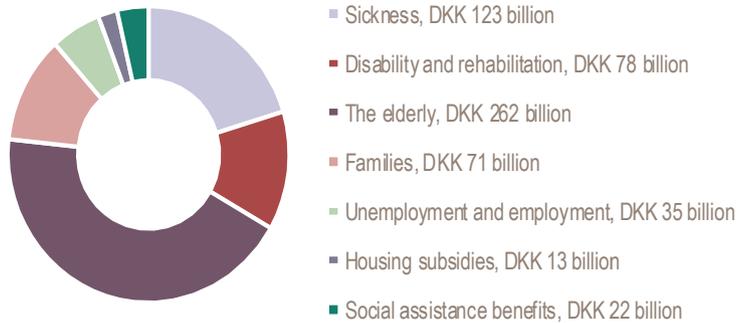
	Unit	1990	2000	2012
Deaths, total	no.	60 926	57 998	52 325
Contracted coronary	-	15 597	9 112	4 370
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	-	3 419	3 556	3 822
Bronchitis and asthma	-	2 715	3 669	3 454
Cerebrovascular disease	-	5 567	4 994	3 346
Mental disorders, e.g. Alzheimers	-	1 356	1 752	3 108
Pneumonia	-	1 461	1 153	1 778
Diabetes	-	813	1 433	1 314
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	951	1 084	1 153
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1 291	1 339	1 132
Disease of circulatory system	-	2 146	1 643	989
Cirrhosis of liver and biliary tract	-	860	1 035	980
Hypertensive disease	-	365	501	852
Malign. neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	-	518	720	761

www.statbank.dk/dod1

Welfare benefits



Expenditure on social and health services. 2013



www.statbank.dk/udg11

Recipients of temporary and permanent public benefits

	Unit	2011	2012	2013
Total	1 000	1 749	1 778	1 803
Temporary benefits, total	persons	459	466	467
Unemployed persons, net	-	108	119	117
Guidance, upgrading skills	-	48	43	41
Subsidized employment	-	98	95	94
Sickness benefits	-	72	68	63
Maternity benefits	-	57	54	52
Cash benefits	-	76	84	89
Rehabilitation	-	3	2	2
Unemployment benefits	-	13	13	14
Flex jobs and light jobs	-	55	55	57
Permanent benefits, total	-	1 290	1 312	1 336
Old-age pension	-	937	971	1 006
Early retirement pension	-	239	237	233
Early retirement pay	-	114	104	98

www.statbank.dk/auh01

Expenditure on social and health services account for approximately one third of the Danish gross domestic product. These services make up various items of expenditure on, e.g. hospitals, day-care institutions, nursing and old people's homes as well as transfer payments in the form of pensions, unemployment benefits and housing subsidies. Total social and health expenditure amounted to DKK 604 billion in 2013.

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

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

Mothers accounted for 271 days of maternity, while fathers accounted for 30 days in 2012



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

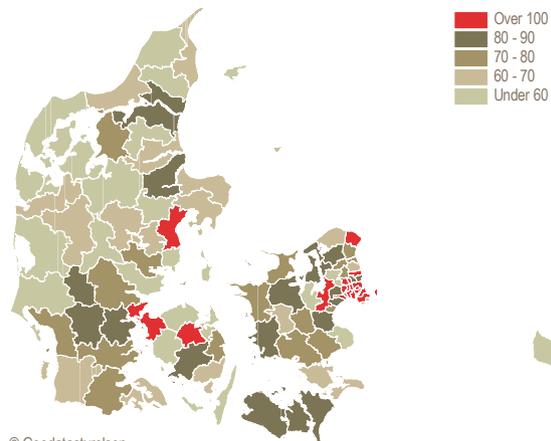
Crime

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

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



Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2013



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www.statbank.dk/straf22 og [folk1](http://www.statbank.dk/folk1)



166 bike thefts were reported per day in 2014

Women are more frequently exposed to personal crime compared to men – 47 per cent more women than men in 2013. The reason for this is mainly that women are more frequently exposed to offences against property, handbag theft and sexual offences.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

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

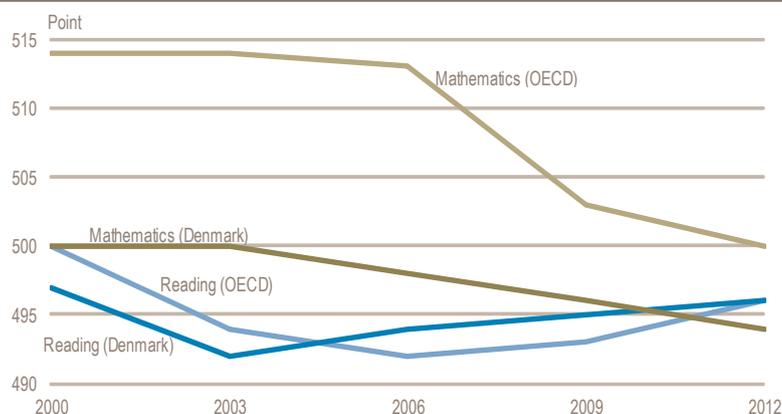
Victims of personal crime. 2013

	Unit	Men	Women	Unknown sex	Total
Victims, total	antal	30 128	44 529	2 342	76 999
Of whom:					
Sexual offences	-	269	1 985	5	2 259
Rape	-	15	325	-	340
Offences against decency	-	160	1 265	4	1 429
Crimes of violence	-	9 379	6 410	1 410	17 199
Homicide	-	35	13	-	48
Common assault	-	4 972	3 333	14	8 319
Grievous assault	-	1 209	331	11	1 551
Threats	-	1 668	1 466	35	3 169
Offences against property	-	20 310	35 445	829	56 584
Robbery	-	2 004	570	40	2 614

www.statbank.dk/straf20



Results of the PISA surveys



Source: Ministry for Education.

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

	1981	2000	2014
Total	100	100	100
Basic school	41	30	20
General upper-secondary education	3	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	38	36
Short-cycle higher education	3	5	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	13	16
Bachelor	0	1	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	6	9
Ph.D. degree	1
Not stated	12	2	5

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and krhfu1

PISA is an abbreviation for Programme for International Student Assessment, and the survey is conducted every third year by the OECD. The students are tested by the survey within three competence fields: reading, mathematics and science. In relation to the OECD average, Denmark is below average in mathematics, but on average with regard to reading.

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



The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 30 years. During this period a larger proportion of the population has graduated from higher education and training. While 14 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had a higher education in 1981, this share had increased to almost 33 per cent in 2014. And while 41 per cent of the 25-64-year olds had basic school as their highest education level in 1981, this was true of only 20 per cent in 2014.

In 2000, more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly overrepresented at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. At present, there is an equal distribution between men and women who have completed higher education and training.

FURTHER EDUCATION

A medium-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, school teacher, educationist or nurse. Long-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, architect, doctor, vicar or lawyer. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenter, cook or clerk.

Research and development

In 2013, the business sector contributed with DKK 37.3 bn. or 1.98 per cent of GDP on research and development. The public sector contributed with DKK 20.9 billion, corresponding to 1.11 per cent of GDP.

In comparison with other European countries, the level of Denmark's expenditure on research is pretty high. Only in Switzerland (3.1 per cent), Sweden (3.3 per cent) and Finland (3.3 per cent) is the level of expenditure on research higher than in Denmark.

R&D

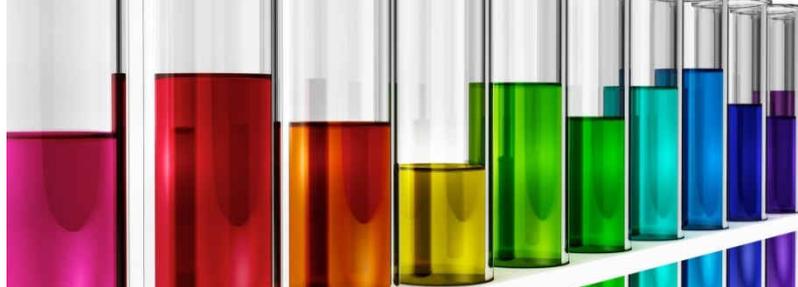
R&D comprises work performed on a systematic basis to enhance the existing knowledge as well as the utilization of this knowledge for devising new areas of application. All R&D activities must contain an element of innovation.



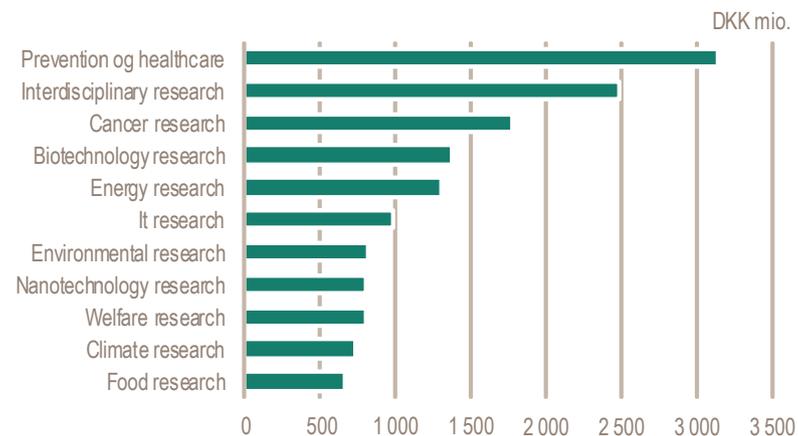
1,000 patents were granted and 4,000 trademarks were registered in 2013

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

In the public sector universities accounted for 74 per cent of research and development with costs amounting to DKK 15.4 bn. There is an almost equal distribution of costs on applied research and basic research in the public sector with, respectively, 46 and 41 per cent of the total number of man-years.



R&D expenditure of the public sector. 2013



www.statbank.dk/fouoff05

Expenditure on research and research

	Unit	2011	2012	2013
R&D expenditure	DKK mio.	56 599	57 367	58 195
Public sector	2013-	18 834	19 750	20 935
Private sector	prices	37 765	37 617	37 260
R&D expenditure	per cent, GDP	2.97	3.03	3.08
Public sector	-	0.99	1.04	1.11
Private sector	-	1.98	1.98	1.98

www.dst.dk/fui



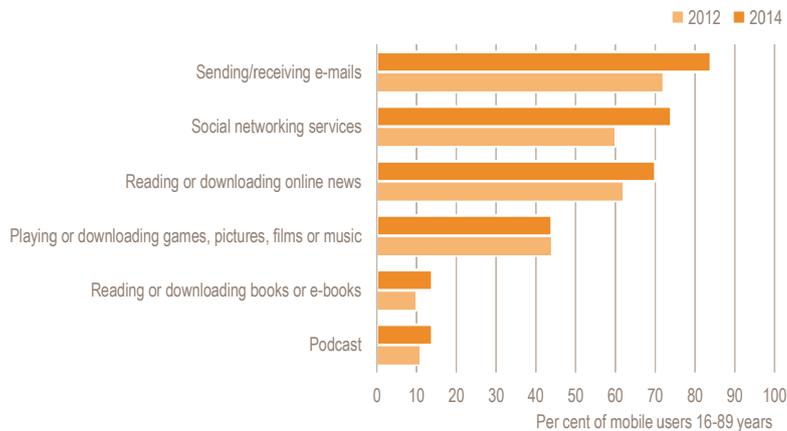
Internet use and social media

The Internet has become widely popular in the everyday life of the Danes – and the mobile phone is increasingly used for this purpose. Seven out of ten mobile phone owners use their mobile phone when they browse the Internet. This share is fallen with age, and while the mobile phone is used daily by 83 pct. of the 16-34-year-olds to browse the Internet, 40 pct. of the 65-74-year-olds use their mobile phone.

Despite the increasing share of mobile phone owners who use their mobile phone when they browse the Internet, the purpose of Internet use is still largely the same. However, there is an increase in the share of mobile phone owners who check their e-mails, use their mobile phone for social networking or read the news headlines. In 2014, 84 pct. of mobile phone owners between 16-89 years used their mobile phone for sending or reading e-mails. This share was 72 pct. in 2012.

When the Danes use the Internet for buying goods and services, it is mainly tickets for cultural events or journeys. Using the Internet for buying clothes is also popular among women. 61 pct. of all women bought clothes on the Internet in 2014.

Purpose of Internet use via mobile phones. 2014



Source: ICT use by the population 2014.

Purchases of goods or services via the Internet – top 5. 2014

	Unit	Men	Women
Theatre, concert or cinema tickets	pct.	62	67
Airline, train or ferry tickets	-	60	61
Clothes, sports and leisure goods	-	53	61
Bed nights in connection with holiday	-	55	56
Film or music	-	40	35

Social media used by enterprises

	Unit	2014
Use of social media, total	pct.	49
Social networking	-	46
Services for division of multimedia	-	15
Own blog	-	9
Wikipages	-	6

Note: Figures concern enterprises with at least 10 employees.

2.8 million Danes (16-89 years) make use of a social network service

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

There is only a minor difference between small and large enterprises with regard to the purpose of the social media. In some cases, for example, cooperation with business connections, small enterprises are slightly ahead of the largest enterprises.

Culture

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

However, since then cinemas have had a renaissance. From average ticket sales of 10 million annually in the 1990s, this figure has increased to 13 million during recent years. In 2013, the most popular film was *Kvinden i buret* accounting for nearly 700,000 ticket sales.



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

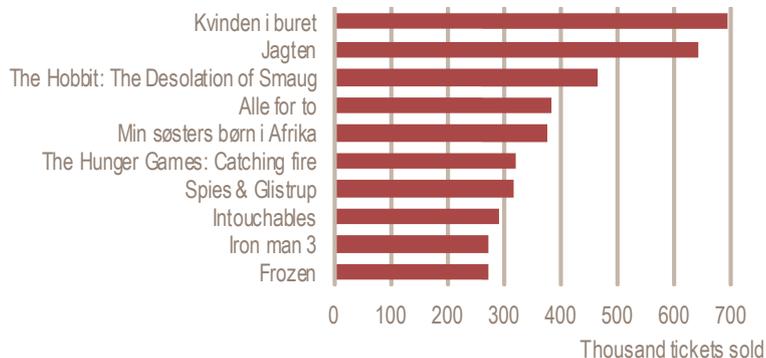
Our interest in theatrical performances has also changed since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays at state subsidized theatres has decreased 30 per cent. Opera have witnessed an increase in admission of 28 per cent.

The National Museum accounted for the highest number of visitors in 2013. This was a substantially higher number compared to the previous year and can be explained by the temporary exhibition VIKING, which attracted a great number of visitors. In recent years, admissions to zoological and botanic gardens have exceeded admissions to art museums. The most popular are Copenhagen Zoo with 1.4 million and the National Aquarium Denmark with 1.1 million visitors.

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



The ten most viewed films shown in cinemas. 2013



Admission to cultural institutions

	Units	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-13
Cinemas						
Paid admissions	mio. per yr.	10	10	12	13	13
Admission takings	mio.DKK per yr.	285	379	553	707	802
Films shown, total	No./per year	692	569	635	659	585
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	96
State-subs. theatres						
Total audience	1 000	2 508	2 434	2 250	2 262	2 036
Of which: Plays	season (av.)	1 097	930	929	934	1 065
Opera	-	182	239	216	265	198
Museums						
Visitors, total	1 000 per	10 202	10 438	9 781	10 489	12 981
Culture-historical mus. ¹	year (av.)	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	6 734
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 306
Natural science mus.	-	366	320	286	311	301
Other museums ¹	-	208	410	123	442	2 640
Zoos, botanic gardens	-	1 916	2 361	3 160	3 766	4 654

¹ From 2010 onwards museums with departments of different categories (e.g. culture-historical museums and art museums) are moved from their original category to the category "Other museums".
www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3, teat8 and bio2



Youth unemployment in the EU (15-24-year-olds). 2013



Source: Eurostat

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

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

www.statbank.dk/aku101

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey

During the last 30 years, women's unemployment rate has generally been higher than men's. As from the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, men's unemployment rate has increased more sharply than that of women. In 2013, both men's and women's unemployment rate was 7.4 per cent.

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

Although youth unemployment (15-24-year-olds) increased due to the global financial crisis it is still low compared to other European countries. With a youth unemployment rate of 13.1, Denmark had the fifth lowest unemployment rate for young people in 2013. The highest rates were seen in Greece (58.3 per cent), Spain (55.5 per cent) and Croatia (50.0 per cent), where more than half of all young people are unemployed.

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



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

ACTIVITY RATE

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Income and earnings



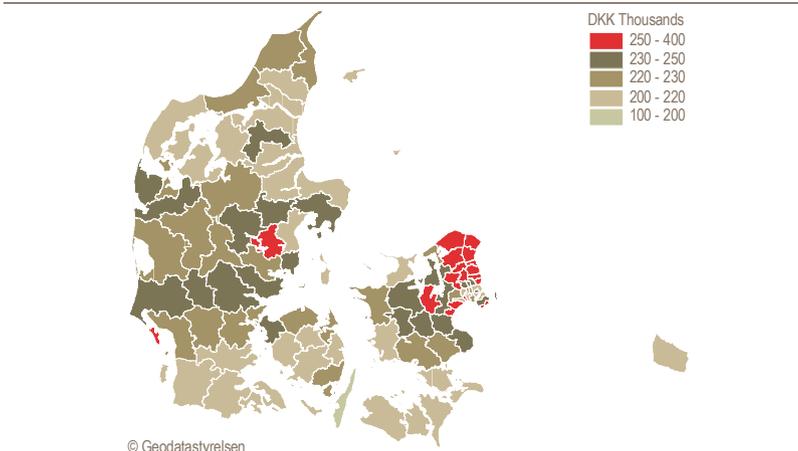
Danish family incomes differ according to the municipality of residence. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the greatest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an equalized disposable income of DKK 230,000 in 2013. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average disposable incomes. Among these, Rudersdal has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 386,000 a year. Langeland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 199,000).

EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

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

According to Eurostat, 7.1 per cent of the Danish population in 2013 was exposed to the risk of poverty in the previous year. This was the lowest for the fifth time among the EU countries. In Norway and Sweden the figures were, respectively, 5.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent of the population. For the EU as a whole, 10.2 per cent of the population was exposed to the risk of poverty. The Czech Republic accounted for the share of 4.3 per cent, while Greece accounted for the highest share of 16.6 per cent.

Equalized disposable family income. 2013



© Geodatastyrelsen
www.statbank.dk/indkf111

Monthly earnings by occupation¹.2013

	Unit	Men	Women
Total	DKK	41 400	35 368
Armed forces occupations	-	36 673	33 404
Managers	-	71 214	55 435
Occupations at highest level	-	50 186	40 674
Occupations at medium-sized level	-	45 061	37 044
Clerical support workers	-	34 272	33 072
Service and sales workers	-	29 959	27 545
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	-	29 042	28 295
Craft and related trades workers	-	33 035	29 249
Plant and machine operators and assembling	-	32 310	29 480
Other manual occupations	-	29 351	25 393

¹ Earnings, including pension, any bonuses and employee benefits.
www.statbank.dk/sion21

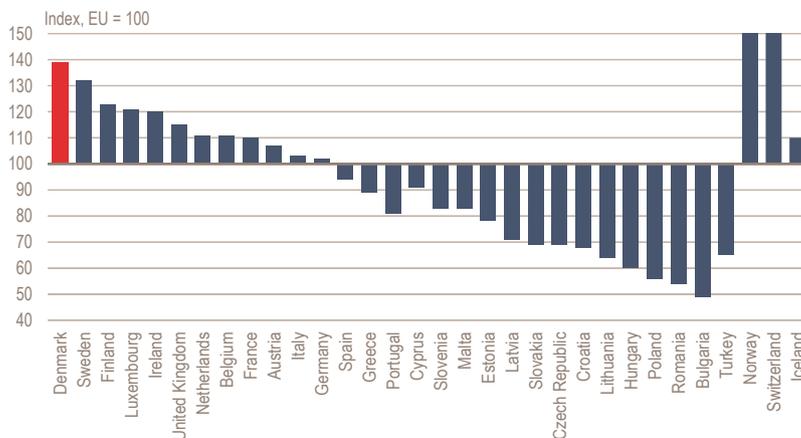


12 pct. live in a household, where it is difficult to make ends meet

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



Price index level for household consumption expenditure. 2013



www.statbank.dk/pris61

Consumer prices for selected goods

	Unit	2012	2013	2014
Consumer prices, total	Annual	2.4	0.8	0.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	increase	4.3	0.4	-0.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	in per cent	7.6	2.6	1.0
Clothing and footwear	-	1.6	0.4	0.1
Dwelling	-	2.6	2.0	1.5
Furniture and household services	-	0.9	-0.3	-0.9
Health	-	0.1	0.9	2.2
Transport	-	1.9	-0.8	-0.8
Communication	-	-4.3	-2.5	-1.6
Recreation and entertainment	-	-0.2	0.1	-0.5
Education	-	3.5	3.2	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	-	3.8	2.3	1.4
Other goods and services	-	4.1	-0.1	2.4

www.statbank.dk/pris6

Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2014
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	732.12

www.dst.dk/prisberegner

With a price level of 39 per cent above the EU average, Denmark accounts for the highest consumer prices in the EU. Only the EFTA countries, Norway and Switzerland account for even higher prices. Sweden and Finland have the second-highest consumer prices in the EU ranging between 32 and 21 per cent above the EU average. The price level in our neighbouring country Germany is similar to the EU average. The statistics are based on Eurostat's survey conducted in 2011-2013 in collaboration with the participating countries.

From 2013 to 2014, the average consumer price index in Denmark increased by 0.3 per cent. The average annual price increase is thus the lowest since 1953, when prices fell by 0.5 pct. on annual basis.

The 1970s and 1980s saw substantial rates of inflation with price increasing reaching about 10 per cent. This implies that, e.g. goods costing DKK 100 in 1970 had now reached a price of DKK 732 in 2014. However, price trends have slowed down since 1990 with increases in consumer prices ranging between 1 per cent and 3 per cent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

The price for dental treatment has increased by almost 30 per cent in the course of 10 years



15-YEAR-OLDS

MEET JULIE AND MATHIAS

Julie and Mathias are two most popular names for children born in 2000.

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

Read about school, family, leisure, etc. based on facts for children born in year 2000.

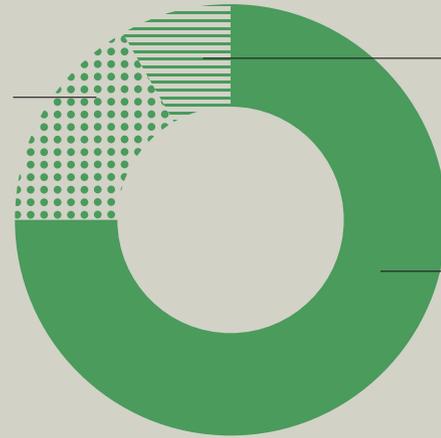
Year 2000 comprises 69,000 boys and girls – with a small excess of boys.



SCHOOL



16%
PRIVATE SCHOOL

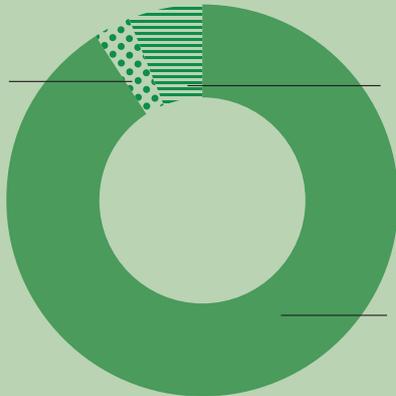


11%
CONTINUATION SCHOOL

72%
PRIMARY SCHOOL

ORIGIN

3%
IMMIGRANTS



8%
DESCENDANTS

89%
DANISH ORIGIN



SIBLINGS

19% LIVE TOGETHER WITH
0 SIBLINGS

49% LIVE TOGETHER WITH
1 SIBLINGS

25% LIVE TOGETHER WITH
2 SIBLINGS

6% LIVE TOGETHER WITH
3 SIBLINGS

2% LIVE TOGETHER WITH
4 SIBLINGS AND OVER



HOUSING

67% LIVE IN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
20% LIVE IN APARTMENTS
12% LIVE IN TERRACED HOUSES

72%
LIVE WITH BOTH
MOTHER AND FATHER



34.000 ♀

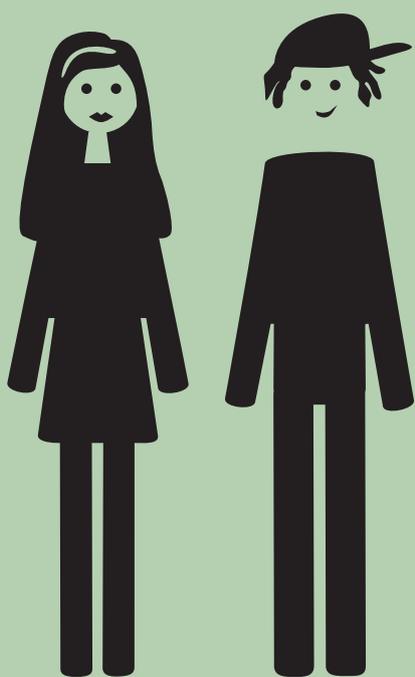
JULIE'S
LIFE EXPECTANCY
 **83 YEARS**

960

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
JULIE IN 2000

61

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
JULIA



♂ 35.000

MATHIAS'S
LIFE EXPECTANCY
79 YEARS 

1.101

WERE GIVEN THE NAME
MATHIAS IN 2000

64

WERE GIVEN THE NAMES
MATIAS / MATTHIAS

LEISURE

59%

PLAY COMPUTER GAMES
DAILY



23%

DO SPORTS



9%

NEVER DO SPORTS



70%

STREAM MUSIC



26%

PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT



TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

KILLED
2 GIRLS // 1 BOY

SERIOUSLY INJURED
6 GIRLS // 12 BOYS



10

BECOME MOTHER AT
THE AGE OF 15



80%

MEMBERS OF
**THE NATIONAL
CHURCH**

VIOLENCE

§ IMPRISONMENT FOR SERIOUS VIOLENCE
0 GIRL // 7 BOYS

§ VICTIMS OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE
2 GIRLS // 21 BOYS

SO MANY DIES



Consumption

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. Since 1975, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 25 per cent of total consumption to 15 per cent in 2014.

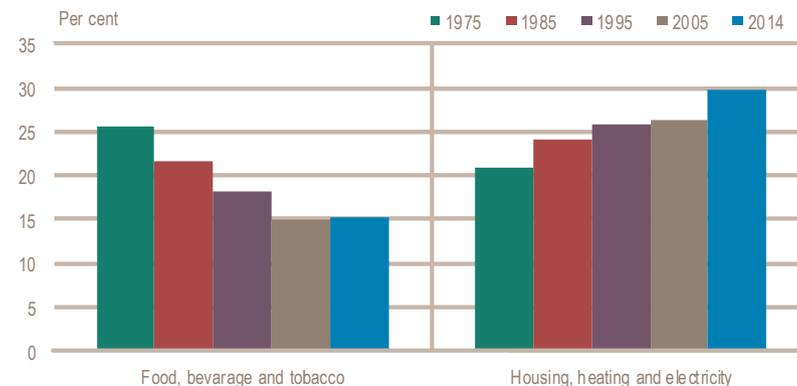
During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 30 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household, consequently, has more money to spend on, e.g. more expensive housing.

CONSUMPTION

Statistics on consumption are important in order to analyse the economic development. The household budget and the national accounts give figures on consumption by the Danes. There are also statistics analysing consumer expectations and the number of durable consumer goods.



Shares as per cent of total consumption



www.statbank.dk/nat05

Household finances and consumption expenditure 2010-2012 (avg.)

	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
Household finances						
Total income	DKK	576.1	312.2	399.7	641.3	908.0
Income taxes, etc.	1,000	163.3	86.8	90.3	178.3	268.8
Private interest payments	per house-	31.5	13.6	20.9	33.3	60.3
Fees, presents, etc.	hold	4.5	3.1	4.7	1.8	9.7
Net savings	-	66.9	16.8	10.0	78.8	124.7
Total consumption	-	309.9	192.0	273.8	349.2	444.5
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverages, tobacco	pct. of cons.	13.9	13.1	15.0	13.5	14.6
Clothing and footwear	-	4.5	4.0	5.3	3.7	5.4
Housing	-	31.1	37.5	33.4	31.4	26.7
Transport	-	17.4	13.9	15.3	18.1	18.8
Recreation, entertainment, etc.	-	10.8	11.0	11.7	11.2	9.9
Other expenditure	-	22.3	20.6	19.3	22.1	24.7

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

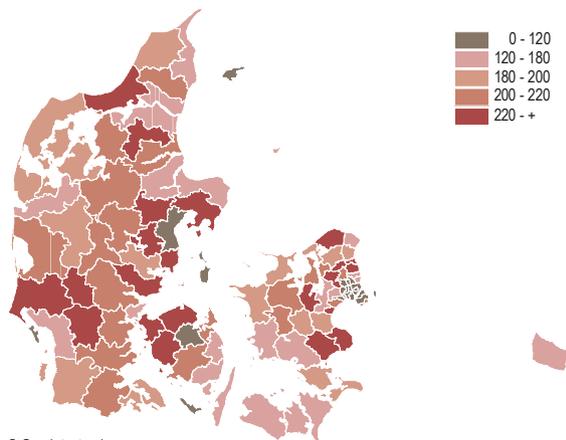


The number of tablets in Danish homes increased from 9 per cent in 2011 to 45 per cent in 2014.

Consumption varies with the number of persons in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively larger part of their income on dwellings and heating than households with two adults. In general, two adults spend more on transport and other consumer goods, such as furniture and household services.



Families possessing two or more cars per 1,000 families. 2014



© Geodatastyrelsen

www.statbank.dk/bil800

Car makes. 2013

	Ranking	Number	Share in pct.	Ranking in 2013
New registrations of private cars, total		188 417	100.00	
Volkswagen	1	22 961	12.19	1
Peugeot	2	18 224	9.67	4
Ford	3	14 917	7.92	2
Skoda	4	13 260	7.04	5
Toyota	5	13 137	6.97	3
Citroën	6	12 795	6.79	6
Renault	7	11 326	6.01	7
Kia	8	9 743	5.17	8
Hyundai	9	9 210	4.89	9
Opel	10	7 746	4.11	12

Injured and killed in road traffic accidents

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

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1

In 2014, the total number of new registered passenger cars reached 188,400, which is the highest number ever. The registered number of new cars for the private households was 117,000 in the form of 104,400 purchased cars and 12,700 leased cars.

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

The energy efficiency for new cars was, on average, 21.9 km per litre in 2014

This is an increase of 5.7 km compared to 2007



59 per cent of all families are in possession of a car. 1.7 million families are in possession of one or several cars in 2014. This corresponds to 59 per cent of all families. In 2009, 60 per cent of all families owned a car. In Copenhagen, Aarhus and Frederiksberg only three out of five families own a car.

Esbjerg is the municipality where most families own more than two cars. Here, more than one out of four families is in possession of more than two cars, or more precisely 277 families per 1,000 families.

FAMILY POSSESSION OF CARS

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

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of traffic casualties set a sad record of 1,213 casualties, this number has decreased. In 2013, the number reached the lowest level yet, when 191 were killed in traffic accidents. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s.

Wealth in the regions



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



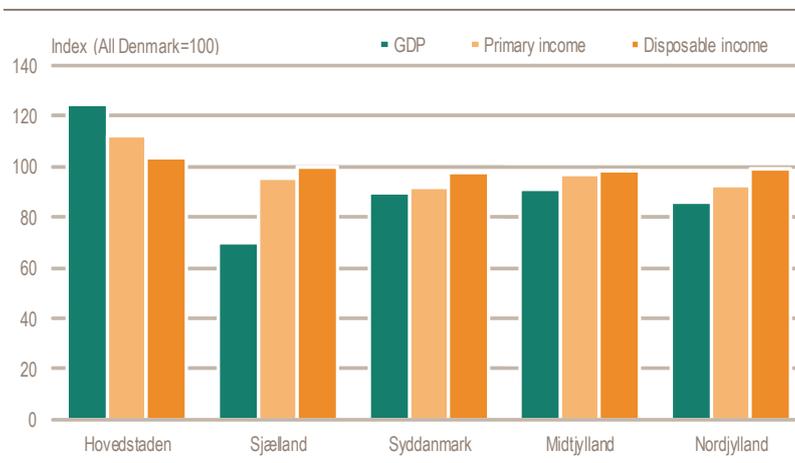
Since 2007, GDP in the metropolitan area increased annually by 0.4 per cent on average. For Denmark as a whole, GDP fell by 0.7 per cent in the same period

There are great regional differences in GDP per capita. GDP per capita in the metropolitan area was 25 per cent above the national level in 2013, whereas GDP per capita in Zealand was 30 per cent below the national level.

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

There are smaller regional variations in the level of wealth, if we look at disposable incomes. In 2013, there was only a difference of DKK 10,000 between the highest incomes and in the metropolitan area and the lowest incomes in the South of Denmark.

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



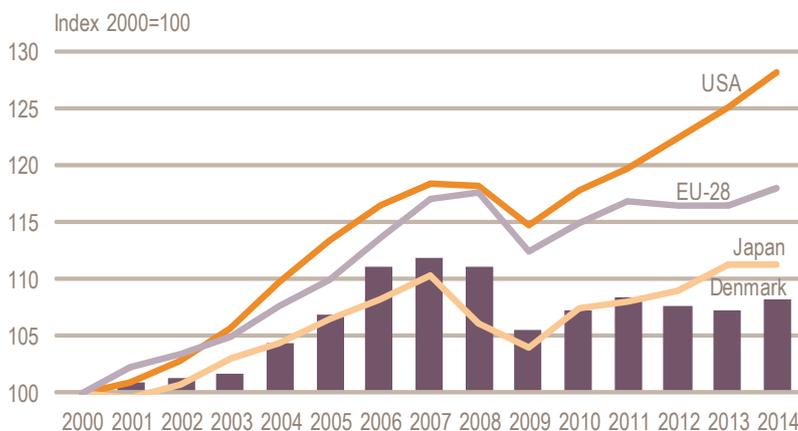
GDP and income per capita by region. 2013

	Unit	GDP	Primary income	Disposable income
All Denmark	current prices	336	209	158
Metropol. area	DKK 1,000	419	235	164
Zealand	-	234	200	158
South of DK	-	301	192	154
Central DK	-	306	202	155
North of DK	-	289	194	157

National Accounts



GDP in selected countries



Source: Eurostat

National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2011	2012	2013
GDP	DKK bn. (current prices)	1 833	1 867	1 886
Supply:				
GDP	DKK bn. (constant prices)	1 819	1 808	1 799
Imports of goods and services	-	840	848	861
Use:				
Exports of goods and services	-	959	961	968
Private consump. expenditure	-	835	838	838
Government consump. expen.	-	489	488	485
Gross fixed capital formation	-	330	332	335
Changes in inventories	-	16	7	4
GDP in real growth	per cent	1.2	-0.7	-0.5
GDP per capita	DKK 1,000	327	323	320

www.statbank.dk/nan1

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

Since 2000, economic development in Denmark has been somewhat stagnant compared to the average growth rate for the EU and the USA: During this period Danish economy increased by 8 per cent, while USA saw a growth rate of 24 during the same period. The EU average ranges around 16 per cent.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

GDP increased by 1.0 per cent in 2014 in constant prices, i.e. the effects of inflation are removed. This increase comes after two years with a negative growth rate. The increased GDP masks the fact that the total demand in the Danish economy was ascending in 2014. There was an increase in public consumption and household consumption had a slight increase. There was an increase in investments. Imports as well as exports increased. Both imports and exports saw an increase in services and trade in goods there was an increase in imports while exports were unchanged.

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

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

In 2013, GDP reached 16,768 dollars in USA, 9,181 dollars in China, 2,097 dollars in Russia and 336 bn. dollars in Denmark



Government finances



There has been a public finance deficit since 2009. In 2013, the public finance deficit made up DKK 30 billion, corresponding to 1.6 per cent of GDP. The public deficit was due to falling tax revenue and increasing public expenditure, following the global financial crisis.

In a European context, Denmark is among the countries with the lowest public finance deficit. Estonia had a deficit of 0.5 per cent and Germany and Luxembourg were the only countries with a surplus.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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

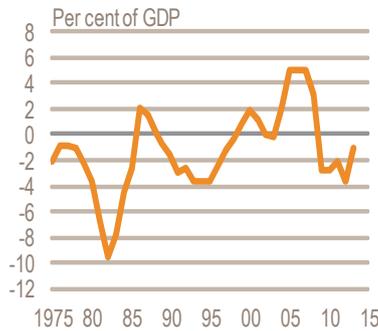
With a share of approximately 40 per cent, social protection is the largest public expenditure. In this lies the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years the cost of health care has risen, and in 2013 it amounted to 15 per cent.



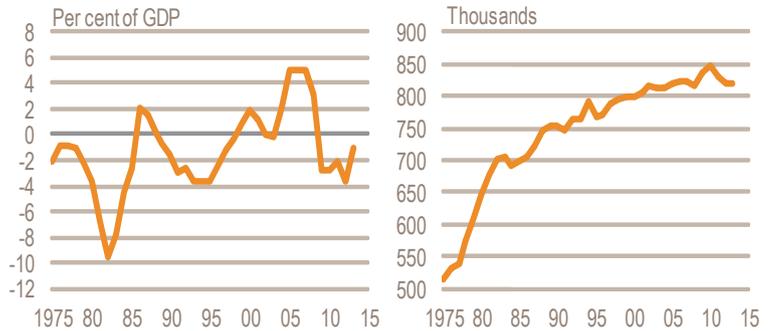
21 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax in 2008. In 2013, this share had fallen to 11 per cent

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

Government surplus



Employees in general government



www.statbank.dk/off3, nan2 and nabb19

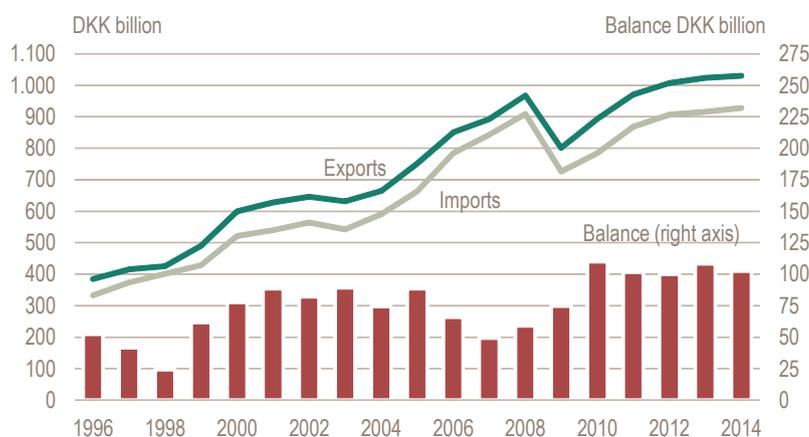
Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2013
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	699.1	1 026.3	1 076.7
General public services	per cent	16.2	13.8	13.6
Defence	-	2.7	2.4	2.3
Law and order	-	1.7	1.8	1.8
Economic conditions	-	7.0	5.9	6.3
Environmental protection	-	1.0	0.7	0.7
Housing and community amenities	-	1.4	0.5	0.5
Health	-	12.7	15.1	15.3
Recreation, culture and religion	-	3.0	3.1	3.2
Education	-	11.9	12.6	12.3
Social security and welfare	-	42.4	44.0	43.9
Employment in the public sector	1,000	800.3	846.0	820.3
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.3	30.7	29.8

www.statbank.dk/off25 and nabb19



External trade. Goods and services. 2013



www.statbank.dk/bop3

The five most important trading partners. 2014

Exports of goods and services			Imports of goods and services		
	DKK billion	share in pct.		DKK billion	share in pct.
Germany	150	14.6	Germany	152	16.4
Sweden	113	10.9	Sweden	104	11.2
USA	95	9.3	UK	62	6.7
Norway	74	7.2	USA	60	6.5
UK	73	7.1	Netherlands	58	6.2

www.statbank.dk/bb3

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

In the period after 2008, the development in imports and exports has resulted in a record-high surplus in 2010. In 2011 and 2012 the surplus decreased. In 2013, the surplus on the balance of goods and services rose again to DKK 108.3 billion and then decreased to DKK 102.4 billion in 2014.

7,3 per cent of Denmark's exports are accounted for by the BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India and China



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

Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 39 per cent in 2013. Sea transport represents more than half of Denmark's exports of services.

Balance of payments



Denmark's surplus on the balance of payments (current account) made up DKK 120 bn. in 2014. This is slightly lower than the record-high surplus in 2013. In 2014 the surplus amounted to 6,2 per cent of GDP.

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

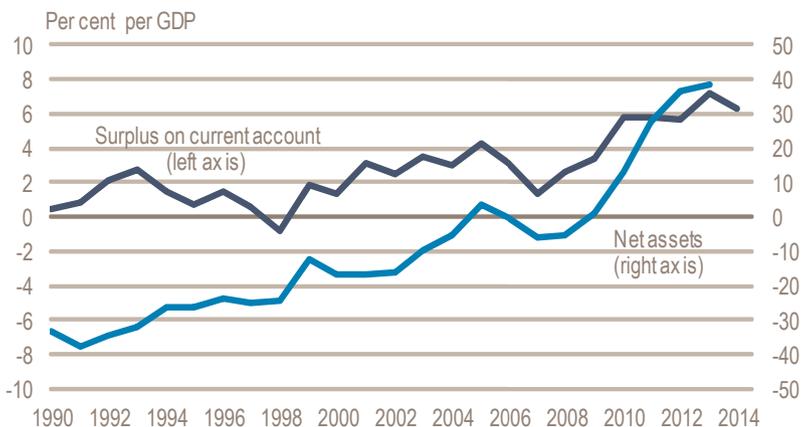
Denmark has had a surplus on the balance of payments current account since 1990, with the exception of 1998. The surplus implies that past net debt to the rest of the world has been succeeded by gradually increasing net assets. Denmark now has a positive net worth.

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

NET WORTH

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

Balance of payments current account and net worth



www.statbank.dk/nahl2, bb3 and dnkapk

Selected items from the balance of payments

	Unit	1990	2000	2014
Exports of goods	DKK bn.	227	406	625
Imports of goods	-	196	351	570
Exports of services	-	73	194	406
Imports of services	-	62	170	358
Investment income, receipts	-	36	91	161
Investment income, expend.	-	70	124	100
Current account, net		3	18	120

www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb3

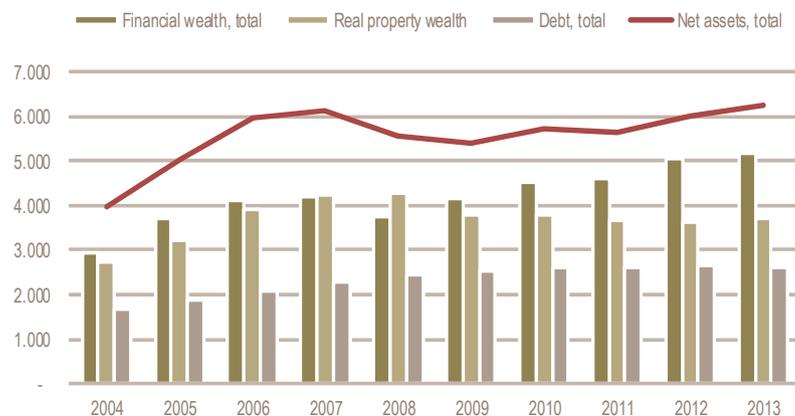
After many years of persistent deficits the balance of payments has been positive since 1990 – apart from a slight deficit in 1998



Wealth and debt



Net wealth of Danish households



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

Financial net wealth of households in the Nordic countries. 2013

	Unit	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland
Financial wealth, total	DKK	920 169	668 858	828 049	344 301
Deposits	per	163 300	186 508	126 391	116 310
Debt instruments	capita	13 904	1 602	9 648	10 331
Shares, etc.	-	277 814	168 815	352 736	145 126
Pension, etc..	-	459 160	216 008	328 673	64 007
Other assets	-	5 991	95 925	10 602	8 527
Debt, total	-	462 232	517 094	291 163	185 817
Loans	-	445 757	488 448	276 201	173 501
Other liabilities	-	16 475	28 647	14 963	12 316
Financial net wealth	-	457 937	151 764	536 885	158 484

The net wealth of Danish households made up DKK 6,265 billion in 2013, corresponding to DKK 1,113,000 per person. This equals for the first time the level prior to the global financial crisis in 2007. Despite the negative development in the value of real property from the global crisis until 2012, the negative development in total net wealth was reversed in 2009. This is due to the record-high financial wealth, where the most important factor is increasing pension savings.

The total debt of Danish households makes up about 30 per cent of their total wealth



NET WEALTH

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

REAL PROPERTY WEALTH

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

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

Business enterprises

A strong entrepreneurial culture is an important source of innovation, so that new business opportunities and new jobs can be created. The number of new enterprises reached 30,696 in 2012, of which 24 per cent were established within business services, and 5 per cent within manufacturing, quarrying, supplies. There were a total of 301,481 enterprises in Denmark in 2012.



Half of all newly founded enterprises survive their first five years

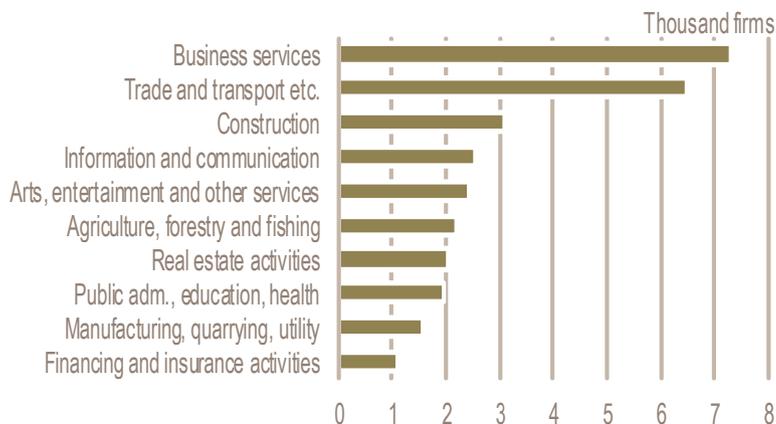
Nearly 31,000 new enterprises were established in 2012, while the figure in 2011 was just below 34,000. 24 per cent was established in business services, while only 4 per cent of the new companies were started within finance and insurance.

ENTERPRISE

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

In 2012, 20 per cent of employees in the private sector were employed in a foreign-owned company. This is the same percentage as in 2011. The slightly more than 3,800 foreign-owned firms in Denmark amounted to 1 per cent of the total number of enterprises. Turnover was 827 billion DKK, equivalent to 24 per cent of total revenue in the private sector.

New business enterprises. 2012



www.statbank.dk/demo4

Foreign-owned business enterprises in Denmark. 2012

	Unit	Enterprises, no.	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no.
Foreign-owned, total	per cent	3 849	826 947	267 522
Total	-	100	100	100
Sweden	-	26	19	28
USA	-	13	14	15
Germany	-	11	14	13
Norway	-	9	14	7
United Kingdom	-	8	13	10
Netherlands	-	5	3	4
Other	-	27	22	24

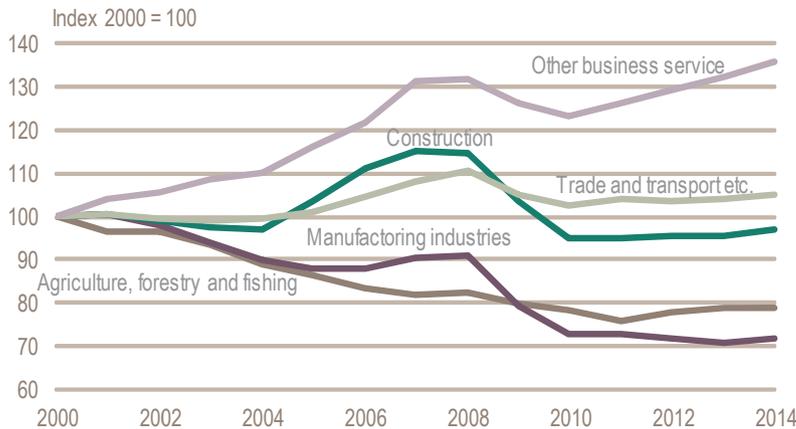
www.statbank.dk/ffatsf2



Manufacturing industries

From 2000 to 2014, employment in the industry sector was reduced by 30 per cent. Employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry has fallen by 20 per cent in the same period. But where employment in the primary sector has steadily fallen, the industry sector experienced an increase in the period 2006-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic fall from 2008 to 2010. A similar dramatic drop, was seen in the building and construction industry in the same period, but was in the wake of a longer and stronger upturn.

Employment in Denmark



www.statbank.dk/nate104

Industrial turnover

	Unit	2000	2010	2013
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	DKK	475 988	641 273	733 985
Mining and quarrying	mio.	2 417	54 310	52 842
Manufacturing	-	473 571	586 963	681 143
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	112 557	146 815	165 169
Machinery	-	64 767	102 268	133 997
Chemicals and oil refineries, etc.	-	44 185	63 670	86 255
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	56 669	70 381
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	41 716	51 725

www.statbank.dk/oms6

MANUFACTURING

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

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



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

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

Transport

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

An average Dane travels 13,900 km a year. 77 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, while buses and trains are the second and third most ordinary type of transport. 4 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

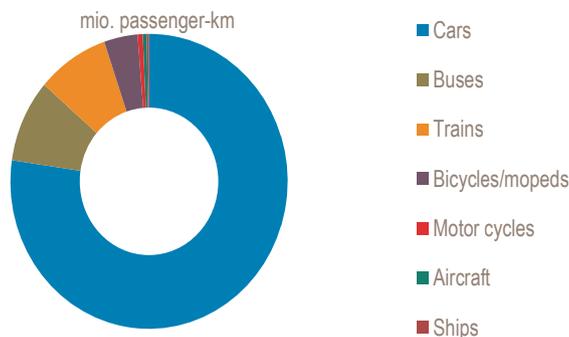
PASSENGER TRANSPORT

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

The Danes are crazy about travelling on the metro. In 2003, the Danes travelled 67 mio. passenger km, and this figure increased to 284 mio. passenger km in 2013. This development will continue when the new metro sections are opened during the forthcoming years.



Passenger transport. 2013



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Traffic volumes on European roads, top and bottom 5

	Unit	2012
Køge Bugt Motorvejen, ved Hundige	Motor vehicles	106 732
Køge Bugt Motorvejen, ved Ølby	per day	97 944
Motorring 3, ved Husum	-	97 602
Motorring 3, ml. <19> og MX Gladsaxe	-	92 140
Amagermotorvejen, ved Kalveboderne	-	91 663
Øst for Åkirkeby	-	2 878
Nykøbing F. - Gedser	-	2 872
Vest for Stokkemærke	-	2 837
Ved Fåborg (8)	-	2 779
Ved Kværndrup	-	2 692

www.statbank.dk/vej22

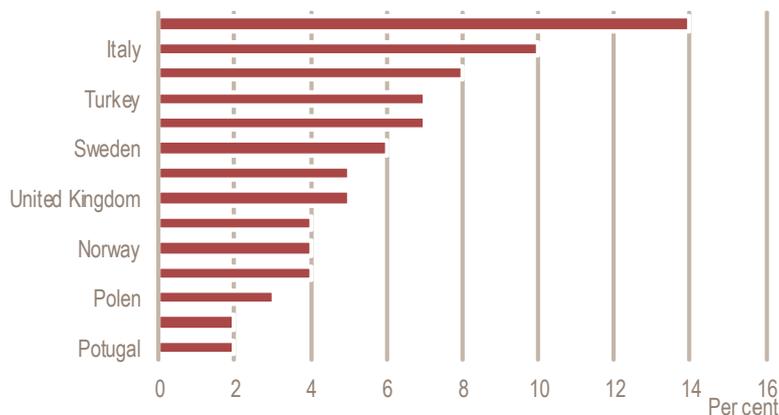
Each Dane travels 38 km. per day – on average

National transport of goods in Denmark is mainly performed by lorries accounting for 94 per cent of total goods carried. When transport is performed between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant means of transport with a share of 67 per cent of total goods transport.

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



Holiday destination. 2013



www.statbank.dk/ff1

Nights spent in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2012	2013	2014
Number of nights spent in	1 000	44 468	44 603	47 036
Rented holiday dwellings	-	15 458	15 061	16 426
By: Germans	per cent	66	65	64
Danes	-	24	25	25
Norwegians	-	4	5	5
Swedes	-	1	2	2
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	16 245	16 582	17 408
By: Danes	per cent	58	58	57
Norwegians	-	8	8	8
Swedes	-	8	8	8
Germans	-	4	4	4
Camping sites	1 000	10 678	10 796	11 180
By: Danes	per cent	77	77	76
Germans	-	14	14	14
Norwegians	-	2	3	3
Swedes	-	2	2	2
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 088	2 165	2 023

www.statbank.dk/turist

Spain remains by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on long holiday trips with at least four nights spent. In 2013, 14 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Spain. The second most popular holiday destination is Italy, with 10 per cent of all long holiday trips.

The Danes accounted for 57 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2014.



Aviation accounted for 61 per cent of all long holiday trips, which was the preferred mode of transport when the Danes travelled abroad in 2013. If the long holiday was held in Denmark the car was by far the most popular with 82 per cent.

In 2014, travellers spent the night together 47 million times in Danish hotels, holiday dwellings, camping sites, hostels, marinas, etc. The Germans rented especially holiday dwellings and accounted for 64 per cent of all nights spent in holiday homes. The Danes typically stayed in hotels, holiday resorts and camping sites when they went on holiday in their own country in 2014.

Agriculture



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

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms. The production has become highly specialized. In 1980, an average farm has about 150 pigs, but this figure is now as high as 2,900 pigs. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is economically the second largest type of agricultural production. Since the middle of the 1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has implied that production has remained constant at 5 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 10 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

ORGANIC FARMING

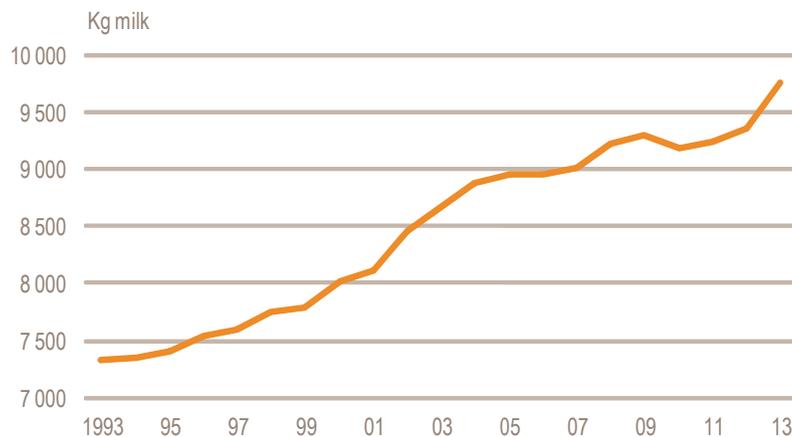
Organic farming cannot be certified as organic and thereby obtain the Ø-label until a number of conditions are fulfilled.



6 per cent of all farms are organic

Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant structural changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 26,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 13,000.

Milk yield per dairy cow



www.statbank.dk/jord3

Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2013
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	57 249
Cattles	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 614 644
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 075 750
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	151 300
Hens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	18 980 852
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	249 761
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	101 238
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	8 495

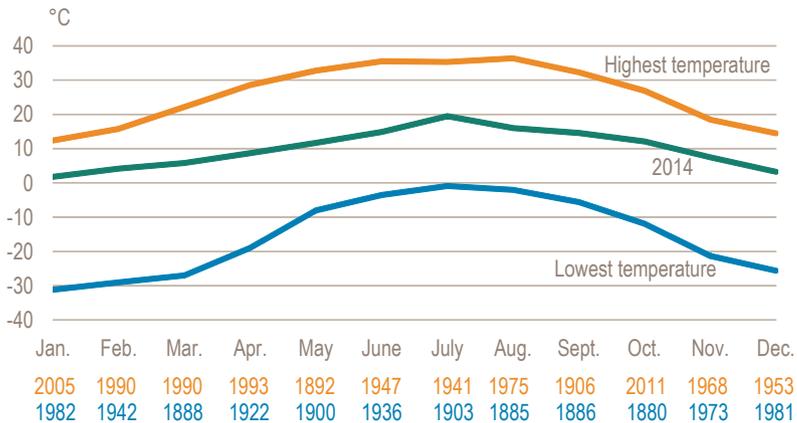
www.statbank.dk/hdyr1

Climate and environment



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

Temperatures in Denmark



It rains or snows every other day

A year has, on average, 171 days with precipitation



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

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

Top 5 of consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2012
Gross energy consump., total	1,000 gj	1 819 693	2 892 250	2 771 743
Renewable energy	-	45 705	82 613	198 928
Straw	-	2 197	15 268	36 972
Biogas	-	1 575	5 254	36 356
Heat pumps	-	12 481	15 893	26 626
Bio oil	-	8 757	12 432	23 801
Wind power	-	8 524	16 715	20 622

www.statbank.dk/ene2ha

GROSS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

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

INTERNATIONAL KEY FIGURES



FERTILITY
2012



ECONOMIC
GROWTH
2013



UNEMPLOY-
MENT
2013



GOVERNMENT
FINANCE
2013



DENMARK

EU28

BELGIUM

BULGARIA

CYPRUS

ESTONIA

FINLAND

FRANCE

GREECE

IRELAND

ITALY

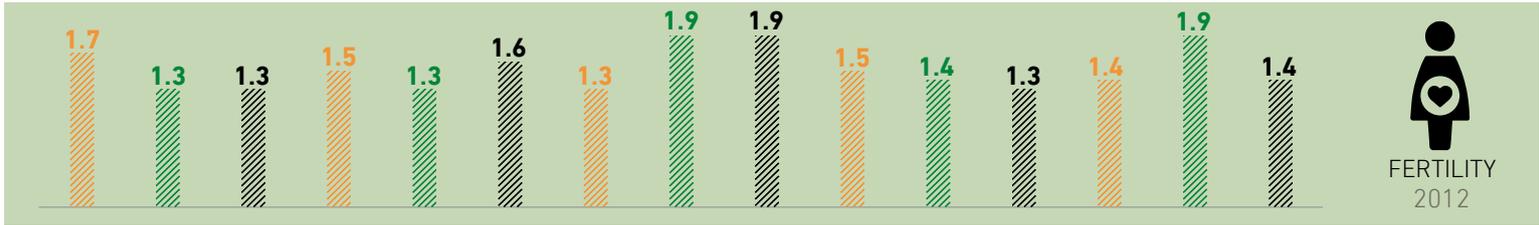
CROATIA

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

LUXEMBOURG

MALTA



NETHERLANDS
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
SLOVAKIA
SLOVENIA
SPAIN
UNITED KINGDOM
SWEDEN
CZECH REPUBLIC
GERMANY
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
USA
JAPAN

*2012

About Statistics Denmark

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

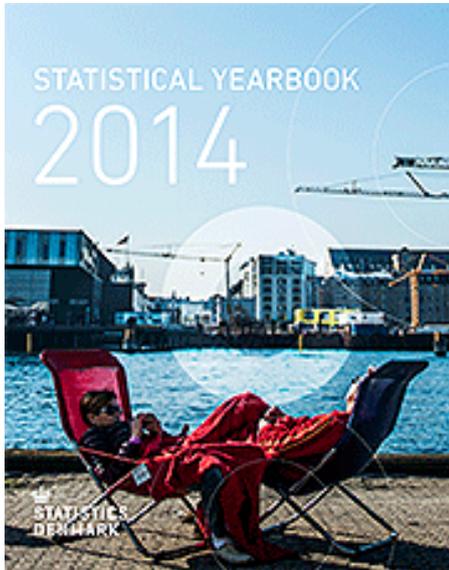


Statistics Denmark was founded in 1850 – the same year in which democracy was introduced following the adoption of Denmark’s Constitutional Act in 1849.

The purpose of Statistics Denmark was as now to produce statistics that could form an objective basis for democratic debate and decision-making.

Do you want to know
more...

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



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

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

See the yearbook on
www.dst.dk/yearbook

NORDIC STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



The Nordic Statistical Yearbook is a reference book containing comprehensive and easily accessible statistics of various aspects of social life in the five Nordic countries, i.e. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. In addition data are also presented on the Faroe Islands, Greenland and the Åland Islands.

The yearbook is bilingual - English and Swedish - with English as the primary language. The book is published by the Nordic Council of Ministers and edited by Statistics Denmark.

See the yearbook on the Nordic Council of Ministers website
www.norden.org/facts

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





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