



# DENMARK IN FIGURES 2019



**STATISTICS  
DENMARK**

# Welcome to

# Denmark in figures 2019

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

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

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

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

I hope you will enjoy reading the publication.



National Statistician Jørgen Elmeskov

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# The Kingdom of Denmark

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

Denmark is a small country compared to its closest neighbours. Sweden is ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark. On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of more than 8,700 km, which is longer than the Great Wall of China. This corresponds to just below 1.5 metres of coast per inhabitant.

In Denmark, the population density is 135 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. 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 501 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. In Norway, Finland and Sweden, the population density is as low as 17, 18 and 25 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

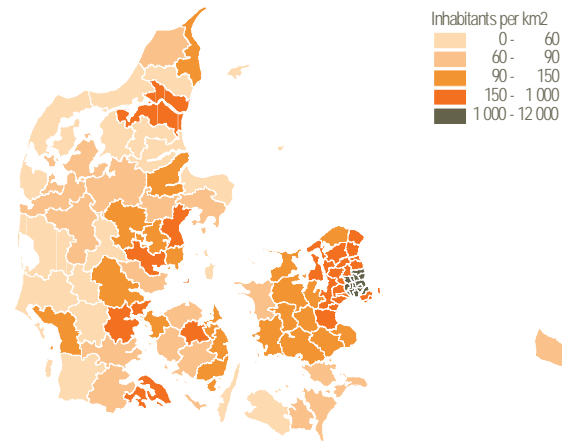


Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the 15<sup>th</sup> century

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



Population density. 2019



## Geography

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2019)	persons	5 806 081
Population density	inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>	135,2
Total area (1 January 2019)	km <sup>2</sup>	42 938
Coastline	km	8 750
Islands (incl. Zealand and the Jutland peninsula)	number	394
Highest natural point	meters	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km <sup>2</sup>	39.7 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	176 (Gudenå)
<b>Land cover</b>		
Roads, railroads and runways	per cent	6
Buildings and built-up areas	-	7
Agriculture	-	61
Forest	-	13
Open habitats	-	9
Lakes and streams	-	2
<b>Geographical extremities</b>		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk





## Elections

### Women in parliaments. 2017



[www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm](http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm)

### Elections to the Danish Parliament

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

[www.statbank.dk/fv15tot](http://www.statbank.dk/fv15tot)

After the election to the Danish Parliament on 18 June 2015, a government was formed comprising 17 ministers from the Danish Liberal Party. That was 3 ministers less than the former government.

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

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

#### ELECTIONS TO THE DANISH PARLIAMENT

Elections to the Danish Parliament are held within four years from the previous election. Of the 179 members of Parliament, 175 are elected in Denmark, 2 in Greenland and 2 in the Faroe Islands.

In 2015, it was 100 years since women in Denmark were given the vote. When Denmark saw its first freely elected parliament in 1849, it was unthinkable for women to be allowed to vote in parliamentary elections.

However, women were given the right to vote in elections to municipal councils in 1908 and later to vote in the parliamentary election in 1915. At the next election after the amendments to the Constitutional Act of Denmark in 1918, 41 out of the 402 nominated candidates were women. Four women were elected to the Danish Parliament, and five women to the Danish Landsting.

Elections to Denmark's 98 municipal councils are held every four years together with elections to the five regional councils. In 2017, the election day was 21 November.

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



# Population

On 1 January 2019, the Danish population consisted of 5,806,081 people. The population has been increasing in recent years, both because the number of births is higher than the number of deaths and because immigration outnumbers emigration.

Women's fertility may give an indication of an increasing or falling population. A fertility rate of 2.1 is needed for the population to reproduce itself, if there is no net migration. In 2018, the fertility rate in Denmark was 1.7. However, Danish women give birth to a relatively high number of children compared to other European countries, where the average is 1.6 per woman.



Ida and William are the most popular names for new-born children

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

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

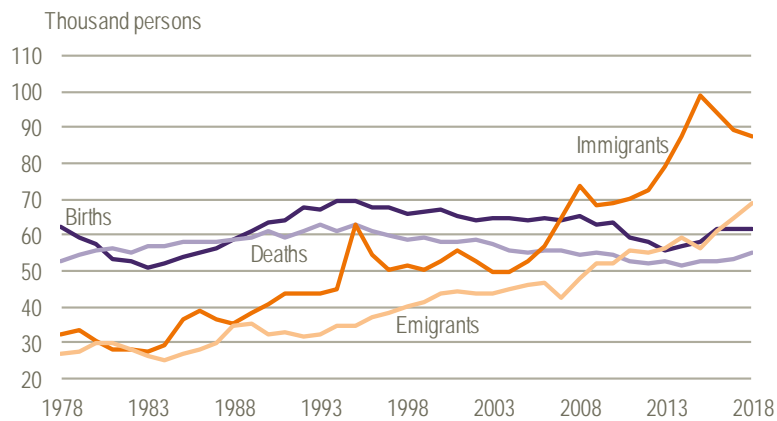
Immigrants and their descendants make up 13.7 per cent of the population, corresponding to 793,601 persons. In 2018, the majority of immigrants came from United States, Germany, Romania and United Kingdom. In 2016, Syrian nationals accounted for most immigrants with 9,020, but in 2017 the figure had fallen to 2,292, and in 2018 fell further to 896. In recent years, immigration has been decreasing and emigration increasing.

## IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

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



## Population trends



[www.statbank.dk/hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3)

## The Danish population

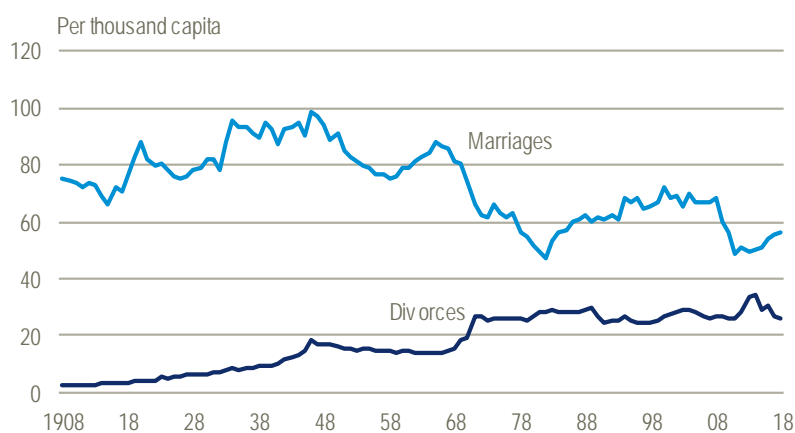
	Unit	1980	1990	2000	2019
Population on 1 January	million	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.81
0-19 years	per cent	28.7	24.3	23.7	22.4
20-59 years	-	51.9	55.3	56.6	52.1
60 years +	-	19.3	20.4	19.7	25.5
Immigrants and descendants	number	152 958	214 571	378 162	793 601
EU28	-	75 170	75 972	94 636	242 623
Of which Poland	-	6 467	9 662	12 290	48 148
Germany	-	26 333	23 123	25 446	34 037
Europe outside EU28	-	42 416	59 679	114 647	168 818
Of which Turkey	-	14 086	29 431	48 773	63 819
Africa	-	5 617	10 835	35 895	69 185
North America	-	7 461	7 017	8 047	12 721
South and Central America	-	3 078	4 330	6 509	16 715
Asia	-	18 313	55 192	115 482	278 919
Of which: Syria	-	213	625	2 284	42 467
Iraq	-	160	2 423	14 902	33 089
Oceania or data not provided	-	903	1 546	2 946	4 620

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

## Families



### Marriages and divorces



www.statbank.dk/hisb3

### Family types

	Unit	Total		No children in the household		At least 1 child in the household	
		1990	2019	1990	2019	1990	2019
Single men	no.	565 046	789 261	542 989	753 413	22 057	35 848
Single women	-	718 831	876 268	603 937	724 971	114 894	151 297
Opposite-sex marriages	-	1 021 984	1 020 981	498 575	580 116	523 409	440 865
Same-sex marriages	-	●	2 619	●	1 830	●	789
Reg. partnerships	-	296	2 811	281	2 135	15	676
Couples, cons. union	-	76 642	135 786	2 554	15 230	74 088	120 556
Cohabiting couples	-	177 554	216 340	151 129	187 578	26 425	28 762

www.statbank.dk/fam44n

Today, Danish men and women are older when they marry. On average, men are 35 years and women 33 years when they marry for the first time. Although Danes marry at a more mature age, this does not necessarily make the marriage more lasting. 2014 holds the divorce record with 19,435 divorced couples. In 2013, there were 18,875 divorces. The high figures in 2013 and 2014 reflect the fact that it became possible to get a divorce without a prior judicial separation period. In 2018, there were 15,034 divorces.

However, marriage is still the preferred way of living together. A little over 1 million couples are married, while 352,126 couples are living in consensual union or are cohabiting.

47 per cent of all marriages are dissolved by divorce



### COUPLES LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNION

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

### COHABITING COUPLES

Unmarried couples who live together at the same address and have children together.

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

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

## Life and death

Danes have children later in life than previously. On average, women are 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 2018, the fertility was between 1.5 and 2.1. In 2018, the fertility rate was 1.7, which is slightly above the EU average of 1.6 children per woman.

### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

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

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

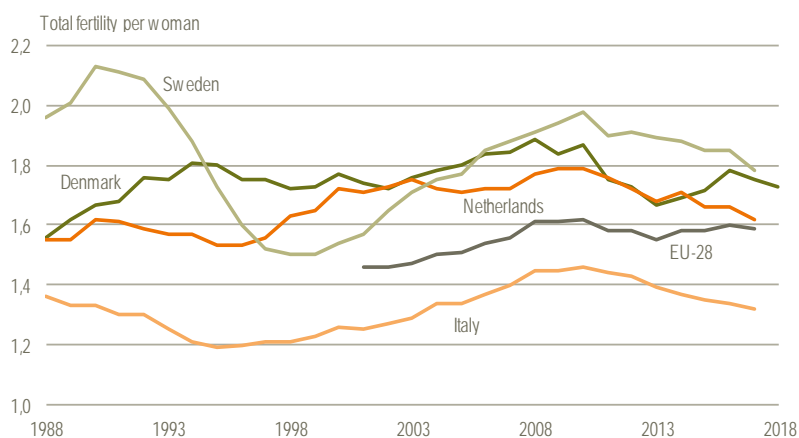


More than 1,000 Danes are over 100 years old

In Denmark the most common first names for men are Peter and Jens, while Anne and Kirsten are the most common names for women. For new-born children, the most popular names for boys were William, Noah, Oscar and Lucas, while Ida, Emma, Sofia and Ella were the most popular names given to girls in 2017.



## Fertility



Source: Eurostat

## Key indicators on the Danish population

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
Average life expectancy						
Men	year	70.8	71.2	72.0	74.3	79.0
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.7	79.0	82.9
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
First-time mother's average age	age	23.7	24.6	26.3	28.1	29.3
Marriages	per 1,000	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.6
Divorces	inhabitants	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Most popular names in 2017						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Ida
Boys	new-born	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	William

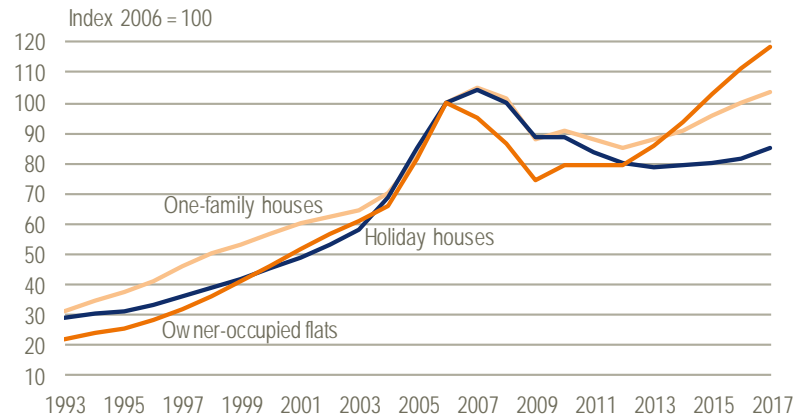
[www.statbank.dk/hisb7](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb7), hisb3, fod3, fod33 og fod11





## Housing

### Price changes in sales of real property



www.statbank.dk/ejen66

### Dwellings

	Unit	1981	1990	2000	2010	2018
<b>Dwellings, total</b>	thousand	2 180	2 372	2 519	2 726	2 835
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	1 060	1 116	1 152	1 202	1 223
Flats	-	902	923	967	1 052	1 113
Terraced houses	-	166	266	314	387	420
Resid. facilities for students	-	25	29	34	37	39
<b>Occupied dwellings, total</b>	thousand	2 041	2 246	2 415	2 559	2 679
0-49 m <sup>2</sup>	pct.	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.7
50-99 m <sup>2</sup>	-	43.8	44.5	44.7	43.4	42.8
100-149 m <sup>2</sup>	-	33.1	32.5	31.2	30.7	30.2
Over 150 m <sup>2</sup>	-	15.4	16.1	17.5	19.9	21.1
Average dwelling size	m <sup>2</sup>	106.0	106.9	107.9	110.9	112.2
Av. dwelling size per person	-	42.9	47.1	49.3	51.6	52.3
Av. persons per dwelling	no.	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

www.statbank.dk/bol103 og bol106

Danish housing prices increased steadily in the 1990s, and the 2000s saw substantial increases until the global financial crisis in 2007. Subsequently, housing prices declined sharply, and especially prices for owner-occupied flats nosedived. In recent years, prices have stabilized and now show modest increases.

More than half (or 57 per cent) of the population live in an owner-occupied dwelling, but the share varies with age. The largest shares are among persons between 40 and 69 years of age, where 66 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling. For 25-29-year-olds and persons aged 90 years and over, only 28 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling.

65 per cent of occupied dwellings in Denmark have district heating



The size of Danish dwellings is growing. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person in occupied dwellings has increased from 43 m<sup>2</sup> to 52 m<sup>2</sup> in 2018. 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 2018. Another reason is that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106 m<sup>2</sup> in 1981 to 112 m<sup>2</sup> in 2018.

#### DWELLING

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

The share of mortgaged dwellings is very high in Denmark, the other Nordic countries and the Netherlands. In Sweden, the share was 55 per cent, in the Netherlands 61 per cent and in Denmark 48 per cent. The EU average is 27 per cent. In Denmark, 57 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling, which is below the EU average of 70 per cent.

## Health

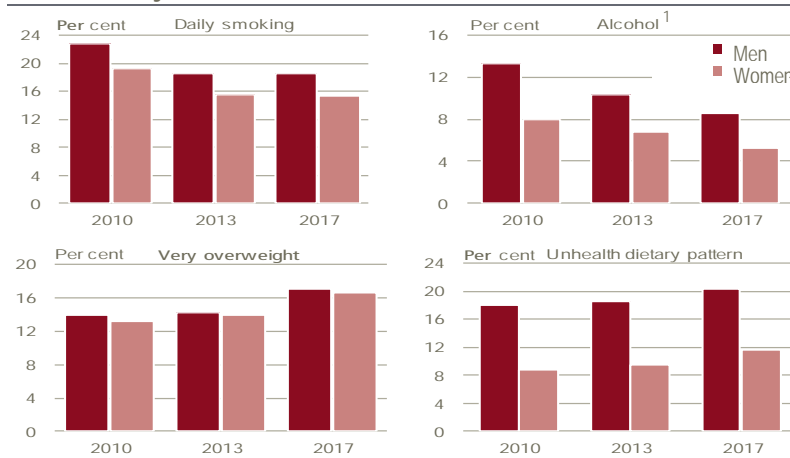
The lifestyle of Danes with regard to smoking, alcohol and diet has changed in the course of the present decade. In 2010, around 21 per cent of the Danes were smokers, whereas now it is around 17 per cent. Further, fewer Danes are drinking more alcohol than the maximum recommended by the Danish Health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

In 2017, Danes were in contact with general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, physiotherapists, etc. 60.6 million times. Consequently, each person receiving medical attention had 11.4 consultations on average.

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



### Danes' lifestyle



<sup>1</sup> This figure shows the percentage of the population that drinks more alcohol than the high risk limit set by the Danish Health Authority.

Source: Sundhedsprofil 2017



On average, two Danes commit suicide each day

Three out of four are men

There has been a sharp decline in the number of deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases in recent years. For example, the number of deaths caused by contracted coronaries has declined substantially from 15,597 in 1990 to 3,557 in 2017. During recent years, Denmark has intensified its efforts to reduce the number of cardiovascular diseases with regard to prevention as well as treatment. In return, the period saw an increase in the number of deaths caused by diabetes and mental disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease.

### Development in selected causes of death

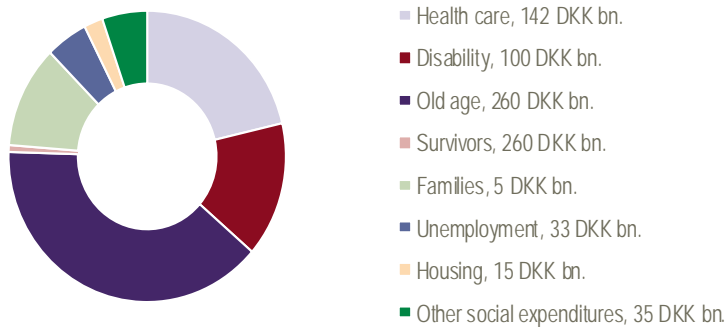
	Unit	1990	2000	2017
<b>Deaths, total</b>	no.	<b>60 926</b>	<b>57 998</b>	<b>53 261</b>
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system	-	3 419	3 556	3 758
Bronchitis and asthma	-	2 715	3 669	3 741
Mental disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease	-	807	1 631	3 578
Contracted coronary	-	15 597	9 112	3 557
Cerebrovascular disease	-	5 567	4 994	3 195
Pneumonia	-	1 461	1 153	1 806
Diabetes	-	813	1 433	1 342
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	-	951	1 084	1 230
Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1 291	1 339	1 113
Hypertensive disease	-	365	501	1 035
Cirrhosis of liver and biliary tract	-	860	1 035	926
Disease of circulatory system	-	2 146	1 643	837
Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	-	518	720	735

www.statbank.dk/dod1



## Welfare benefits

### Expenditure on social and health services. 2017



www.statbank.dk/esspros1

### Recipients of temporary and permanent public benefits

	Unit	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	thousand	<b>2 190</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>2 182</b>
<b>Temporary benefits, total</b>	persons	<b>790</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>775</b>
Danish State Education Grant	-	325	325	323
Unemployment benefits	-	92	91	87
Persons receiving holiday benefits	-	4	5	5
Guidance and upgrading of skills	-	39	34	30
Subsidised employment	-	30	27	25
Flex and sheltered jobs	-	63	67	72
Cash benefit and integration	-	92	85	79
Rehabilitation	-	1	1	1
Unempl. ben. persons btw flex jobs	-	13	13	14
Specially arranged scheme	-	14	18	20
Job clarification program	-	14	16	17
Maternity/paternity benefits	-	49	49	49
Sickness benefits	-	54	53	53
<b>Permanent benefit, total</b>	-	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>1 407</b>
Disability pension	-	208	203	199
Early retirement pay etc.	-	75	65	52
Old-age pension	-	1 117	1 137	1 156

www.statbank.dk/auh01 and pen11

Expenditure on social and health services consists of various items of expenditure on e.g. hospitals, day-care institutions, nursing and old people's homes as well as transfer payments in the form of pensions, unemployment benefits and housing subsidies. Total social and health expenditure amounted to DKK 665 billion in 2017 incl. administration costs.

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

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

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



2.2 million Danes received public benefits in 2018, and of these, 64 per cent received permanent benefits, e.g. old-age pension, disability pension and early retirement pay, while 36 per cent received temporary benefits, such as cash benefits and maternity benefits in connection with birth.

## Crime

363,542 criminal offences were reported in 2018. This is a decline of 29,895 compared to the previous year despite a rise of 6 per cent in the number of reported sexual offences. The number of violent crimes increased by 3 per cent, while property crimes decreased by 9 per cent.

The number of criminal offences differs from one area to the next. The metropolitan area and major cities have many offences per capita, while Læsø, Ærø and Lemvig have the lowest number. Copenhagen, Glostrup and Tårnby municipalities experienced the highest number of reported criminal offences per capita in 2018.



127 bike thefts were reported per day in 2018

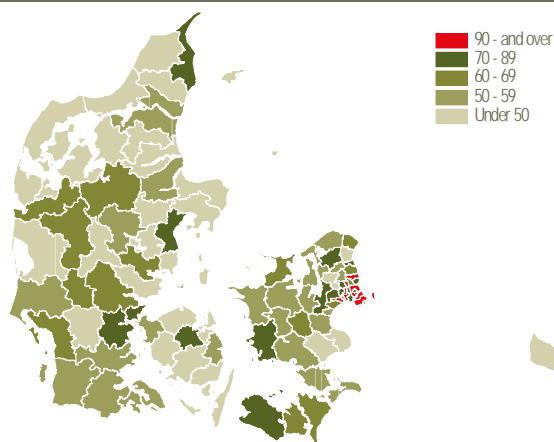
Women are more frequently exposed to offences against the person compared to men – 25 per cent more women than men were victims of this type of offence in 2018. This figure reflects the fact that women are far more frequently exposed to sexual offences and offences against property.

### REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. In 2018, 24 per cent of all registered criminal offences resulted in charges.



### Reported criminal offences per 1 000 inhabitants 15 years old +. 2018



[www.statbank.dk/straf22 og folk1b](http://www.statbank.dk/straf22 og folk1b)

### Victims of offences against the person. 2018

	Unit	Men	Women	Sex N/A	Total
Victims, total	number	31 667	39 528	3 296	74 491
Of whom:					
Sexual offences	-	505	3 746	10	4 261
Rape	-	50	989	0	1 039
Offences against decency	-	316	2 010	9	2 335
Crimes of violence	-	15 245	11 290	2 339	28 874
Homicide	-	37	18	0	55
Common assault	-	7 135	4 772	31	11 938
Aggravated assault	-	1 419	470	25	1 914
Threats	-	2 951	2 617	105	5 673
Offences against property	-	15 384	22 338	762	38 484
Robbery	-	1 230	284	27	1 541

[www.statbank.dk/straf5](http://www.statbank.dk/straf5)

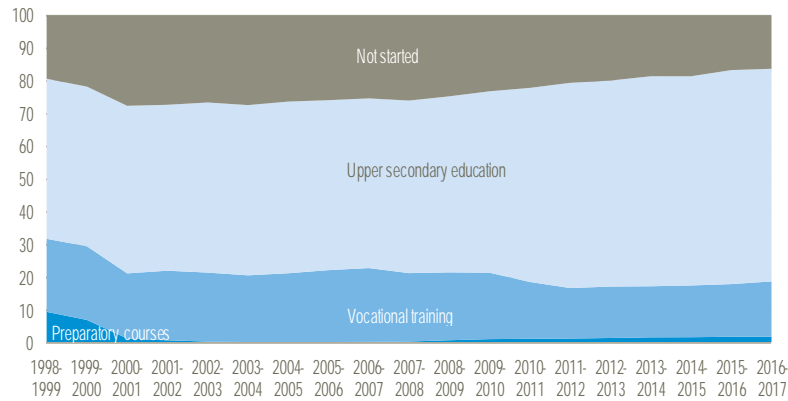




## Education

Eight out of ten young people are in education immediately after basic general education. Of all students leaving school in 2016-2017, 83 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. 65 per cent chose to attend general, commercial or technical upper secondary education, while 16 per cent opted for vocational education and training, e.g. as carpenters, bricklayers or hairdressers.

### Students three months after leaving basic general education



www.statbank.dk/forlob10

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

	1991	2000	2017
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Basic general education	38	30	19
General upper-secondary education	4	6	6
Vocational education and training	36	38	35
Short-cycle higher education	4	5	6
Medium-cycle higher education	11	13	17
Bachelor	0	1	3
Long-cycle higher education	4	6	12
Ph.D. degree	...	...	1
Not stated	2	2	2

www.statbank.dk/hfu1 and hfudd10

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



The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the last 26 years. During this period, a higher percentage of the population has graduated from higher education. While 19 per cent of the 25-64-year-old population had a higher education in 1991, this share had increased to almost 39 per cent in 2017. And while 38 per cent of this age group had basic school as their highest level of education in 1991, this was true for only 19 per cent in 2017.

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

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

With a medium-cycle higher education, you qualify for jobs such as a primary and lower secondary school teacher, a social educator or a nurse. With a long-cycle higher education, you qualify for jobs such as an architect, a doctor, vicar or lawyer.

## Research and development

In 2017, the business sector contributed with DKK 49.9 bn or 2.0 per cent of GDP for research and development. The public sector contributed with DKK 23.5 bn, corresponding to 1.1 per cent of GDP. Together, it adds up to 3.0 per cent of GDP.

In 2002, Denmark agreed to the EU objective of reaching a level of investments in R&D of at least 3 percent of GDP, which is one of the so-called Barcelona objectives. Among the Nordic countries, Sweden spends the highest proportion of GDP on R&D. Finland, Iceland and Norway are below the objective of 3 per cent. The share of the population engaged in R&D activities is part of the UN's sustainable development goals (SDG).

### R&D

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

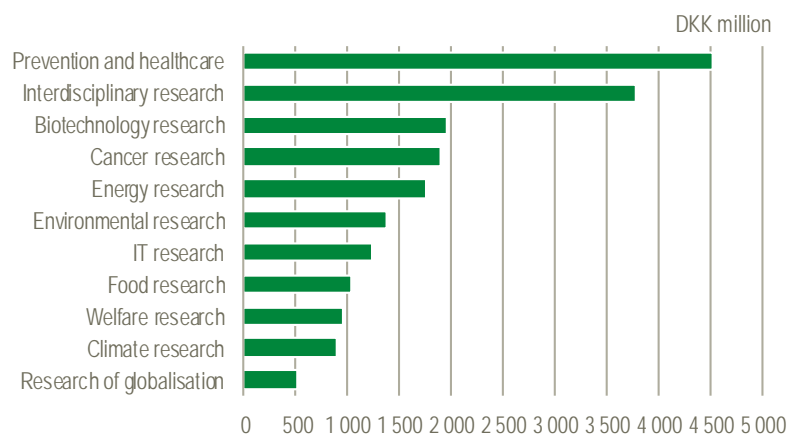


1,300 patents were granted and 4,000 trademarks were registered in 2017

In the public sector, universities accounted for 71 per cent of research and development with costs amounting to DKK 16.6 bn in 2017. Applied research and basic research in the public sector are largely of the same size with 46 and 40 per cent, respectively, of the total number of man-years. The remaining 14 per cent is used for development.



### R&D expenditure of the public sector. 2017



www.statbank.dk/fouoff05

### Expenditure on research and development

	Unit	2015	2016	2017
R&D expenditure	DKK m	63 541	66 111	66 342
Public sector	2017-	23 209	23 094	23 450
Private sector	Prices	40 332	43 017	42 892
R&D expenditure	per cent, GDP	3.1	3.1	3.0
Public sector	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Private sector	-	1.9	2.0	2.0

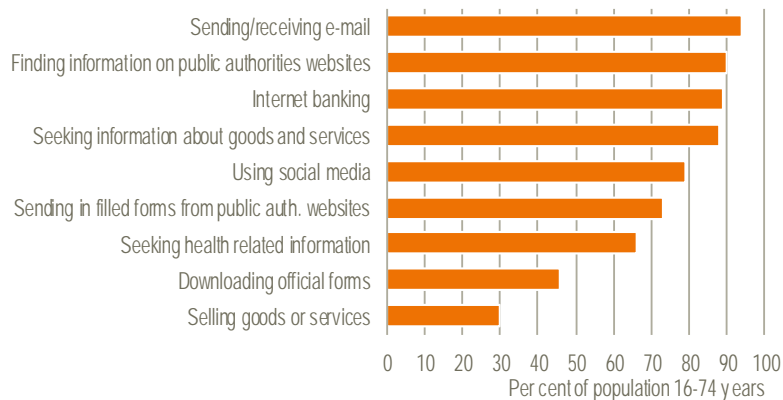
www.statbank.dk/cfabnp, forsk01 and fouoff07



## Internet use and social media

In 2018, 95 per cent of the Danish population (age 16-74) had Internet access in their homes. The Danes use the web for a wide range of purposes, e.g. information searching, entertainment and digital self-service.

### Use of internet for private purposes. 2018



www.statbank.dk/bebrit09

### Top 6: Online shopping purchase of goods and services. 2018

	Unit	Total	Men	Women
Theatre, concert tickets etc.	per cent	68	66	70
Airline, train or ferry tickets	-	66	65	67
Clothes, sports and leisure goods	-	65	60	70
Holiday accommodation	-	58	58	58
Music and movies	-	48	52	44
Furniture and household goods	-	48	50	47

www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

### Social media use by enterprises. 2015 and 2017

	Unit	2015	2017
Use of social media, total	per cent	56	68
Public relations and marketing	-	46	57
Recruitment purposes	-	30	44
In-house knowledge sharing purposes	-	16	22
Multimedia sharing purposes	-	17	25

Note: Figure concerns enterprises with more than 10 employees.

88 per cent of the Danes log onto the Internet using their smartphones. We exercise, travel, listen to music and take pictures with our smartphone. To communicate, we chat, facetime and snap. However, the many digital opportunities have not made us abandon the e-mail. In 2018, 94 per cent of the population still send and receive mails. In addition, the senior citizens have joined the cause. 87 per cent of the 60 to 74 year olds sent/received mails in 2018, unlike 2010 where only 60 per cent of the same age range used e-mail.

Among the Internet shoppers, tickets to cultural events and travels are the most widespread purchases. In 2018, 84 per cent of the very young online shoppers (age 16-19) purchased clothes, sports and leisure goods online. In comparison, it was only 65 per cent of the online shoppers, age 16-74, who bought clothes, sports and leisure goods online in 2018.

79 per cent of the Danes used social media in 2018.

95 per cent of us are on Facebook,

85 per cent use YouTube



The young population is also large-scale consumers of streaming services. 85 per cent of the 16 to 24 year olds subscribe to commercial streaming services (e.g. Netflix), while 97 per cent of them are streaming from peer-to-peer sharing services (e.g. YouTube).

The Danish enterprises are also active social media users, especially when it comes to public relations, marketing and recruitment. In 2017, 68 per cent of enterprises with at least 10 employees are on social media.

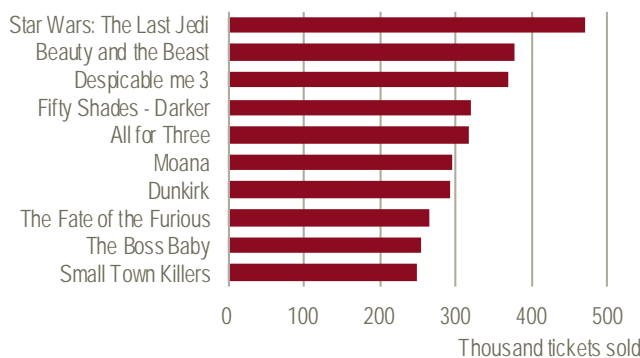
## Culture

It varies from one year to the next how often Danes go to the movies or visit a museum. Only museums - had more visitors in 2017 than the year before.

In 2017, the cinemas sold 11.9 million tickets, which is 1 million less than the previous year. Danish films sold 2.5 million tickets altogether. In 2017, the most popular film, selling 470,000 tickets, was *Star Wars: The Last Jedi*.



Most watched films in Danish cinemas. 2017



Especially in the cold season, Danes flock to the cinema. During the winter and Christmas holidays, cinemas experience all-time high ticket sales.

In the season 2016/2017, theatres had a total audience of 2.8 million. The great attractions were plays, music drama, opera, ballet and dance. Especially music drama and opera had a great year with a 31 per cent bigger audience than the previous season. Plays had an audience increase of 11 per cent, and ballet and dance 7 per cent. On the other hand, New circus had fewer spectators than the year before.

The zoos did not attract the same number of visitors in 2017 as previous years. In 2017, 4.4 million people visited a zoo, aquarium or animal park, which is 0.5 million less than the preceding three years. Copenhagen Zoo was the most popular one and had nearly 1.2 million visitors. The National Aquarium Denmark came in second with 553,000 visitors and in the third place was Givskud Zoo with 389,000 visitors.

The Danes are fond of museums and nearly 15.5 million visitors paid a visit to the exhibitions in 2017. In fact, the number of museum visitors has been rising since the 1980s, where the annual number of visitors was less than 10 million. In 2017, The National Museum of Denmark, ARoS and Louisiana Museum of Modern Art had the most well-attended exhibitions in Denmark.

### Admission to cultural institutions

	Units	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-17
<b>Cinemas</b>						
Paid admissions	million per year	10	10	12	13	13
Box office takings	m DKK per year	285	379	553	707	837
Films shown, total	no. per year	692	569	635	659	540
Of which: Danish films	-	164	112	123	126	87
<b>State-subs. theatres</b>						
Audience, total	1,000	2 508	2 434	2 249	2 262	2 133
Of which: Plays	av. per season	1 097	930	929	934	1 077
Music drama/Opera	-	623	679	524	612	646
<b>Museums</b>						
Visitors, total	1,000 per year (av.)	10 202	10 438	9 781	10 489	14 155
Culture-historical mus.	-	7 116	7 049	6 754	6 960	7 087
Art museums	-	2 512	2 658	2 617	2 775	3 584
Natural science mus.	-	366	320	286	311	362
Other museums <sup>1</sup>	-	208	410	123	442	3 121
<b>Zoos and bot. gardens</b>	-	<b>1 916</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>3 766</b>	<b>4 712</b>

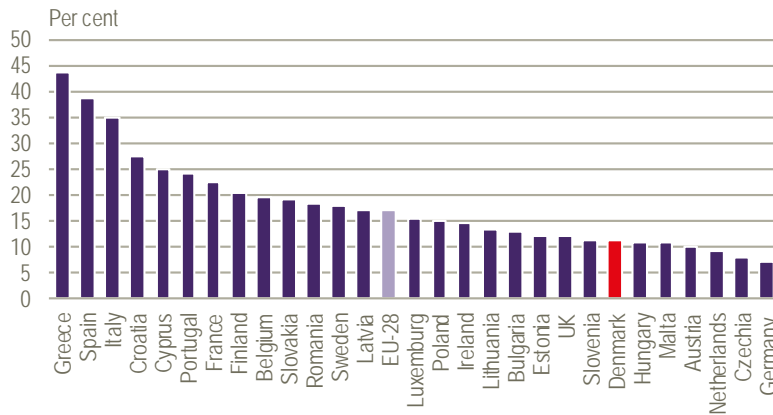
<sup>1</sup> Up until 2011 "Other museums" covers a "Mixed category" of museums with departments of different categories (e.g. culture-historical museums and art museums). From 2012, "Museum-like institutions" are included in "Other museums". "Museum-like institutions" cover museums without a permanent collection e.g. exhibition spaces.  
www.statbank.dk/bio2, scene04, mus1 and zoo2





## Labour market

### Youth unemployment rate in the EU (15-24-year-old population). 2017



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

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

	Unit	2000	2010	2018
<b>Total population</b>	thousand	<b>3 518</b>	<b>3 621</b>	<b>3 696</b>
Men	-	1 780	1 826	1 867
Women	-	1 740	1 795	1 829
<b>In the labour force</b>	-	<b>2 831</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>2 935</b>
Men	-	1 508	1 509	1 533
Women	-	1 324	1 365	1 402
<b>Employed</b>	-	<b>2 700</b>	<b>2 656</b>	<b>2 786</b>
Men	-	1 446	1 380	1 457
Women	-	1 254	1 276	1 329
<b>LFS-Unemployed</b>	-	<b>131</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>149</b>
Men	-	62	129	76
Women	-	70	89	73
<b>LFS-Unemployment rate</b>	per cent	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Activity rate</b>	-	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>
Men	-	84.7	82.6	82.1
Women	-	76.1	76.0	76.6

Note: Figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)  
www.statbank.dk/aku101 and aku121

In the last 30 years, the unemployment rate for women has generally been higher than that for men. During the global financial crisis, the unemployment rate for men increased significantly more than it did for women and for a period it was somewhat higher than women's unemployment rate. In 2018, the unemployment rate for men was 5.0 and for women it was 5.2.

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

Although youth unemployment (15-24-year-old population) increased due to the global financial crisis, it is still low compared to other European countries. With a youth unemployment rate of 11.0 in 2017, Denmark had the seventh lowest unemployment rate for young people in the EU. The highest rates were seen in Greece (43.6 per cent) and Spain (38.6 per cent), where nearly half of all young people were unemployed.

45-54 year old people had the lowest unemployment rate of 2.9 per cent in 2018



Approximately one fifth of the 761,000 people of working age (15-64 years) are outside the labour force. Of these, 40 per cent are students, 20 per cent disability pensioners and 8 per cent recipients of early retirement pay.

#### ACTIVITY RATE

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

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

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

## Income and earnings

Danish family incomes differ across the country. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the highest incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an equalized disposable income of DKK 251,000 in 2017. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest average disposable incomes. Among these, Rudersdal has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 448,000 a year. Lolland Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 212,000).

### EQUALIZED DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

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

According to Eurostat, 7.2 per cent of the Danish population lived in low-income families in 2017. This was 7th lowest among the EU countries. In Germany, this figure was 9.4 per cent and in Sweden it was 9.3 per cent of the population. For the EU as a whole, 10.5 per cent of the population lived in low-income families. Finland had the lowest share with 4.9 per cent, while Romania had for the highest share with 17.6 per cent.

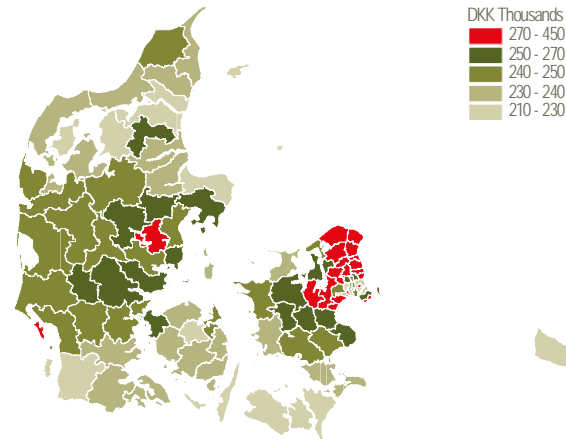


9 per cent live in a household, where it is difficult or very difficult to make ends meet

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



### Equalized disposable family income. 2017



[www.statbank.dk/indkf111](http://www.statbank.dk/indkf111)

### Monthly earnings by occupation<sup>1</sup>. 2017

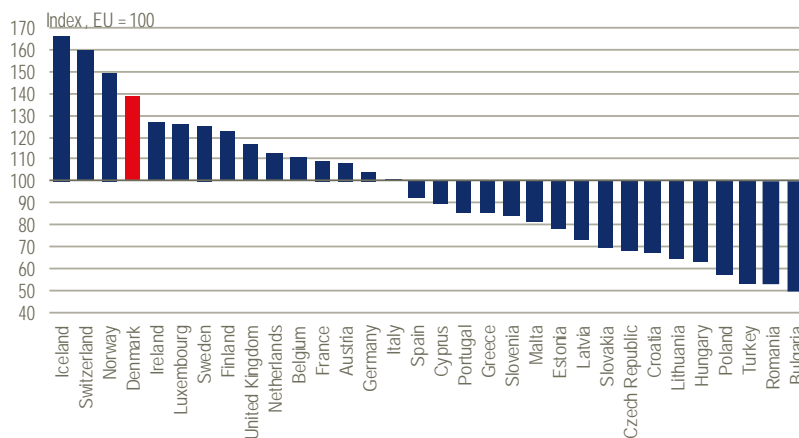
	Unit	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>DKK</b>	<b>44 509</b>	<b>38 736</b>
Military work	-	38 895	34 458
Managerial work	-	76 907	61 001
Work at the highest level	-	53 335	44 052
Work at intermediate level	-	48 906	40 163
Office and customer service work	-	37 206	35 952
Service and sales work	-	32 849	30 449
Agricultural, forestry and fishery work	-	32 211	30 256
Craft and trades work	-	36 977	32 244
Assembly, operator and transport work	-	34 318	31 577
Other manual work	-	31 694	27 200

<sup>1</sup> Earnings, including pensions, any bonuses and employee benefits.  
[www.statbank.dk/lons20](http://www.statbank.dk/lons20)

## Prices



Price level index for household expenditure. 2017



[www.statbank.dk/ppp](http://www.statbank.dk/ppp)

### Consumer prices for selected goods

	Unit	2016	2017	2018
Consumer prices, total (December)	annual	0.3	1.1	0.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	increase	0.1	2.8	0.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	in per cent	0.3	0.5	1.2
Clothing and footwear	-	-2.5	-0.7	-0.5
Accommodation	-	0.8	1.2	1.2
Furniture and household services	-	-0.2	-1.4	-1.2
Health	-	-0.4	0.7	0.8
Transport	-	-1.5	1.9	1.8
Communication	-	-6.4	-6.4	-2.1
Recreation and entertainment	-	0.8	1.2	0.4
Education	-	2.7	3.2	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	-	2.6	2.0	2.3
Other goods and services	-	1.8	1.3	0.9

[www.statbank.dk/pris111](http://www.statbank.dk/pris111)

### Consumer prices

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2018
DKK 100 in 1970 correspond to	DKK	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	751.87

[www.dst.dk/prisberegner](http://www.dst.dk/prisberegner)

With a price level that is 39 per cent above the EU-28 average, Denmark has by far the highest consumer prices in the EU. Only the EFTA countries Iceland, Switzerland and Norway have even higher prices, which are respectively 66, 60 and 50 per cent over the EU average. The second highest consumer prices in the EU are observed in Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden and Finland, ranging from 27 to 22 per cent above the EU average. Our neighbouring country, Germany, on the other hand, is only 4 per cent above the EU average. The statistics are based on a survey of prices by Eurostat.

From 2017 to 2018, the average consumer price index rose 0.8 per cent. Accordingly, the annual rise in prices is at a lower level than from 2016 to 2017, where prices rose 1.1 per cent. The fall from 1.1 per cent to 0.8 per cent is especially due to changes in food prices contributing less to the consumer price index in 2018 than the year before.

The 1970s and 1980s saw substantial rates of inflation with price rises reaching in the region of 10 per cent. Due to rising prices, goods that cost DKK 100 in 1970 reached a price of DKK 752 in 2018. However, the development in prices has slowed down since 1990 with increases in consumer prices ranging between 1 and 3 per cent.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

The price for dental treatment has increased by 23 per cent in the course of 10 years



# 15-YEAR-OLDS

## MEET MATHILDE AND LUCAS

Mathilde and Lucas are the two most popular names for children born in 2004.

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

Read about school, family, leisure etc. based on facts about children born in year 2004.

Year 2004 comprises 67,500 boys and girls - with a small majority of boys.

33,000 ♀

MATHILDE'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 YEARS

968

WERE GIVEN THE NAME MATHILDE IN 2004

IN 2019

12,700

ARE CALLED MATHILDE



## ORIGIN

DANISH ORIGIN

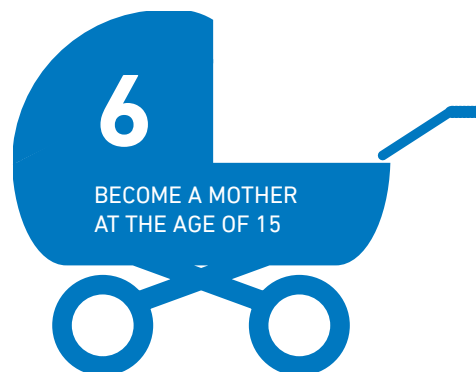
88%

DESCEDANTS

8%

IMMIGRANTS

4%



## SIBLINGS

21%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH 0 SIBLING

47%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH 1 SIBLING

24%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH 2 SIBLINGS

6%

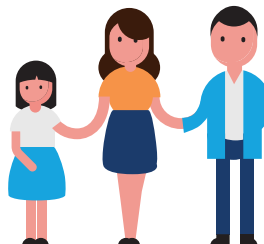
LIVE TOGETHER WITH 3 SIBLINGS

2%

LIVE TOGETHER WITH 4 SIBLINGS OR MORE

61%

LIVE WITH BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER



## RESIDENCE



66% LIVE IN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES

21% LIVE IN APARTMENTS

12% LIVE IN TERRACED HOUSES

1% LIVE IN OTHER TYPES OF DWELLING





## MUSIC SCHOOL

7%

5%

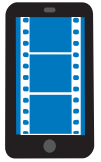


94%

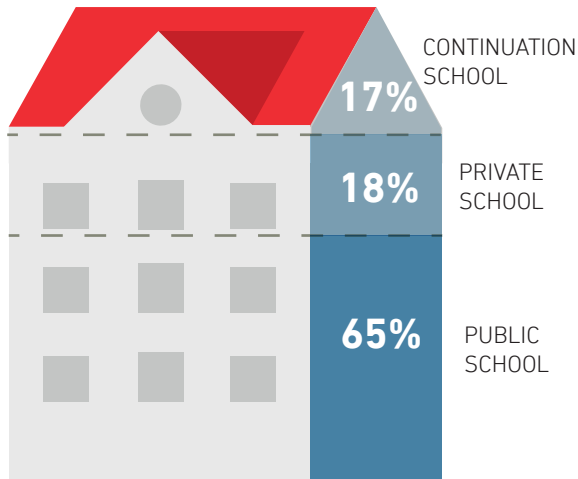
STREAM MUSIC

68%

STREAM FILMS OR  
TV-PROGRAMMES



## SCHOOL



♂ 34,500

LUCAS'S LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 YEARS

988

WERE GIVEN THE NAME  
LUCAS IN 2004

IN 2019

9,373

ARE CALLED LUCAS

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



KILLED  
0 GIRLS // 0 BOYS

SERIOUSLY INJURED  
9 GIRLS // 24 BOYS

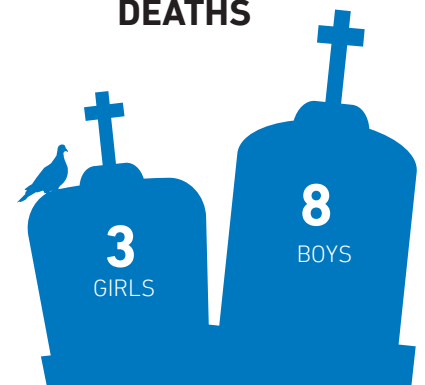
## VIOLENCE



§ IMPRISONMENT FOR GRIEVOUS  
ASSAULT  
3 GIRLS // 4 BOYS

§ VICTIMS OF GRIEVOUS ASSAULT  
8 GIRLS // 26 BOYS

## DEATHS



## Consumer spending

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on almost everything else. Since 1978, consumer spending on food and beverages has decreased from constituting 25 per cent of total consumer spending to 15 per cent in 2018.

During the same period, Danish consumer spending on housing, including rent and heating, has increased from 23 to 28 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household, consequently, has more money to spend on e.g. more expensive housing.

### CONSUMER SPENDING

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

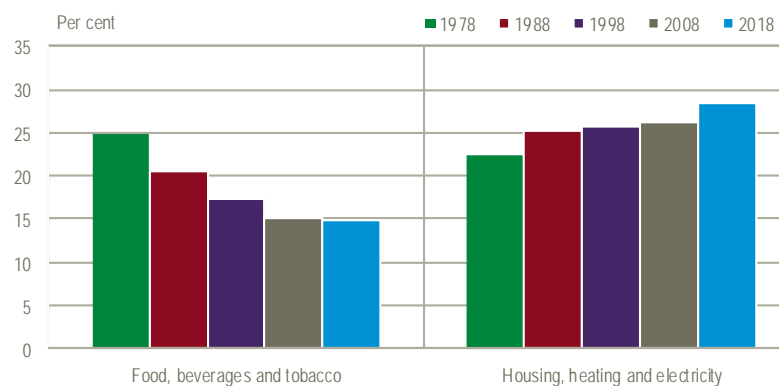


The share of Danish homes with tablets increased from 9 per cent in 2011 to 60 per cent in 2018

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



### Shares as per cent of total consumer spending



[www.statbank.dk/nahc21](http://www.statbank.dk/nahc21)

### Household finances and consumer spending. 2017

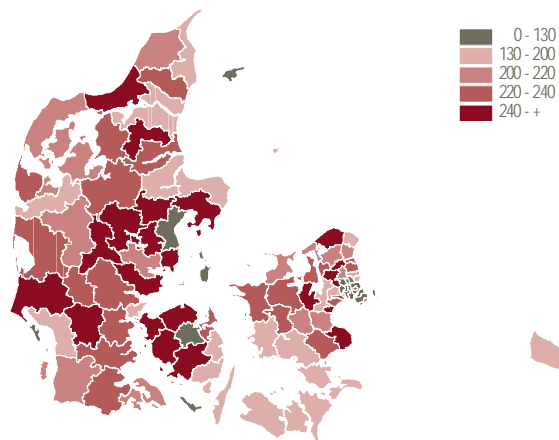
	Unit	Total	Singles		Two adults	
			no child.	w. child.	no child.	w. child.
<b>Household budget</b>						
Total income	DKK	614.2	314.8	488.8	704.8	933.7
Income taxes, etc.	thousan	178.5	86.8	119.9	207.9	276.7
Private interest payments	per	15.8	7.2	17.1	18.5	27.5
Fees, presents, etc.	house-	8.7	5.9	5.2	11.9	10.0
Net savings	hold	-	105.1	24.3	72.3	123.2
Consumer spending	-	306.1	190.6	274.4	343.3	433.1
<b>Consumer spending in per cent</b>						
Food, beverages, tobacco	per cent	14.2	13.9	14.6	14.0	14.6
Clothing and footwear	of spend.	-	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.6
Housing, electricity and heating	-	33.5	40.8	35.1	32.7	29.3
Transport and communication	-	13.2	9.3	8.9	14.2	15.0
Recreation, entertainment, travel	-	15.6	15.0	16.4	16.7	14.3
Other expenditure	-	19.8	18.1	21.0	18.9	22.5

[www.statbank.dk/fu03](http://www.statbank.dk/fu03) and [fu09](http://www.statbank.dk/fu09)

## Cars



### Families with two or more cars per thousand families. 2018



www.statbank.dk/bil800

### Car makes

	Ranking 2019	Number	Share in pct.	Ranking 2018
<b>New registrations of cars, total</b>		<b>218 489</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Volkswagen	1	32 071	14.7	1
Peugeot	2	20 620	9.4	2
Toyota	3	161 131	7.4	3
Citroën	4	19 923	6.4	7
Ford	5	13 244	6.1	8
Skoda	6	12 853	5.9	6
Renault	7	121 414	5.7	4
Mercedes_Benz	8	11 405	5.2	NEW
Opel	9	10 671	4.9	5
Nissan	10	10 102	4.6	10

### Injured or killed in road traffic accidents

	Unit	2000	2010	2017
<b>Casualties, total</b>	no.	<b>9 590</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>3 318</b>
Of which killed	-	498	255	175
Seriously injured	-	4 259	2 063	1 756
Slightly injured	-	4 833	2 090	1 387

www.statbank.dk/uheldk1 and uheld10

In 2018, the total number of registered new passenger cars reached 218,500, which is the highest number ever. The registered number of new cars for the private households was 133,600 in the form of 112,400 purchased cars and 21,300 leased cars.

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

The average energy efficiency for new cars was 22.5 km per litre in 2018

This is an increase of 6.6 km compared to 2007



Six out of ten families were in possession of one or several cars at the beginning of 2018, but there are major differences depending on where in Denmark the family lives. In Copenhagen, Aarhus and Frederiksberg, only 30-50 per cent of all families own a car.

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

#### FAMILY HOLDING OF CARS

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

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents has continuously decreased. Since 1971, when the number of people killed in traffic set a sad record of 1,213, this number has decreased. In 2012, the number reached the lowest level yet when 167 were killed in traffic accidents. In 2017, the number of people killed in traffic increased to 175. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits, mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s and safer cars.

## Wealth in the regions

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



Since 2007, GDP in Region Hovedstaden increased annually by 1.9 per cent on average. For Denmark as a whole, GDP increased by 0.7 per cent annually in the same period

There are great regional differences in GDP per capita. GDP per capita in the Capital Region of Denmark (Region Hovedstaden) was 30 per cent above the national level in 2017, whereas GDP per capita in Region Zealand (Region Sjælland) was 31 per cent below the national level.

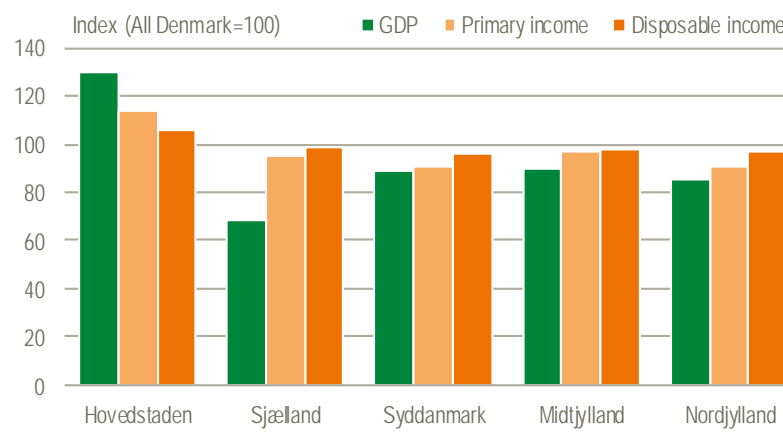
To a great extent, the differences in GDP per capita can be attributed to commuting between regions. When an employee commutes to another region in order to work, the commuter does not contribute to the production in the region of residence. Other reasons for regional differences in GDP per capita are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

Regional variations in the level of wealth are smaller than for GDP if we look at disposable income. In 2017, there was only a difference of DKK 17,000 between the highest average disposable income in the Capital Region and the lowest average disposable income in the Region of Southern Denmark (Region Syddanmark).

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



GDP and income per capita. 2017



[www.statbank.dk/nrs](http://www.statbank.dk/nrs) and [nrhp](http://nrhp)

GDP and income per capita by region. 2017

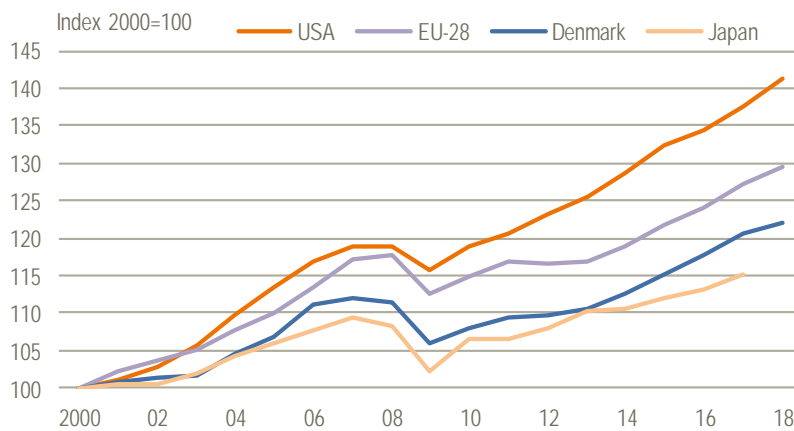
	Unit	GDP	Primary income	Disposable income
All Denmark	current prices	378	236	180
Hovedstaden	DKK thousands	490	269	190
Sjælland	-	259	224	178
Syddanmark	-	337	215	173
Midtjylland	-	338	228	176
Nordjylland	-	323	214	175

[www.statbank.dk/nrs](http://www.statbank.dk/nrs) and [nrhp](http://nrhp)



## National accounts

### GDP in selected countries



Source: Eurostat, UN.org and Macrobond

### National accounts (main figures)

	Unit	2016*	2017*	2018*
<b>GDP</b>	DKK bn (constant prices)	1 977	2 022	2 046
<b>Supply:</b>	DKK bn (current prices)			
GDP		2 100	2 178	2 216
Imports of goods and services	-	984	1 033	1 094
<b>Use:</b>				
Exports of goods and services	-	1 126	1 188	1 212
Household cons. expenditure	-	953	985	1 017
NPISH consump. expenditure	-	31	32	33
Government consump. expen.	-	524	536	546
Gross capital formation	-	450	471	502
<b>GDP real growth rate</b>	per cent	2.4	2.3	1.2
<b>GDP per capita</b>	DKK thousands	367	378	382
<b>GDP real growth per capita</b>	per cent	0.5	1.6	0.7

\* Preliminary figures.  
www.statbank.dk/nan1

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

Since 2000, economic development in Denmark has been somewhat stagnant compared to the average growth rate for the EU and the USA: During this period, Danish economy grew by 22 per cent, while USA saw a growth rate of 41 per cent during the same period. The EU average ranges around 30 per cent. The growth rate of the Danish economy has surpassed that of Japan, where the growth rate was 15 per cent.

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

**GDP increased 1.2 per cent in 2018 when adjusted for the price development. This is the lowest growth rate since 2013. The increase in GDP was especially driven by increasing household consumption and increasing investments.**

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

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

In 2018, GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power was 55,535 dollars in the United States, 46,050 dollars in Denmark, 43,120 dollars in the EU-28 and 39,574 dollars in Japan.





## Government finances

There was a public finance surplus in 2017 of DKK 21,5 billion. The Danish surplus was 1.1 per cent of GDP. Spain had the biggest deficit in the EU of 3.1 per cent of GDP. Malta had the biggest surplus in the EU.

### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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

With a share of approximately 44 per cent, social protection is the largest item of public expenditure. It includes the cost of unemployment benefits, old age pension, early retirement benefits, etc. Since 2004, the cost of early retirement has decreased as a result of reforms to the scheme. In recent years, the cost of health care has risen, and in 2017 it amounted to 16 per cent.



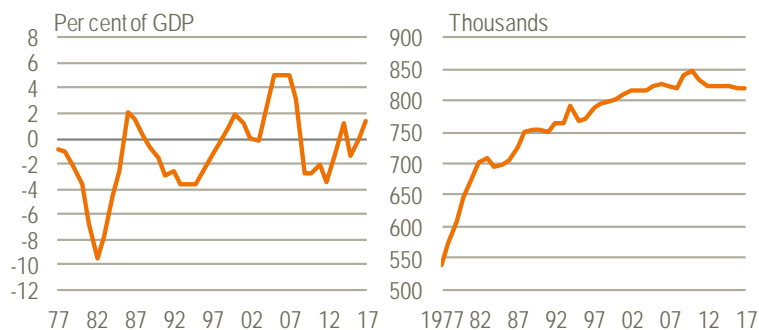
20 per cent of all taxpayers paid top-rate tax in 2007. In 2017, this share had fallen to 10 per cent

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



Government surplus

Employees in public administration



[www.statbank.dk/off3, nan2 and nabb19](http://www.statbank.dk/off3_nan2_and_nabb19)

### Public economy

	Unit	2000	2010	2017
<b>Public sector expenditure</b>	DKK bn	<b>699.1</b>	<b>1 026.3</b>	<b>1 114.3</b>
General public services	per cent	16.2	14.0	12.1
Defence	-	2.7	2.4	2.3
Law and order	-	1.7	1.8	1.8
Economic affairs	-	7.0	5.9	6.4
Environmental protection	-	1.0	0.7	0.8
Housing and community amenities	-	1.4	0.5	0.4
Health	-	12.7	15.1	16.4
Recreation, culture and religion	-	3.0	3.1	3.3
Education	-	11.9	12.6	12.7
Social security and welfare	-	42.4	43.8	43.7
<b>Employment in the public sector</b>	thousand	<b>801.4</b>	<b>848.3</b>	<b>818.2</b>
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.1	30.4	28.0

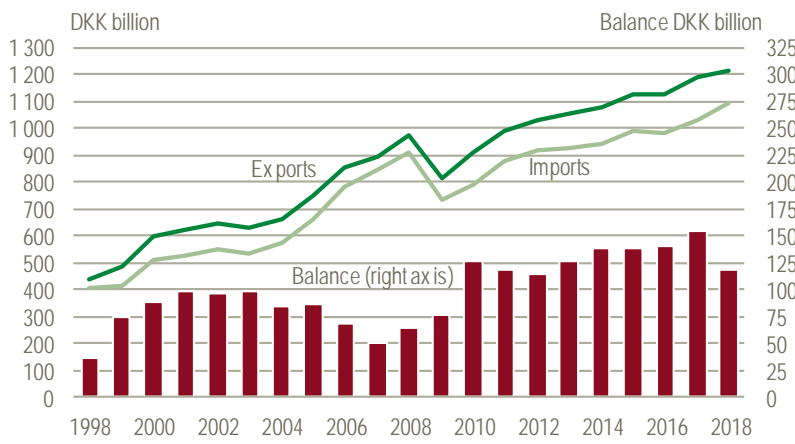
[www.statbank.dk/off25 and nabb19](http://www.statbank.dk/off25_and_nabb19)



## External trade

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

### External trade. Goods and services



www.statbank.dk/bb2 and nahl4

In the period after 2008, the development in imports and exports of goods and services has resulted in large surpluses. In 2018, it resulted in a surplus of DKK 119 billion on external trade.

53,2 per cent of Denmark's exports in 2018 are accounted for by the EU countries. In 2008 it was 60,0 per cent.



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

Trade in services has been increasing in recent decades. In 1990, exports of services amounted to 28 per cent of total exports of goods and services, while this share rose to 36 per cent in 2018.

In 2018, shipping represented 43 per cent of Denmark's exports of services.

### The five most important trading partners. 2018

	Exports of goods and services		Imports of goods and services		
	DKK billion	percentage	DKK billion	percentage	
Germany	154.1	12.7	Germany	192.5	17.6
USA	136.4	11.2	Sweden	107.6	9.8
Sweden	123.8	10.2	UK	77.9	7.1
UK	86.3	7.1	USA	66.9	6.1
Norway	73.3	6.0	Netherlands	66.3	6.1

www.statbank.dk/bb2

## Balance of payments

Denmark's surplus on the balance of payments (on current account) made up DKK 136 billion in 2018. This was a decrease of DKK 37 billion compared to 2017, where it made up DKK 173 billion. In 2018, the surplus amounted to 6.1 per cent of GDP.

In an international context, the Danish surplus on the balance of payments is very high when compared to similar countries. The surplus of 8.0 per cent of GDP in 2017 was, in the EU, only surpassed by the Netherlands, Malta and Ireland.

Denmark has had a surplus on the balance of payments since 1990, with the exception of 1998. The surplus has contributed to past net debt to the rest of the world gradually being converted to increasing net assets. Denmark now has a net worth towards the rest of the world.

The surplus on the balance of payments in recent years is partly due to the surplus on trade in goods and services and partly to the surplus on investment income. The increased surplus on investment income is related to increasing external net assets and the fact that the return on Danish foreign investments has exceeded the return on foreign investments in Denmark for a number of years.

### NET WORTH

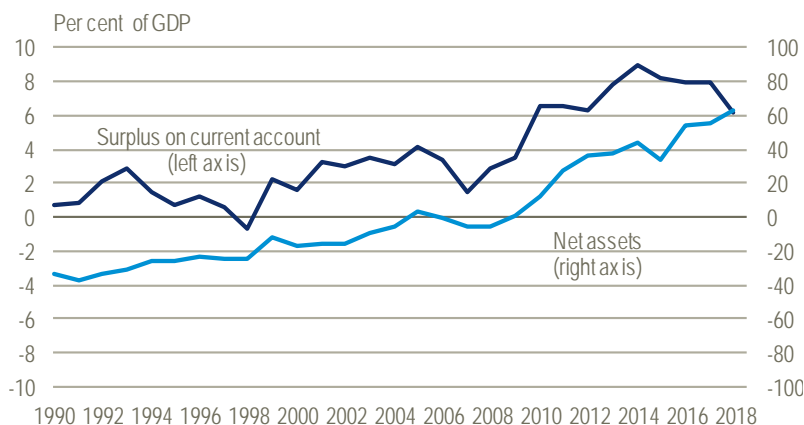
Net worth is also called net assets and is defined as Denmark's foreign assets net i.e. after deduction of Denmark's external debt (liabilities). Denmark's assets and liabilities are calculated by Danmarks Nationalbank.



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



### Balance of payments on current account and net worth



[www.statbank.dk/nah12, bb2 and dnkapk](http://www.statbank.dk/nah12, bb2 and dnkapk)

### Selected items from the balance of payments

	Unit	1990	2000	2018
Exports of goods	DKK bn	224	399	772
Imports of goods	-	196	350	660
Exports of services	-	87	197	441
Imports of services	-	68	157	434
Investment income, receipts	-	35	88	172
Investment income, expend.	-	68	124	110
Current account, net	-	6	22	136

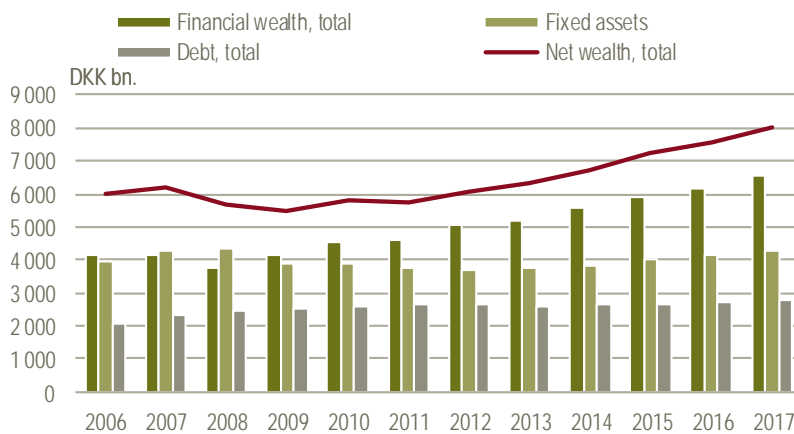
[www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb2](http://www.statbank.dk/bet6 and bb2)



## Wealth and debt

The net wealth of Danish households was DKK 8,007 billion at the end of 2017, corresponding to DKK 1,385,000 per person. The net wealth has increased by DKK 75,000 per person during the year. This is due to e.g. an increase in the market value of dwellings of DKK 22,000 per person, and the fact that Danes' financial assets and liabilities grew by respectively DKK 60,000 and 10,000.

### Net wealth of Danish households



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

### Financial net wealth of households in the Nordic countries. 2017

	Unit	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland
<b>Financial wealth, total</b>	DKK	1 128 515	644 147	1 000 564	407 961
Deposits	per capita	174 191	178 122	136 923	128 481
Debt instruments		9 413	14 946	11 245	4 197
Shares, etc.	-	353 916	172 279	455 019	190 686
Pension, etc..	-	585 397	215 845	384 334	78 096
Other assets	-	5 598	62 956	13 042	6 501
<b>Debt, total</b>	-	485 334	500 054	311 059	219 521
Loans	-	473 974	475 384	300 413	200 012
Other liabilities	-	11 359	24 670	10 646	19 509
<b>Financial net wealth</b>	-	643 181	144 093	689 506	188 439

The total debt of Danish households corresponds to about 26 per cent of their total wealth



#### NET WEALTH

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

#### REAL PROPERTY WEALTH

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

In comparison with the Nordic countries, Danish households have the highest level of financial wealth per person. This is especially due to high pension savings and a big securities portfolio. However, the Swedish households also have high pension savings and the Swedes have the biggest securities portfolios in the Nordic countries. The Swedes' relatively low debt also contributes to them holding the highest level of financial net wealth per person in the Nordic countries. Net wealth in Norway and Finland is considerably lower. However, differences in the pension systems of the Nordic countries make direct comparison difficult.

## Enterprises

A strong entrepreneurial culture is important for the creation of business opportunities and new jobs. The number of new active enterprises created was 34,116 in 2016, of which 25 per cent were established within Business services, 19 per cent within Trade and transport etc. and 5 per cent within Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and public utilities. There were 308,157 active enterprises altogether in Denmark in 2016.



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

In 2016, around 34,000 new active enterprises were established, while the figure in 2009 was a little more than 27,000. The new enterprises had a total employment of 8,426 full time equivalents. The highest employment was in Trade and transport with 2,599 full time equivalents.

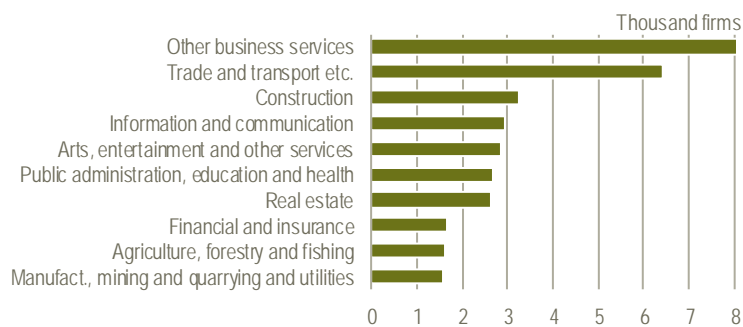
### ENTERPRISE

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

In 2016, 21 per cent of employees in the private sector were employed in a foreign-owned enterprise. This is almost the same percentage as in 2015. The slightly more than 7,200 foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark amounted to 2 per cent of the total number of enterprises. Turnover was DKK 906 billion, equivalent to 24 per cent of total revenue in the private sector.



### New enterprises. 2016



[www.statbank.dk/demo4](http://www.statbank.dk/demo4)

### Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark. 2016

	Unit	Enterprises, no.	Turnover, DKK	Employees, no.
Foreign-owned, total		7 165	906 485	299 322
Total	per cent	100	100	100
Sweden	-	21	14	23
USA	-	10	14	13
Germany	-	12	17	15
Norway	-	9	12	8
United Kingdom	-	10	12	11
Netherlands	-	5	4	4
Other	-	34	27	26

[www.statbank.dk/ifatsf2](http://www.statbank.dk/ifatsf2)

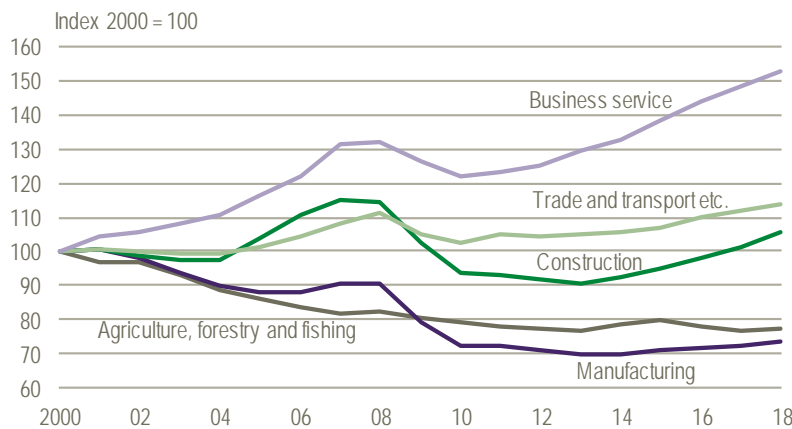




## Manufacturing

From 2000 to 2018, employment in the manufacturing sector was reduced by 27 per cent. Employment in agriculture, fisheries and forestry has fallen by 23 per cent in the same period. While employment in the primary sector has fallen steadily, the manufacturing sector experienced an increase in the period 2007-2008 followed by a relatively dramatic fall from 2009 to 2012. Since 2013, employment in manufacturing has increased again. A similar dramatic drop was seen in construction in the same period, which occurred, however, in the wake of a long and strong upturn.

### Employment in Denmark



www.statbank.dk/nabb10

### Industrial turnover

	Unit	2000	2010	2018
<b>Mining, quarrying and manufacturing</b>	DKK	474 295	639 388	814 786
Mining and quarrying	million	2 417	54 310	30 340
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-	<b>471 878</b>	<b>585 079</b>	<b>784 447</b>
Food products, beverages and tobacco	-	110 864	144 931	172 527
Textiles and leather products	-	14 441	8 508	9 481
Chemicals and oil refineries, etc.	-	44 185	63 670	81 690
Pharmaceuticals	-	25 892	56 669	105 086
Machinery	-	64 767	102 268	163 420
Furniture and other manufacturing	-	33 628	41 716	61 971

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 37 per cent of total turnover



Despite the fall of about 26 per cent in manufacturing employment since 2000, the same development was not seen in the industrial turnover of goods. Turnover in the manufacturing sector, excluding mining and quarrying, increased by 66 per cent over the same period.

The most remarkable development was the striking advance in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, where turnover in 2018 was three times higher compared to 2000. The exact opposite development was seen in the manufacturing of textiles, where turnover has decreased by more than one third.

# Transport

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

An average Dane travels 13,400 km a year. Of this distance, cars and vans cover 86 per cent, while buses and trains are the second and third most common types of transport. Bicycles or mopeds cover 4 per cent of all passenger transport, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

## PASSENGER TRANSPORT

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

The Danes are dead keen on taking the metro line. In 2003, the Danes travelled 67 million passenger-kilometres, and this figure increased to 342 million passenger-kilometres in 2017. This development will continue when new metro sections open in the coming years.



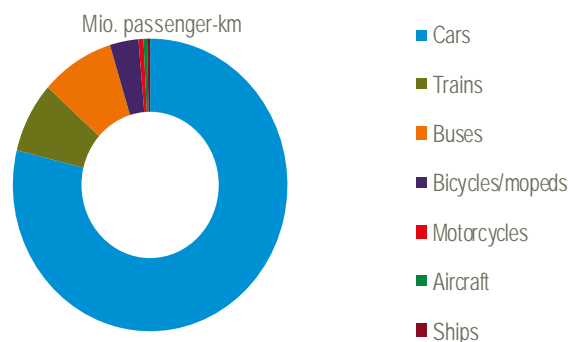
Each Dane travels 37 km per day – on average

National transport of goods in Denmark is mainly by lorry, accounting for 88 per cent of total goods carried. For transport between Denmark and other countries, ships are the most dominant means of transport with a share of 70 per cent of total goods transport.

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



## Passenger transport. 2017



[www.statbank.dk/pkm1](http://www.statbank.dk/pkm1)

## Traffic volumes on E-roads, top and bottom 5

	Unit	2017
Circular motorway 3, at Husum	Motor vehicles	125 084
Circular motorway 3, at Gladsaxe	per day	115 039
Amager motorway, at Kalveboderne	-	113 496
Circ. motorway 3, bw. Køge Bugt and Holbæk motorways	-	96 379
East Jutland Motorway, on Vejleford Bridge	-	85 855
East of Åkirkeby	-	3 211
North-west of Vorbasse	-	3 156
West of Stokkemærke	-	3 089
At Fåborg	-	2 935
At Kværndrup	-	2 862

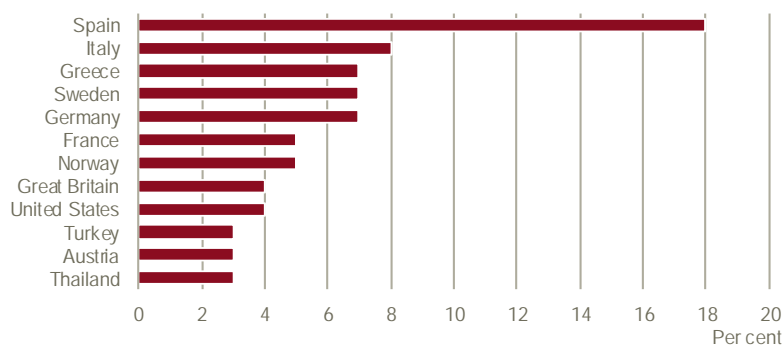
[www.statbank.dk/vej22](http://www.statbank.dk/vej22)



## Tourism

Spain (including The Canary Islands) remains by far the most popular holiday destination abroad when Danes go on holiday trips with at least four bed nights. In 2017, 18 per cent of all long holiday trips went to Spain. The second most popular holiday destination was Italy, with 8 per cent of all long holiday trips in 2017.

### Holiday destinations. 2017



www.statbank.dk/ff1

### Bed nights in Denmark by selected nationalities

	Unit	2016	2017	2018
<b>Number of bed nights, total</b>	thousand	51 454	52 272	53 863
<b>Rented holiday houses</b>	-	18 640	19 247	19 523
By: Germans	per cent	64	63	64
Danes	-	25	26	26
Norwegians	-	5	4	4
Swedes	-	1	1	1
<b>Hotels, holiday resorts etc.</b>	thousand	18 992	19 455	19 929
By: Danes	per cent	58	58	58
Norwegians	-	7	6	6
Swedes	-	6	6	6
Germans	-	4	4	4
<b>Camping sites</b>	thousand	11 074	10 669	11 123
By: Danes	per cent	75	74	72
Germans	-	15	15	16
Norwegians	-	3	3	3
Swedes	-	2	2	2
<b>Hostels, marinas, etc.</b>	thousand	2 748	2 901	3 287

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes accounted for 58 per cent of all bed nights in Danish hotels and holiday resorts in 2018



As the preferred mode of transport when Danes travelled abroad in 2017, aviation accounted for 71 per cent of all long holiday trips. If the long holiday was in Denmark, the car was by far the most popular mode of transportation, accounting for 68 per cent.

In 2018, travellers spent almost 53.9 million nights in Danish hotels, holiday houses, camping sites, hostels, marinas, etc. Germans mainly rented holiday houses and accounted for 64 per cent of all bed nights in holiday houses. Danes, on the other hand, typically stayed in hotels, holiday resorts and camping sites when they went on holiday in their own country in 2018.

## Agriculture

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

Pork production is the most significant economic activity in agricultural production. The production has become highly specialized. In 1982 an average farm had about 169 pigs, but this figure was as high as 3,815 pigs in 2017. Denmark is one of the world's largest exporters of pork.

Milk production is the second biggest economic activity in agricultural production. Since the mid-1980s, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third, but a substantial increase in the average milk yield per dairy cow has meant that production has remained at 5 billion kg. During recent years part of this milk production has come from organic farming and amounts to 12 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

### ORGANIC FARMING

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

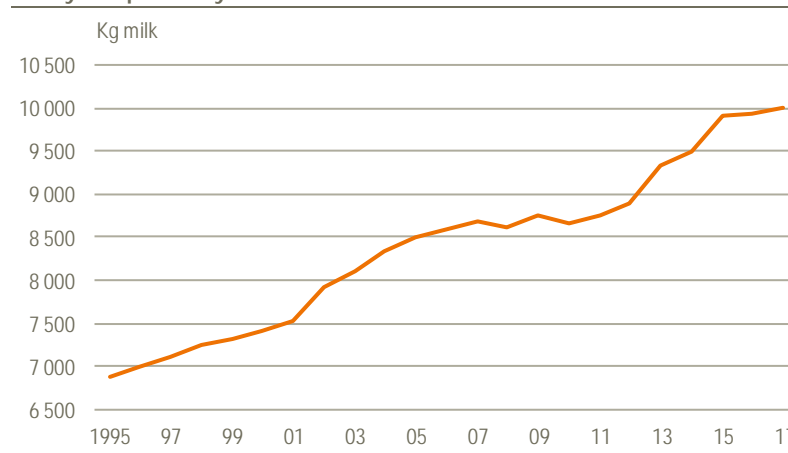


In 2017, 10 per cent of all farms were organic

Danish agriculture has been undergoing significant structural changes over a great number of years and is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms smaller than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 22,600, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 12,100.



### Milk yield per dairy cow



### Livestock

	Unit	1990	2000	2017
Horses	no.	38 215	39 737	51 586
Cattle	-	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 545 417
Pigs	-	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 307 667
Sheep	-	158 563	145 492	154 129
Chickens	-	15 498 332	20 981 657	20 733 265
Turkeys	-	212 975	545 751	303 762
Ducks	-	494 711	296 039	174 290
Geese	-	42 800	6 826	4 250

[www.statbank.dk/hdyr1](http://www.statbank.dk/hdyr1)

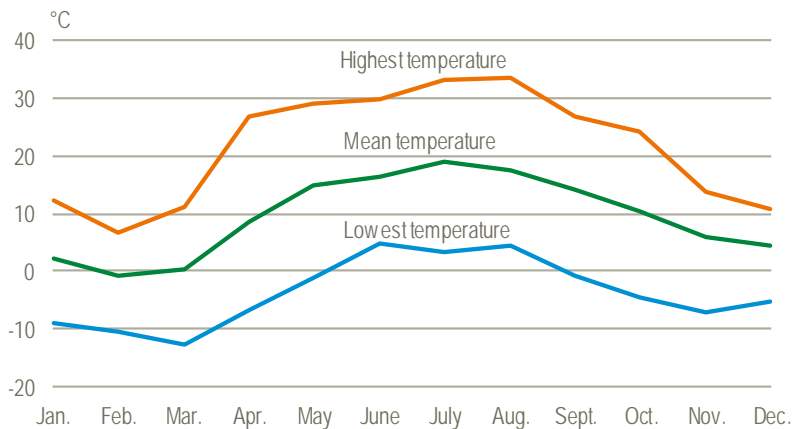


## Climate and environment

2018 was the sunniest year since 1920. July and August brought tropical nights. On two occasions, the wind speed reached storm force, and so Johanne and Knud were added to the list of Danish storms.

The coldest day in more than 100 years was on a day in January 1982 reaching 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, 2018



Source: Danish Meteorological Institute

### Consumption of renewable energy in Denmark

	Unit	1990	2000	2017
Renewable energy, share of consumption	Per cent	5.8	9.7	32.8
Renewable energy, total	PJ	45 509	78 541	240 895
Wood pellets	-	1 575	5 145	56 887
Wind power	-	2 197	15 268	53 197
Firewood	-	8 757	12 432	25 911
Waste, renewable	-	8 524	16 715	22 230
Straw	-	12 481	12 220	22 049
Wood chips	-	1 724	3 049	20 389
Biogas	-	752	2 912	9 475
Heat pumps	-	2 267	3 296	9 180
Bio oil	-	744	49	8 401
Wood waste	-	6 191	6 895	7 901
Solar power	-	0	4	2 840
Solar heat	-	100	331	2 146
Geothermal	-	96	116	233
Hydro power	-	101	109	55

www.statbank.dk/ene2ha and eneh3

It rains or snows every other day

On average, there are 171 precipitation days per year



Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions have declined for the last 10 years and, in 2017, they accounted for 49 mill. tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents. The decline is mainly due to an increasingly efficient use of energy and green transition of power generation and district heating. Emissions from biomass and international transportation are not included.

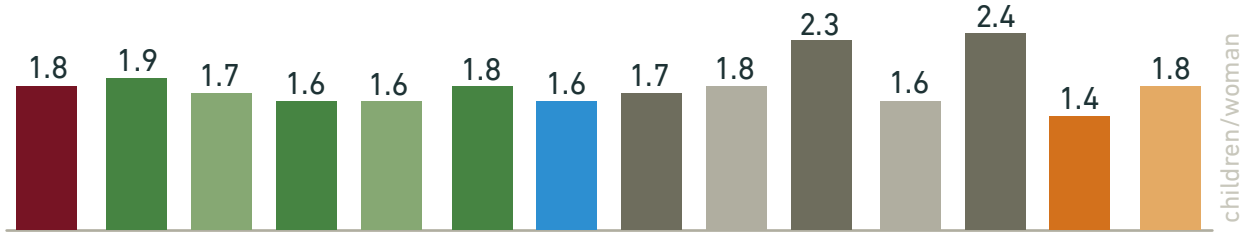
The consumption of renewable energy has increased more than fivefold since 1990. There has been a rise in the consumption of almost all types of renewable energy sources, which accounted for 32.8 per cent of gross energy consumption in Denmark in 2017.



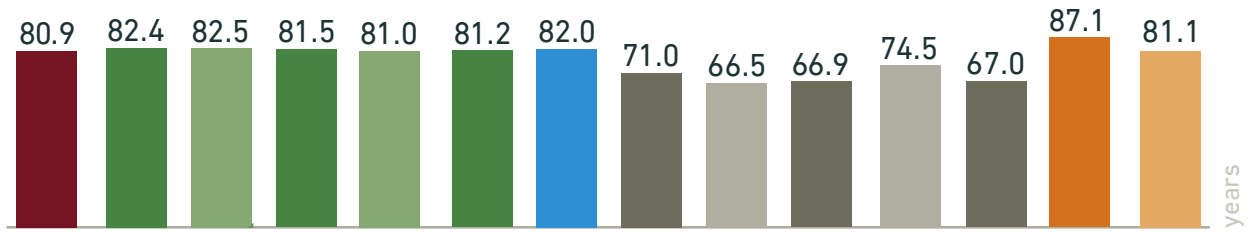
# INTERNATIONAL KEY FIGURES



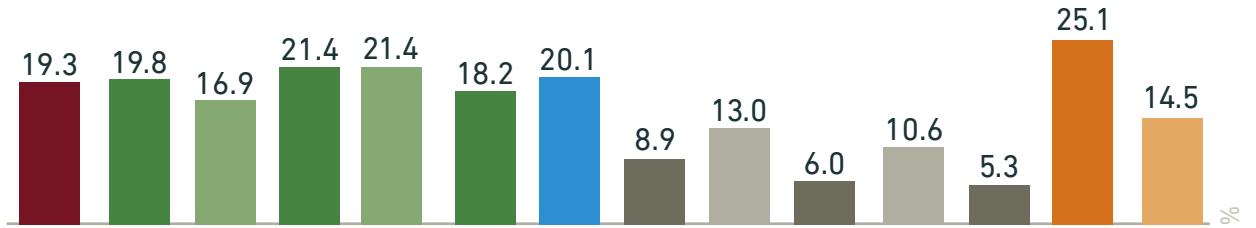
FERTILITY  
2016



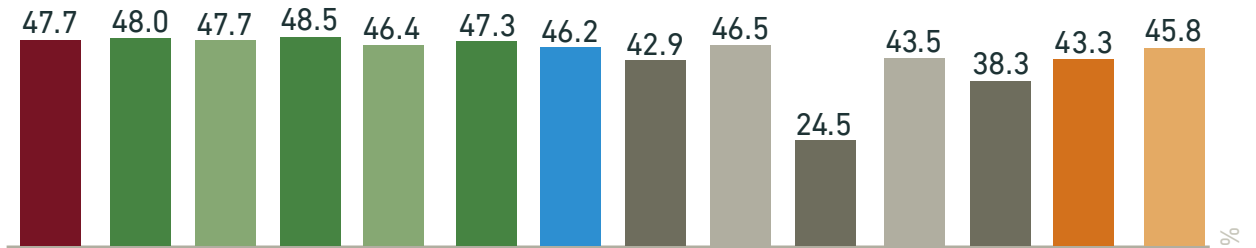
LIFE EXPECTANCY  
AT BIRTH  
2016



SHARE OF THE  
POPULATION  
AGES 65  
AND ABOVE  
2017



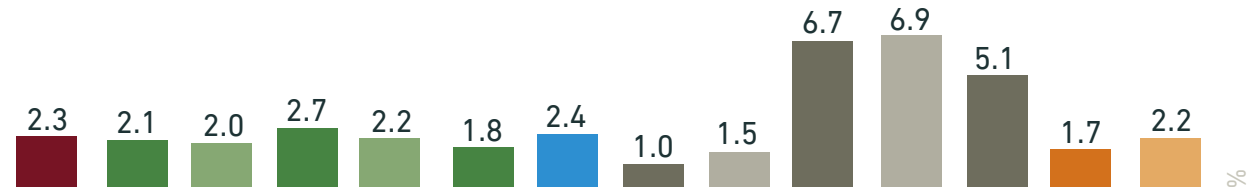
SHARE OF WOMEN IN  
THE LABOUR FORCE  
2017



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



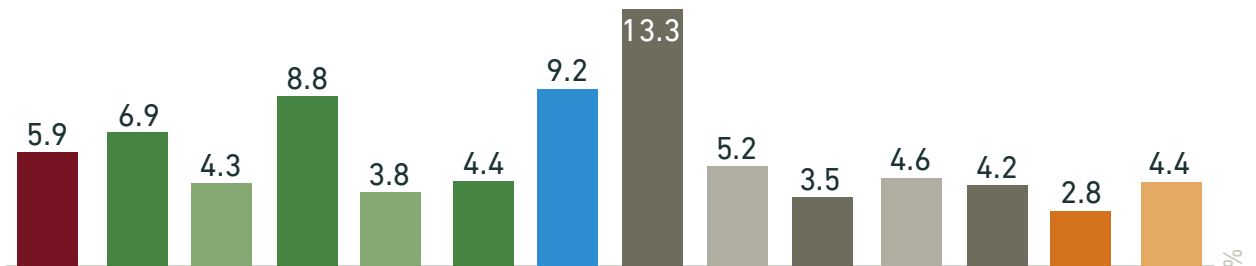
ECONOMIC GROWTH  
2017



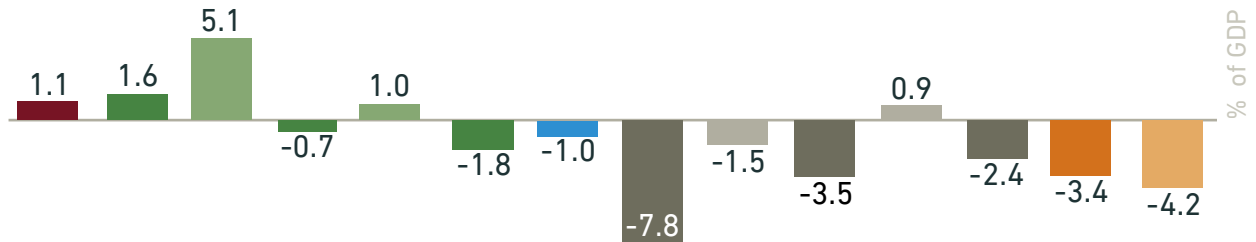
INFLATION  
2018



UNEMPLOYMENT  
2017



GOVERNMENT FINANCE  
2017



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

# About Statistics Denmark

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our statistics and publications are published on our website daily at 8.00 a.m.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

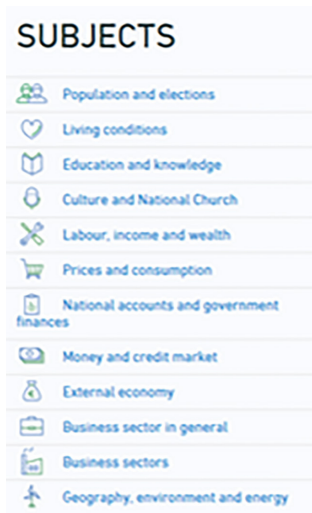
Further information about Statistics Denmark is available from: [www.dst.dk/profil](http://www.dst.dk/profil) or follow us on



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

# Do you want to know more...

## STATBANK.DK



Statbank Denmark is Statistics Denmark's free online database from which you can retrieve billions of data cells from more than 4,000 table matrices.

Statbank Denmark is divided into the same 12 topics as dst.dk, and from dst.dk, you will find direct links to the relevant table matrices in Statbank Denmark.

From there you can easily work on the statistics in Statbank Denmark and download the table queries in different formats for further use.

## USER PROFILE

The advantage of Statbank Denmark is that you can find more detailed figures than those on the subject pages of dst.dk.

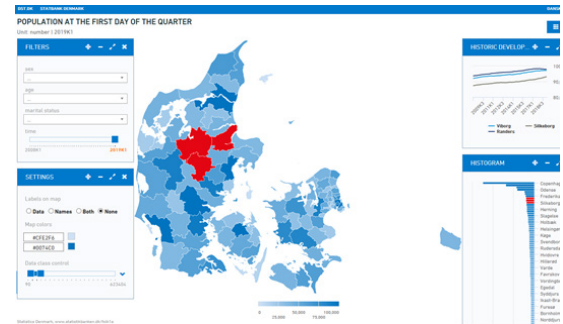
You can create your own user profile free of charge. With a user profile, you have the option to save the table queries for later use and to make direct links to the table selection.

## RELEASE OF DATA

Statistics Denmark always releases new data at 08:00 a.m. in Statbank Denmark.

[www.statbank.dk](http://www.statbank.dk)

## VIEW ON MAP



One of Statbank Denmark's many functions is the map function, which allows you to make maps and graphics on the more than 500 available table matrices divided on municipalities.

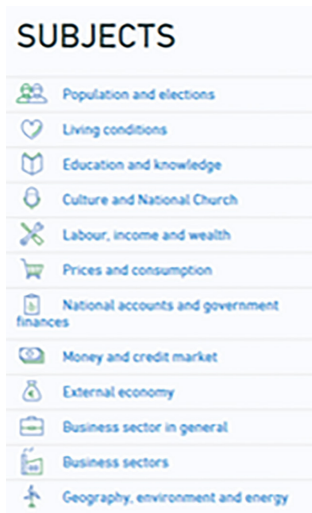
The map can be shared or embedded and will automatically be updated with new periods when new data is published.

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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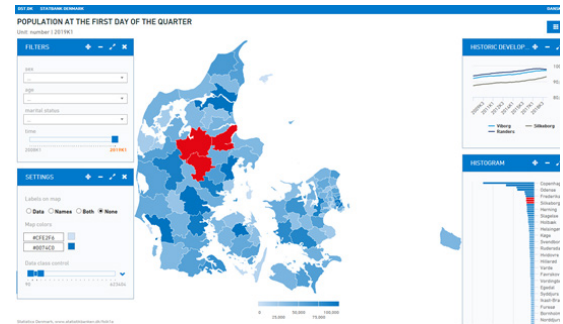
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