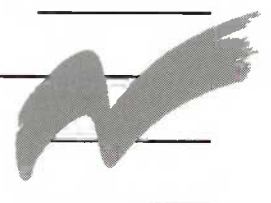


# Statistical ten-year review 1999

Feature on immigrants in Denmark

DANMARKS  
**STATISTIK**



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# Statistical ten-year review 1999

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DANMARKS STATISTIK

23 SEP. 1999

BIBLIOTEKET

## **Preface**

The present Statistical ten-year review 1999 is a translation into English of the Danish edition, except for the economico-political calendar which is only included in the Danish review.

The purpose of the Statistical ten-year review 1999 is to present comparable annual statistics for the past ten years revealing patterns and trends in Denmark. The publication also contains summary tables on international conditions.

Importance is attached to presenting the statistical information in a comprehensible and illustrative way, which makes the publication suitable in many contexts, for example in teaching.

The ten-year review 1999 contains a feature article on immigrants in Denmark. The article was prepared by Anita Lange, Senior Adviser.

We always welcome any comments or suggestions about the publication.

The tables in the Statistical ten-year review were compiled by the divisions at Statistics Denmark which cover the subjects concerned. The present book was prepared by Statistics Denmark's 16th division under the supervision of Mette Koefoed Bjørnsen, Senior Lecturer, Kristian Hjulsgaard, Head of Division and Preben Etwil, Head of Division and was edited by Bo Johansen, Head of Section with the assistance of Lizzie Gry Jacobsen, Senior Clerk.

Statistics Denmark, July 1999.

Jan Plovsing / Leon Østergaard

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## Immigrants in Denmark

by Anita Lange

**Attention is focussed on immigrants and their descendants**

Since 1980 the number of persons of foreign descent have more than doubled in Denmark. The growth in foreign residents has implied that an intense debate is being conducted, because immigrants to a wider extent come from countries, which geographically and culturally have little in common with Denmark. The debate is frequently subject to misunderstandings, fallacies, and incorrect information. With the aid of statistics, this feature article outlines the living conditions of immigrants and their descendants, and comparisons are made with the total Danish population.

### Trends

**Number of immigrants have doubled since 1980**

Figure 1 shows the number of immigrants and their descendants, by more and less developed countries<sup>1</sup> over the period 1980 - 1999. The number of immigrants increased from nearly 135,000 in 1980 to more than 287,000 in 1999. The number has thus more than doubled; growth was particularly recorded after 1985.

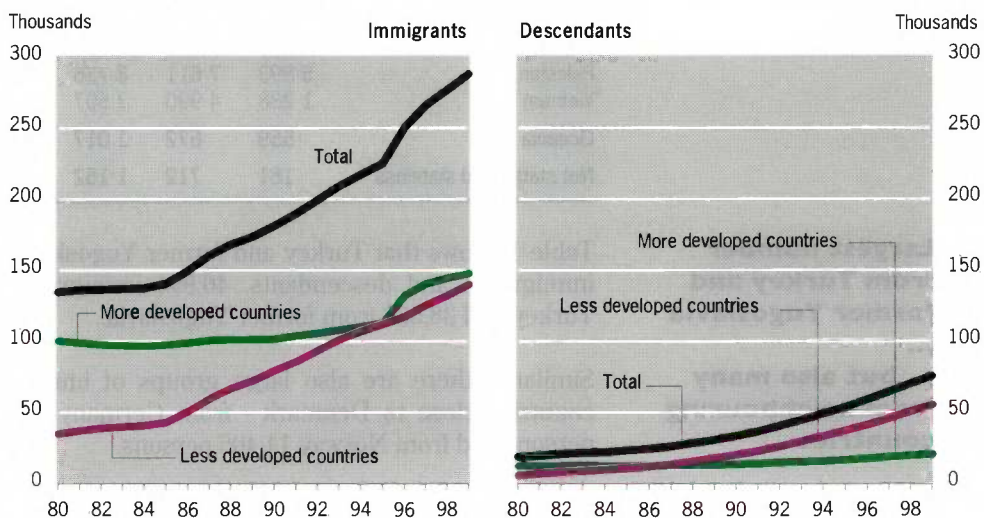
*Immigrants* are persons who were born abroad and where both parents (or one of them if there is no information on the other) are foreign nationals or born abroad. If there is no information on both parents and the person in question was born abroad he is classified in the group of immigrants.

*Descendants* are persons born in Denmark by parents who are not Danish nationals born in Denmark. If there is no information on both parents and the person in question is a foreign national he is classified in the group of descendants.

Immigrants also consist of refugees, while asylum seekers, i.e. persons who are seeking a residence permis, are excluded.

Figure 1.

**Immigrants and their descendants, by more and less developed countries on 1 January**



**Number of immigrants from more and less developed countries are roughly equal**

In 1980 a majority of immigrants came from more developed countries, but since the mid-1990s the number of immigrants from less and more developed countries are roughly equal in size. This change reflects to some degree the political situation around the world. The sharp increase in immigrants from less developed countries in 1985 and 1986, was the result of refugees from Iran and Sri Lanka. Similarly, a sharp increase in immigrants from more developed countries was recorded in 1995 - a curve

<sup>1</sup> Complies with UN's definition from 1994, where *more developed countries* comprise USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, all European countries, except from Turkey, Cyprus, and the republics of former USSR. *Less developed countries* comprise all other countries.

# Feature

not usually showing great fluctuations. This was due to refugees from former Yugoslavia, who obtained a residence permit in Denmark over the period 1995-1996.

## Descendants from less developed countries account for the sharpest increase

In 1980 the number of descendants were only about 18,000. The number increased to around 76,000 in 1999. In 1980 three-fourths of descendants originated from more developed countries, but as early as the mid-1980s the number of descendants from less developed countries were higher than the number from more developed countries. The sharper increase in descendants from less developed countries is partly explained by a greater number of immigrants from these countries over the period and partly by a considerably higher number of births among women from less developed countries. On average women from less developed countries give birth to 3.1 children, while other women give birth to 1.7 children.

Table 1.

**Immigrants and their descendants on 1 January 1980-1999**

	Immigrants				Descendants			
	1980	1990	1995	1999	1980	1990	1995	1999
<b>Total</b>	<b>134 705</b>	<b>181 109</b>	<b>224 995</b>	<b>287 681</b>	<b>18 253</b>	<b>33 462</b>	<b>53 464</b>	<b>75 741</b>
More developed countries	99 795	101 515	112 763	147 424	12 180	13 127	16 073	20 417
Less developed countries	34 910	79 594	112 232	140 257	6 073	20 335	37 391	55 324
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>59 473</b>	<b>56 704</b>	<b>60 579</b>	<b>66 096</b>	<b>6 398</b>	<b>5 845</b>	<b>6 740</b>	<b>7 523</b>
United Kingdom	6 967	7 954	9 872	10 651	662	643	962	1 099
Sweden	13 911	11 967	11 685	12 502	2 068	1 741	1 909	1 992
Germany	24 926	22 026	21 923	22 891	2 259	2 047	2 231	2 491
<b>Rest of Europe</b>	<b>45 203</b>	<b>58 122</b>	<b>68 743</b>	<b>101 124</b>	<b>6 512</b>	<b>14 980</b>	<b>22 578</b>	<b>30 613</b>
Yugoslavia (former)	6 085	7 928	9 846	32 199	1 367	2 576	3 688	6 389
Norway	12 302	11 721	11 960	12 851	1 570	1 395	1 487	1 554
Poland	5 813	8 512	9 662	10 234	654	1 150	1 601	1 872
Turkey	12 143	20 681	24 868	28 207	1 943	8 750	14 354	18 787
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4 846</b>	<b>8 725</b>	<b>16 224</b>	<b>25 451</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>4 206</b>	<b>7 899</b>
Somalia	109	466	4 612	10 669	24	65	668	2 866
<b>North America</b>	<b>6 408</b>	<b>6 099</b>	<b>6 573</b>	<b>6 966</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>979</b>
<b>South and Central America</b>	<b>2 831</b>	<b>3 990</b>	<b>4 808</b>	<b>5 647</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>15 204</b>	<b>46 085</b>	<b>65 899</b>	<b>80 069</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>9 107</b>	<b>18 248</b>	<b>27 814</b>
Iraq	155	2 279	5 688	10 791	5	144	727	1 960
Iran	224	8 156	10 036	10 969	17	435	1 121	1 743
Lebanon	206	7 094	11 091	11 629	16	844	4 019	6 739
Pakistan	5 893	7 611	8 736	9 693	1 952	4 395	5 956	7 276
Vietnam	1 288	4 990	7 507	8 070	34	807	1 648	2 582
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Not stated and stateless</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>227</b>

## Largest number from Turkey and former Yugoslavia

Table 1 shows that Turkey and former Yugoslavia account for the largest number of immigrants and descendants. 46,994 immigrants and descendants originate from Turkey and 38,588 from former Yugoslavia.

## ... but also many from neighbouring countries ...

Similarly, there are also large groups of immigrants and their descendants from countries close to Denmark - from Germany 25,382 persons, from Sweden 14,494 persons and from Norway 14,405 persons.

## ... and from more distant countries

Among the more distant countries, Lebanon (18,386), Pakistan (16,969), Somalia (13,535), Iraq (12,751) and Iran (12,712) account for the largest number of immigrants and descendants.

## Immigrants are young ...

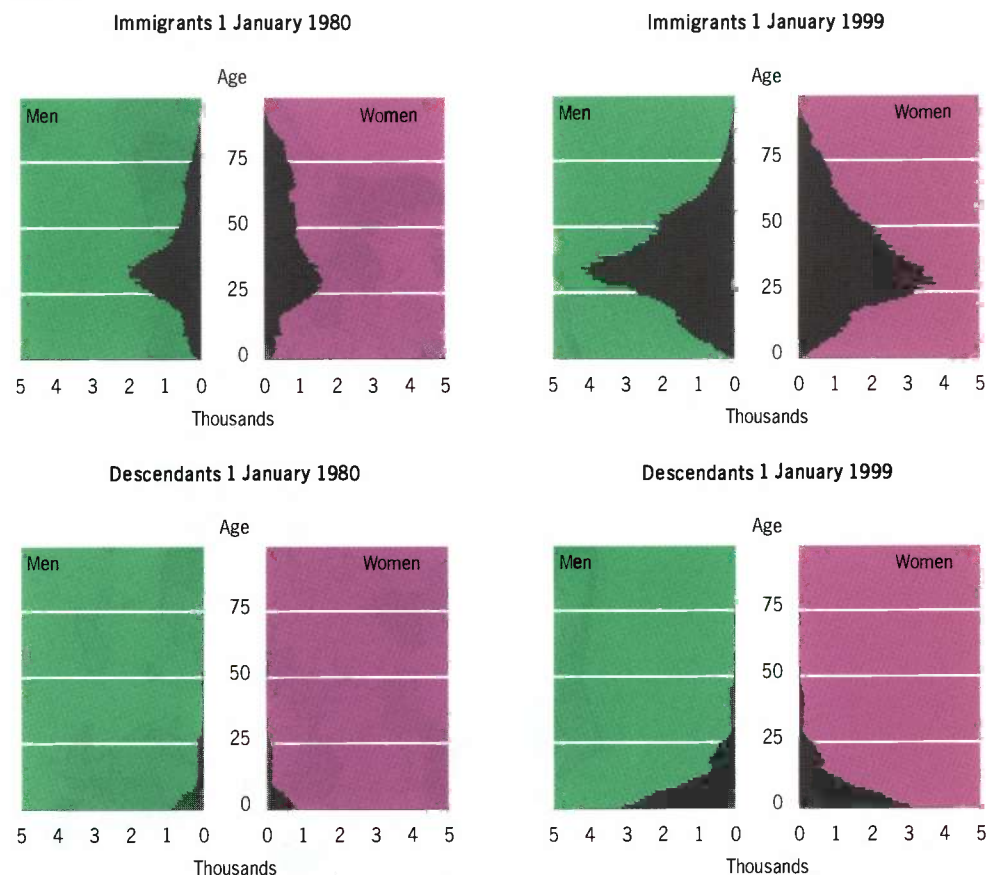
Figure 2 shows immigrants and their descendants, by sex and age in 1980 and 1999. It can be seen that there are roughly speaking no changes in the number of immigrants in age groups over 70 years since 1980, while young age groups account for a sharp growth in immigrants. In many age groups the number of immigrants have doubled over the period. Both in 1980 and 1999 the largest age groups are those ranging between 25 and 40 years.

**... and their descendants are even younger**

In 1980 there were only 18,000 descendants. In 1999 the group of descendants made up almost 76,000 persons. In 1980 descendants were relatively young people, and this is even more marked in 1999. In 1980, 83 pct. of all descendants were under 25 and the corresponding figure is almost 90 pct. in 1999. Both in 1980 and 1999 the 0-4-year olds accounted for the largest number in all age groups.

**Figure 2.**

## **Immigrants and their descendants, by sex and age in 1980 and 1999**



**Higher female share of immigrants in 1980 than in 1999**

In 1980 female immigrants accounted for a higher share than in 1999. There were 61,829 men and 72,876 women in 1980. In 1999 female and male shares of immigrants are almost equal in size. In 1980 age groups over 60, in which there is a comparatively large majority of females, accounted for a larger share of the total number of immigrants compared with 1999.

### **Where do immigrants live in Denmark?**

**More than half live in the capital region**

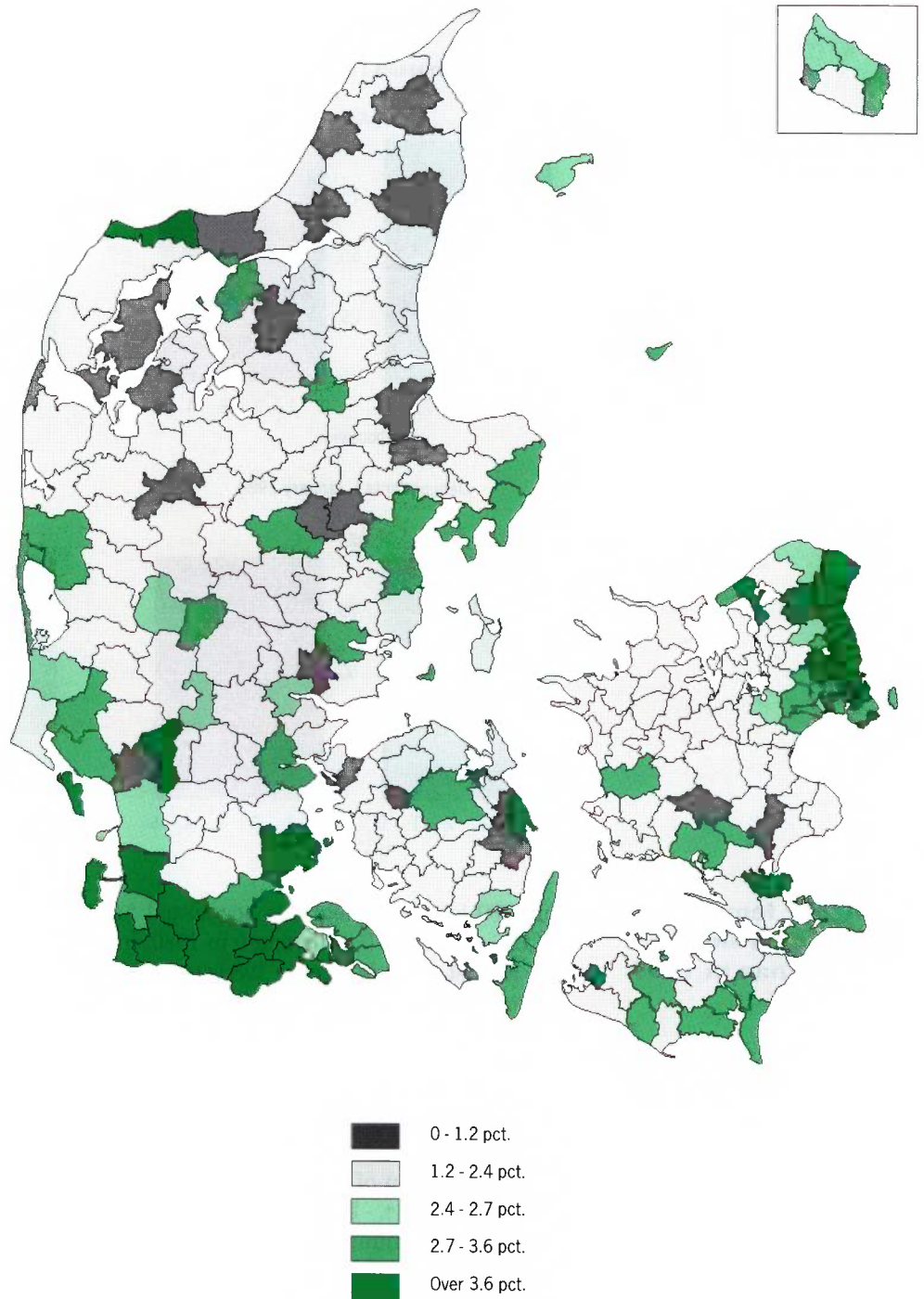
The distribution of immigrants and their descendants is not even in Denmark. More than half - 53 pct. - live in the capital region. The municipality of Copenhagen accounts for the largest number, i.e. 80,832 immigrants/descendants, corresponding to 22 pct. of all immigrants/descendants in Denmark.

Figures 3 and 4 show the percentage of immigrants/descendants from more and less developed countries analysed by municipality.

# Feature

Figure 3.

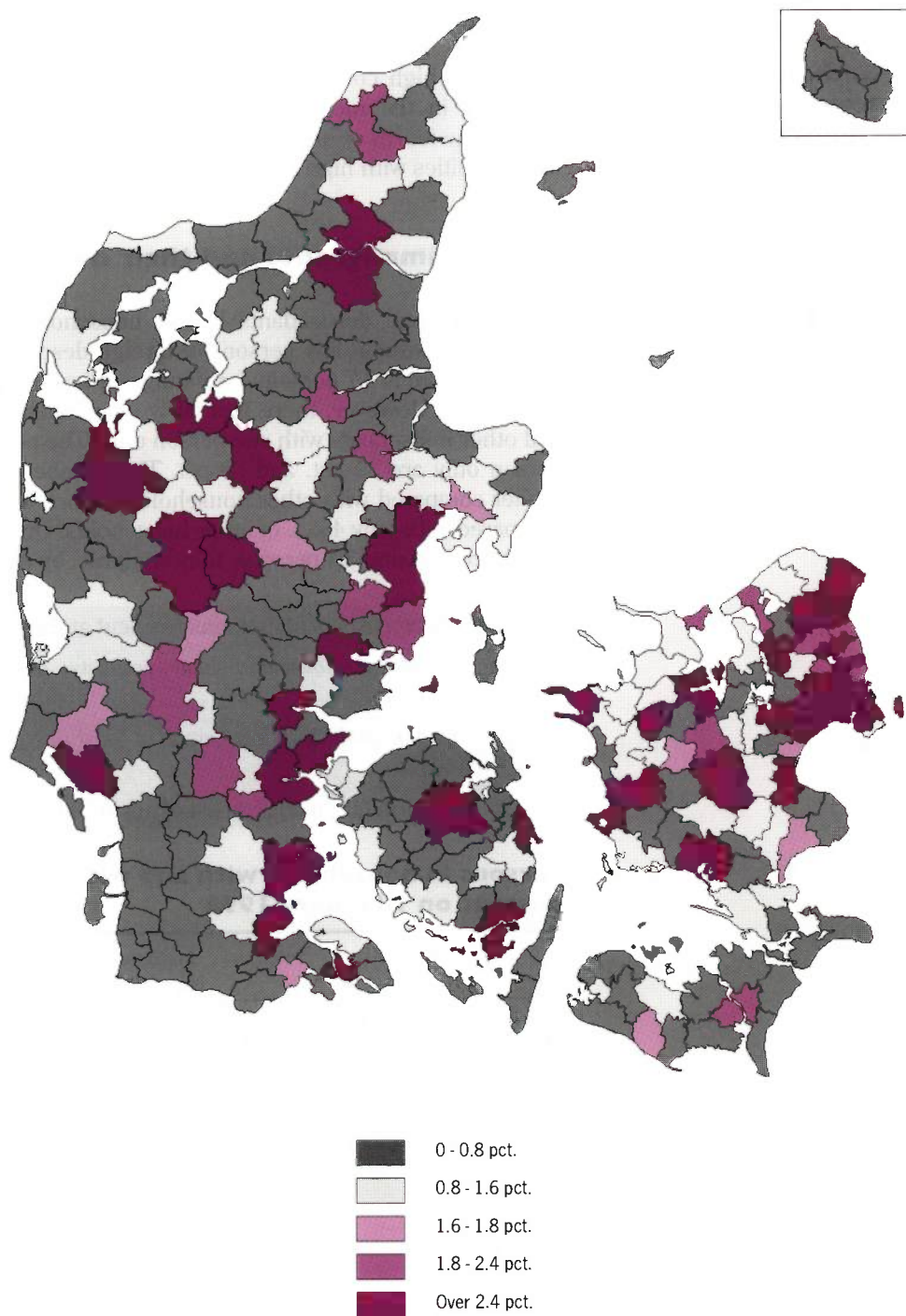
Percentage of immigrants/descendants from more developed countries on 1 January 1999





Figur 4.

## Percentage of immigrants/descendants from less developed countries on 1 January 1999



# Feature

**Persons from more developed countries are more evenly distributed ...**

The share of immigrants and their descendants varies widely between municipalities and there are also great differences in their country of origin. Figure 3 shows a far more even distribution of immigrants/descendants from more developed countries compared with less developed countries in figure 4. Some municipalities in Jutland have a high concentration of immigrants from more developed countries, and except for a few municipalities, a small number from less developed countries. A similar concentration of ethnic minorities from more developed countries can be seen in the municipalities of Dragør, Gentofte, Lyngby-Taarbæk and Søllerød.

**... than persons from less developed countries**

There is a high concentration of immigrants and descendants from less developed countries in the metropolitan municipalities and in Århus and Odense. In Ishøj almost one-fourth of inhabitants (23 pct.) come from less developed countries. Other municipalities with high concentrations are Copenhagen, Albertslund and Brøndby.

## How do immigrants and their descendants live?

**Immigrant households are larger and often hold several families**

Immigrants and descendants live in households which are generally larger than households without any persons of foreign descent. The average number of persons per household is 2.7 persons for immigrant households and 2.1 for other households, see table 2. However, there is a fairly even balance between immigrant households and other households with one person only. The percentages for households with one person only are 39 pct. and 38 pct. The number of large immigrant households is higher compared with other households. 18 pct. of them comprise 5 persons or over compared with only 4 pct. of other households. On average mixed households are the largest comprising 3.4 persons; they comprise by definition at least two persons.

A household consists of all persons resident at the same address:

- An *immigrant household* also consists exclusively of immigrants and/or descendants.
- A *mixed household* also consists of at least one person who is not an immigrant or descendant.
- *Other households* do not consist of any immigrants or descendants.

**Table 2.**

### Persons in households with and without any persons of foreign descent on 1 January 1998

	Immigrant households	Mixed households	Other households	Total
Households, total	89 482	84 583	2 232 945	2 407 010
	in pct. of households			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	39.0	•	37.9	36.6
2 persons	15.6	49.4	33.1	32.9
3 persons	13.4	25.0	13.0	13.4
4 persons	14.2	20.1	11.6	11.9
5 persons	17.8	5.5	4.4	5.2
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 family	86.2	78.3	94.8	93.9
2 families	10.3	14.0	4.1	4.7
3 families or more	3.5	7.7	1.2	1.5
Average number of persons	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.2

A household may consist of more than one family, and this is true of 14 pct. of immigrant households compared with 5 pct. of other households. In table 2 adult children living with their parents are counted as part of their parents' families, irrespective of age if they are unmarried and do not themselves have children.

## immigrant and descendant families have more children than other families

In comparison with other families the average number of children per family with dependent children is higher than for families exclusively made up of immigrants and descendants. On average the number of children for single parents among immigrants and descendants is 1.8 children, while the corresponding figure is 1.5 children for other single parents. A similar pattern can be seen for couple families. On average couples comprising no immigrants or descendants (other couples) have 1.8 children, while the average number of children for couples in immigrant families of one foreign nationality is 2.2 children. In this context, couples with one person of non-foreign and one person of foreign descent account for 1.7 children, which is the lowest number of children per family with dependent children.

A *family* consists of a single adult person with or without children or of a couple with or without children. A family may also consist of a child who does not live with his parents.

A *family with dependent children* consists of at least one child under 18 years living together with at least one of his parents. The child must be unmarried and not have children.

**Table 3.**

**Families without and with children on 1 January 1998**

	Single persons		Couple families				Families, total
	Immigrant families	Other families	Imm. fam. from the same country	Imm. fam. from two different countries	Mixed families <sup>1</sup>	Other families	
Families, total	95 059	1 473 165	40 974	6 323	66 861	1 187 847	2 870 229
Families without ch.	84 149	1 365 165	12 080	2 556	38 738	723 283	2 225 971
Families with childr.	10 910	108 000	28 894	3 767	28 123	464 564	644 258
	pct.						
Pct. of fam. w. chil.	11.5	7.3	70.5	59.6	42.1	39.1	22.4
<b>Pct. of families with dependent children</b>							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 child	51	63	32	41	47	42	41
2 children	31	29	37	36	40	44	44
3 children	11	6	19	15	11	12	12
4 children or more	6	1	13	8	2	2	3
Average no. of chil.	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Mixed families consist of persons of foreign descent as well as persons from the group of other.

Among couple families coming from the same country 13 pct. of families have 4 or more children. The corresponding figure is 2 pct. for couple families with no immigrants.

## 75 pct. of immigrant households live in blocks of flats ...

Table 4 shows that almost 75 pct. of immigrant households live in blocks of flats compared with about 38 pct. of other households. Only 10.6 pct. of immigrant households live in detached houses, while the corresponding figure is over 40 pct. for other households.

## ... and only about 16 pct. own their homes

Only 15.8 pct. of immigrant households live in an owner-occupied dwelling, while almost 55 pct. of households with no immigrants own their homes.

A higher proportion of immigrant households without children live in rented dwellings, compared with households without children. The reverse is true of the other two household types. There is a greater tendency to live in a rented dwelling, if the household consists of children.

# Feature

Table 4.

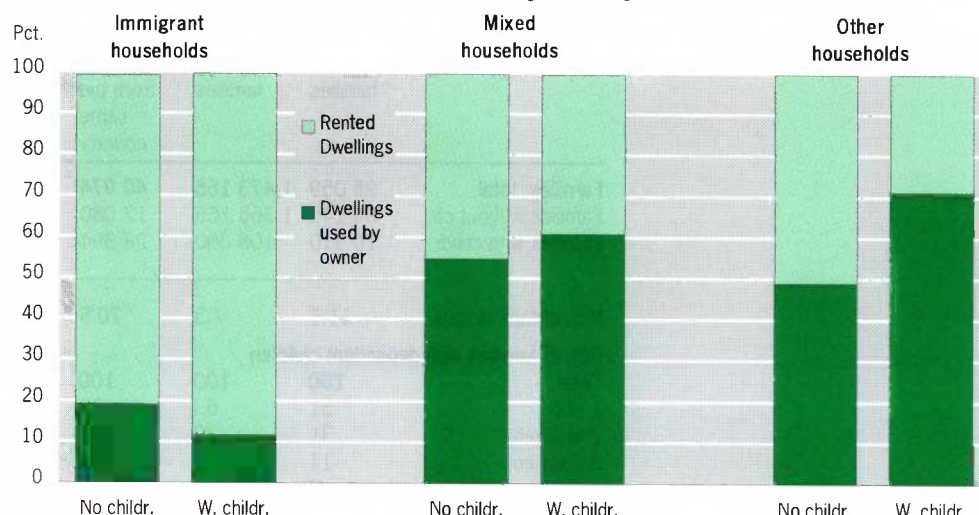
**Households in dwellings with and without children, by type of dwelling and household on 1 January 1998**

Household type	Type of dwelling					Households in dwellings, total
	Farm-houses	Detached one-family houses	Other one-family houses	Blocks of flats	Other dwellings <sup>1</sup>	
	no. of households					
Total	131 223	970 929	300 159	911 410	43 330	2 357 051
Immigrant households	876	9 335	8 228	65 748	3 620	87 807
Mixed households	3 713	36 393	9 924	31 444	1 479	82 953
Other households	126 634	925 201	282 007	814 218	38 231	2 186 291
	percentage of households					
Total	5.6	41.2	12.7	38.7	1.8	100
Immigrant households	1.0	10.6	9.4	74.9	4.1	100
Mixed households	4.5	43.9	12.0	37.9	1.8	100
Other households	5.8	42.3	12.9	37.2	1.7	100

<sup>1</sup> Other dwellings include student hostels, dwellings in commercial buildings and dwellings where type of dwelling is not stated..

Figure 5.

**Households in dwellings with and without children, by type of household and form of tenure on 1 January 1998**



## The length of residence of foreigners living in Denmark

### Length of residence

When looking at the living conditions of immigrants in Denmark their length of residence is naturally of significance. The length of residence varies considerably, dependent on the country of origin. Table 5 shows the length of residence for immigrants from selected countries on 1 January 1998. It should be noted that there is no information on the length of residence for persons who emigrated to Denmark before 1973. Information is only available on foreigners who came to Denmark after 1973. For a majority of immigrants where information is not available, it is most likely that they emigrated to Denmark before 1973.

### More than 50 pct. of immigrants have lived under 10 years in Denmark

Table 5 shows that over 50 pct. of immigrants have lived less than 10 years in Denmark. 25 pct. have not yet lived here 3 years, and almost one-third of immigrants from more developed countries have also lived here under 3 years (many of them come from former Yugoslavia). A large group of immigrants from less developed countries (27.1 pct.) have lived between 10 and 19 years in Denmark.

## Immigrants from countries close to Denmark account for the longest length of residence

It appears from table 5 that there is no information on the length of residence for almost 50 pct. of immigrants from Germany, Sweden and Norway. It must therefore be assumed that a majority of these emigrated to Denmark before 1973. A large number of immigrants from Germany, Sweden and Norway have lived between 10 and 19 years in Denmark, and some over 20 years. Immigrants from countries close to Denmark thus account for the longest length of residence. A high percentage of immigrants (over 30 pct.) from United Kingdom and Poland have also lived for 20 years and over in Denmark. .

**Table 5.**

**Immigrants by length of residence and country on 1 January 1998**

	Length of residence in Denmark							Total	Immigrants, total
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years and over	Not stated		
	pct.								No.l
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>276 781</b>
More developed countr.	8.8	23.1	11.1	6.1	12.7	8.9	29.5	100	144 214
Less developed countr.	6.8	12.0	21.4	14.4	27.4	7.8	10.3	100	132 567
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64 775</b>
United Kingdom	8.7	11.7	15.6	7.4	20.5	12.8	23.3	100	10 511
Sweden	7.2	8.8	8.6	4.5	12.4	11.1	47.3	100	12 265
Germany	5.6	8.2	9.1	3.8	12.5	10.2	50.5	100	22 626
<b>Rest of Europe</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98 410</b>
Yugoslavia (former)	5.7	62.6	5.5	3.8	6.3	4.9	11.3	100	31 567
Norway	8.5	10.4	9.3	5.2	11.7	11.6	43.3	100	12 645
Poland	4.0	5.7	13.0	15.2	29.1	8.1	24.9	100	10 061
Turkey	3.5	7.0	13.4	11.7	35.2	16.2	13.1	100	27 270
<b>Africa</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23 815</b>
Somalia	17.1	38.0	35.3	4.1	1.1	0.4	4.1	100	9 888
<b>North America</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 870</b>
<b>South and Central America</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 379</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75 313</b>
Iraq	13.2	22.8	33.8	13.8	12.3	0.5	3.6	100	8 730
Iran	3.5	6.1	16.6	20.0	46.7	0.7	6.4	100	10 686
Lebanon	1.8	3.5	24.1	31.3	32.3	0.6	6.5	100	11 474
Pakistan	3.9	6.4	13.9	10.4	28.4	20.2	16.9	100	9 400
Vietnam	3.0	4.5	25.3	19.0	38.1	4.0	6.2	100	7 900
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 090</b>
<b>Not stated, stateless</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 129</b>

About 65 pct. of immigrants from both Turkey and Pakistan have lived for 10 years and over in Denmark, while more than 60 pct. of immigrants from former Yugoslavia have lived under 3 years in Denmark.

A large number of persons from Somalia have emigrated to Denmark. More than 90 pct. of immigrants from Somalia have lived under 7 years in Denmark, and more than 55 pct. have lived here less than 3 years.

## Labour market attachment

### Age-specific activity rates

Activity and employment rates are frequently used as a method of describing and comparing participation in the labour market.

Figure 6 shows the age-specific activity rates for immigrants, descendants and other aged 16-66.

# Feature

The activity rate is the percentage of persons in the labour force (those in work plus the unemployed) compared with all persons in the group.

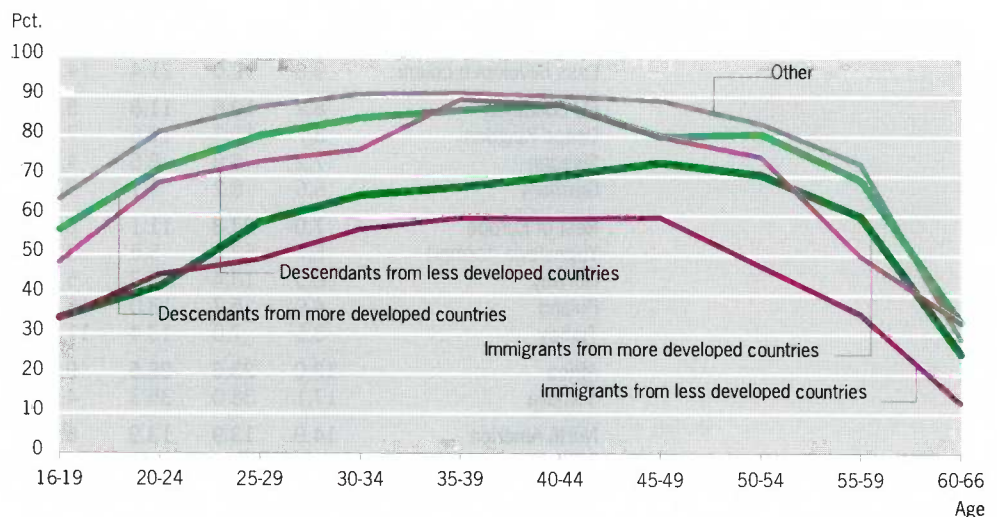
The employment rate is the percentage of those in work compared with all persons in the group.

## Lower activity rates for immigrants

The activity rate for immigrants and their descendants is lower compared with other, and in all age groups the activity rate for immigrants is considerably lower compared with descendants. However, the activity rate for immigrants from more developed countries is with increasing age approaching that in the group of other. The activity rate of descendants is comparatively close to that in the group of other (the curve for descendants from less developed countries only depicts persons aged 16-44, because there are only very few persons in the oldest age groups).

Figure 6.

**Activity rates for persons aged 16-66, by descent and age on 1 January 1998**



## Activity rate for men higher than for women ...

For the total population the activity rate for men is higher compared with the activity rate for women. To enable comparisons with immigrants and their descendants table 6 shows the activity rates for selected country groups by sex.

Table 6.

**Activity and employment rates for 16-66-year olds, by country group, descent and sex on 1 January 1998**

	Immigrants				Descendants			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Activity rates	Employment rates	Activity rates	Employment rates	Activity rates	Employment rates	Activity rates	Employment rates
	in pct. of population							
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>59.8</b>
More developed countries	65.3	58.3	54.4	47.7	77.4	71.8	73.6	67.4
Less developed countries	59.8	46.2	40.5	29.6	60.3	54.7	55.8	50.5
EU countries	73.0	66.8	61.3	56.0	79.6	74.4	74.3	68.5
Rest of Europe	62.3	50.9	48.7	37.7	68.9	62.9	66.5	60.6
Africa	51.0	38.5	31.2	23.6	58.6	52.4	66.5	62.1
North America	61.5	56.5	51.9	47.4	72.2	67.0	65.0	59.8
South and Central America	63.7	53.0	53.2	45.8	69.9	65.1	66.3	59.2
Asia	57.9	45.1	39.3	30.3	60.8	55.7	52.1	46.3
Oceania	69.7	64.2	50.7	48.2	88.9	84.4	71.4	61.9
Not stated and stateless	43.6	29.3	26.2	17.9	72.7	63.6	63.6	63.6

## ... and also for immigrants

There is a similar ratio between immigrants and total Danish population; male activity rates are considerably higher than female activity rates. In the case of descendants

the differences between male and female activity rates are less marked, and for descendants of African origin the activity rate for women is even higher than for men. The overall activity rate for the total population is 81.6 for men and 73.3 for women.

## Low employment rate for immigrants ...

The employment rate is considerably lower than the activity rate for immigrants, implying that a relatively large percentage of the labour force is out of work. The most notable difference between activity rates and employment rates is accounted for by men from less developed countries. The lowest activity rate is recorded for female immigrants from less developed countries - under one-third of them are in work

## ... but higher for descendants

The differences between activity and employment rates for descendants are smaller, and the same is true of the differences between descendants from more and less developed countries compared with those recorded for immigrants.

## Childminding

There is frequently a close relationship between the activity rate for women and the day care provision for children. Table 7 shows that immigrants and their descendants do not to the same extent make use of the public day care provision for children compared with the total Danish population.

**Table 7.**

**Number of children in day care institutions January 1998**

	Day care	Crèches	Kindergartens	Age-integrated institutions	Total
	Number per 100 in selected age groups				
<b>0-2 years</b>					
Immigrants	12.7	5.4	3.8	7.2	29.1
Descendants	7.2	8.6	1.7	8.6	26.1
Total population	32.0	9.0	1.0	9.2	51.2
<b>3-5 years</b>					
Immigrants	2.1	0.1	38.1	22.0	62.3
Descendants	1.3	0.4	38.4	30.6	70.7
Total population	5.8	1.0	51.7	28.2	86.7

Note: The material is based on data reported by 85 pct. of all municipalities.

Only about one-fourth of children aged 0-2 of immigrants and descendants are looked after outside their parents' home, and there is only a slight difference between immigrants and their descendants. For the total population over half of all children at the above ages are receiving day care.

Almost 87 pct. of all children aged 3-5 receive some type of day care in Denmark, while the percentage of children of immigrants and descendants receiving day care is considerably lower. About 70 pct. of all children aged 3-5 of descendants and only about 62 pct. of children of immigrants attend a kindergarten.

## Labour market attachment and length of residence

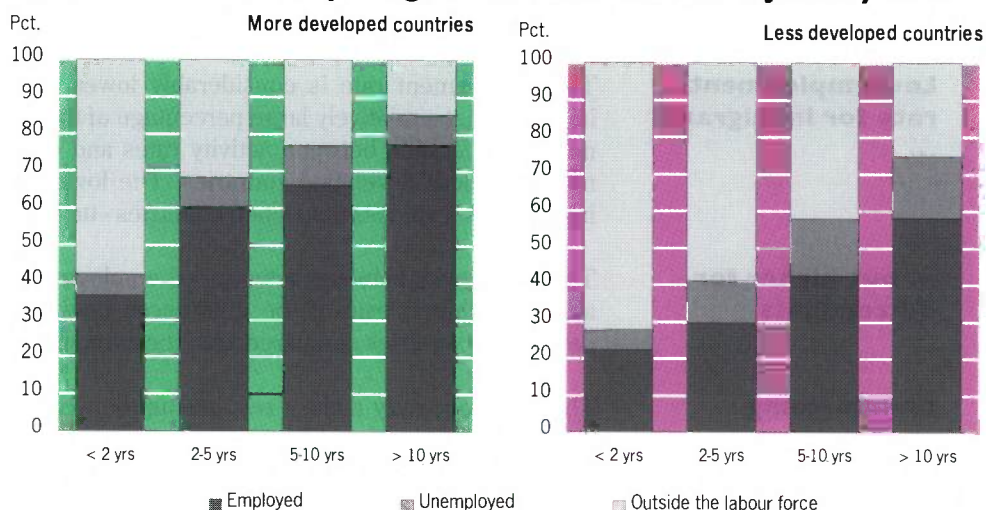
Figure 7 clearly illustrates that the length of residence has an impact on a person's status in relation to the labour market. The number of individuals in the labour force, who are either working or seeking work, increase with the length of residence. More than 85 pct. of immigrants from more developed countries, who have lived over 10 years in Denmark, are included in the labour force. The corresponding figure is 68 pct. for individuals who have lived between 2 and 5 years in Denmark.

Almost 74 pct. of immigrants from less developed countries, who have lived over 10 years in Denmark, form part of the labour force, while the corresponding figure is just over 41 pct. for those who have lived between 2 and 5 years in Denmark. It can thus be observed that there is a difference in level with respect to labour market attachment for immigrants from more and less developed countries. The difference is narrowed with the length of residence, especially as a result of increasing unemployment rates for immigrants from less developed countries.

# Feature

Figure 7.

**Immigrants by labour market attachment and length of residence since the last time they emigrated to Denmark on 1 January 1998**



**High unemployment rate for immigrants and descendants**

More than 25 pct. of immigrants from less developed countries were out of work in 1998. This percentage is twice as high as that of immigrants from more developed countries and four times as high as that of the total Danish population. The unemployment rate for descendants is lower than for immigrants, but is still substantially higher compared with the total Danish population.

**Women account for the highest rate**

The percentage of unemployed women is higher in all age groups compared with men, except in age group 60-66 from less developed countries, where men account for the highest unemployment rate.

Table 8.

**Unemployed immigrants as a percentage of the labour force, by descent, age and country group in 1998.**

	16-24 years	25-49 years	50-59 years	60-66 years	Total
	unemployed in pct. of the labour force by age				
<b>Total</b>	4.2	6.8	7.3	8.9	6.6
<b>More developed countries</b>	7.3	12.5	12.2	13.8	11.9
Immigrants	7.7	12.8	12.2	13.8	12.3
Descendants	6.1	9.5	10.5	13.4	8.7
<b>Less developed countries</b>	12.3	27.1	29.5	29.2	24.2
Immigrants	13.8	27.1	29.5	29.2	25.3
Descendants	8.9	26.1	12.9	-	10.5
<b>Other</b>	3.8	6.1	7.0	8.6	6.0

Table 9.

**Unemployed immigrants as a percentage of the labour force, by sex, age and country group in 1998**

	16-24 years	25-49 years	50-59 years	60-66 years	Total
	unemployed in pct. of the labour force by age				
<b>Men</b>					
More developed countries	7.2	11.5	11.6	12.8	11.2
Less developed countries	12.0	24.6	27.9	30.2	23.1
<b>Women</b>					
More developed countries	8.4	14.3	13.0	15.0	13.5
Less developed countries	16.5	31.2	33.1	27.0	28.8

**Large number of self-employed from less developed countries**

Among those in work there is a considerable larger number of persons from less developed countries who are self-employed. Table 10 shows that this is particularly true of immigrants. However, the percentage of employers among immigrants and descendants is lower compared with other.



**Table 10.**

**Self-employed immigrants and descendants, by country group on 1 January**

	From more developed countries			From less developed countries			Denmark	Total population
	Immigrants	Descendants	Total	Immigrants	Descendants	Total	Other	
	no. of persons							
Self-employed, total	5 796	406	6 202	6 737	217	6 954	198 353	211 509
of whom employers	1 427	115	1 542	1 781	49	1 830	72 056	75 428
	in pct. of employed, total							
Pct. of self-employed	9.3	6.2	9.0	15.3	5.0	14.4	7.7	7.8
	in pct. of self-employed, total							
Pct. of employers	24.6	28.3	24.9	26.4	22.6	26.3	36.3	35.7

**Immigrants and descendants from more developed countries are employees at upper level**

The proportion of employees at basic level make up a large number in all age groups as shown in table 11. Furthermore, it is a general trend that immigrants and descendants from more developed countries are classified in the group of employees at upper level. About half of all immigrants and descendants from less developed countries are classified in the groups of other employees, not further specified. Table 11 also shows that about 40 pct. of all employees are at basic level.

*Top managers* consist of persons engaged in work at top management level.  
*Employees at upper level* consist of persons whose work demands highly qualified skills (e.g. actuary, doctor, lawyer and librarian).  
*Employees at intermediate level* consist of persons whose work demands skills at medium level (e.g. laboratory technician, and programmer, nurse).  
*Employees at basic level* consist of persons whose work demands skills at basic level (e.g. clerical work, customer service and agricultural work).  
*Other employees* consist of persons whose work demands skills outside the above categories (e.g. cleaning work, protective service work and messenger service work).

**Table 11.**

**Employees in employment, by descent, country group and socio-economic status on 1 January 1998**

Socio-economic status	From more developed countries			From less developed countries			Denmark	Total population
	Immigrants	Descendants	Total	Immigrants	Descendants	Total	Other	
	employees in employment in 1000s							
Employees in employ., total	56	6	62	37	4	41	2 367	2 470
	in pct. of employees in employment, total							
Top managers	3.3	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.9
Employees at upper level	17.9	14.6	16.5	7.4	2.7	6.9	12.5	12.5
Employ. at intermediate level	10.8	15.7	14.7	6.1	3.1	5.8	16.0	15.8
Employees at basic level	36.8	41.0	36.7	40.8	41.3	40.9	48.2	47.8
Other employees	14.3	11.4	13.5	27.1	19.1	26.3	10.9	11.2
Employ., not further specified	16.9	15.3	16.4	18.2	33.5	19.7	9.5	9.9

**Women engaged in services**

Figure 8 shows that the industrial classification of women and men is widely the same for immigrants and the total population. The highest female percentage is engaged in public and personal services - immigrants from less developed countries to a smaller extent than the total population. Men are mainly engaged in manufacturing,

# Feature

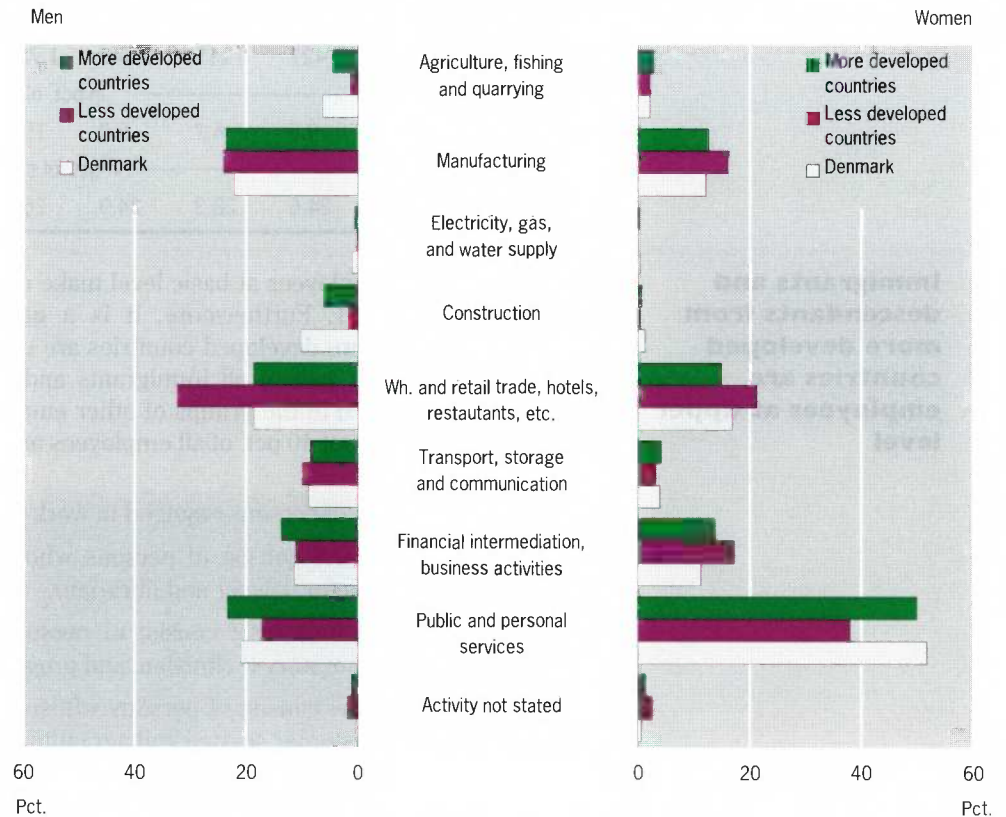
## Self-employed in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants

wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants. The highest percentage of immigrants from less developed countries is engaged in the latter industry.

A substantial number of immigrants from less developed countries engaged in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants are made up by self-employed persons. This is a general trend for men, of whom about 45 pct. engaged in this industry are self-employed or assisting spouses.

Figure 8.

Employed immigrants, by industry on 1 January 1998



## Employed immigrants from more developed countries and other are engaged in the same industries

It is notable for employees that the industrial classification of immigrants from more developed countries and that of other employees is almost similar in size. In comparison with the other two groups the industrial classification of immigrants from less developed countries tends toward manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants. Also, in this context public and personal services still account for the highest percentages of employed immigrants.

## Incomes of immigrants and their descendants

### Age distribution

It is important to bear in mind when analysing incomes of immigrants, descendants and the general population that age distribution varies widely in the groups. Figure 9 shows average personal income of immigrants, descendants and the general population, by sex in 1996. However, the figure shows that age is not a factor reflecting all differences. Average income of descendants and the general population is almost similar in all age groups, while income of immigrants is lower in all age groups. This difference is particularly notable in the most economically active age groups 30-49. Descendants and the general population aged between 40-49 account for the highest income, while the highest income of immigrants can be observed for the 50-54-year olds. Average income of an immigrant aged 40-44 is almost 69 pct. of the average income of other employees. It should be noted that there are very few descendants older than 45.

## Personal income

Personal income comprises the income constituents that can be distributed among each person, i.e. earnings, etc. surplus on self-employment and transfer income, excluding rent subsidies and family allowances for children and young persons.

## Few immigrants with earnings from employment ...

Just over 50 pct. of immigrants from more developed countries and 43 pct. from less developed countries receive earnings, etc. surplus on self-employment. This percentage is lower compared with other employees, of whom about 2 out of 3 received earnings from income in 1996.

## ... while the number of descendants are higher

In 1996, almost 75 pct. of descendants from both more and less developed countries received earnings from employment. The high percentage observed for descendants is due to age distribution. There are hardly any old-age pensioners among descendants, but a majority of this population is of working age.

Figure 9.

### Average personal income, by sex and age in 1996

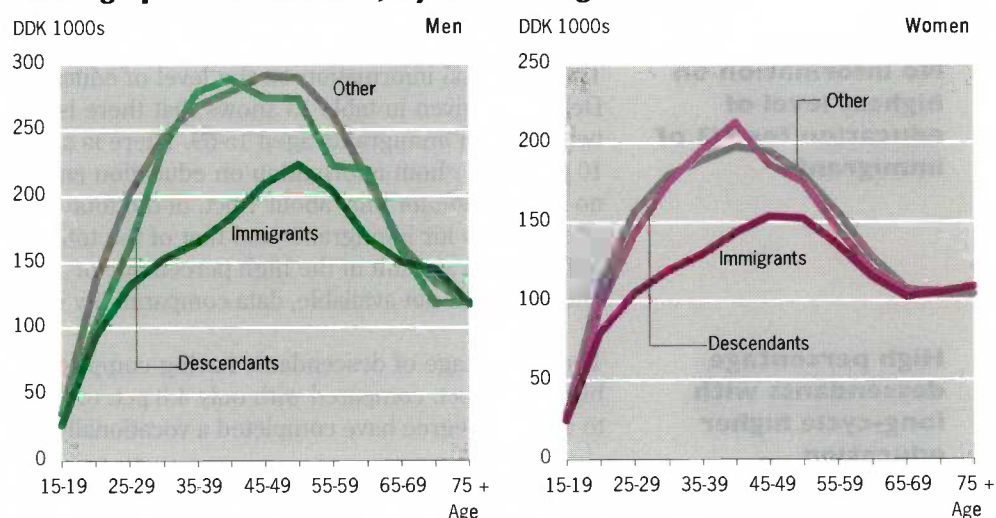


Table 12.

### Income by type, country group and descent in 1996

	From more developed countries		From less developed countries		Denmark
	Immigrants	Descendants	Immigrants	Descendants	Other
Number of persons	114 860	9 643	102 022	6 906	4 064 162
	percentage of persons with amounts				
Earnings from employment	52	73	43	75	66
Entrepreneurial income	10	9	8	3	12
Transfer income	61	53	77	46	58
Personal income	93	96	94	89	99
Property income	70	81	59	70	87
Gross income	96	98	95	94	99

### Educational level of immigrants

## Only information on education received in Denmark

Only information on education received by immigrants and descendants in the Danish education system is available, while information on their educational background before emigrating to Denmark has not been registered.

# Feature

Table 13.

## 15-69-year olds who are not receiving education, by highest completed level of education on 1 January 1998

	Basic school education	G. upper secondary education	G./v. upper secondary education	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Long-cycle higher education	Edu. not definable by level	Total
	1000s							
Total	1 102.5	1 765.0	1 187.9	192.8	284.0	151.3	184.3	3 279.2
Immigrants	33.3	3.6	15.4	4.8	6.4	5.0	144.1	212.5
Descendants	4.3	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	10.5
Other	1 064.9	171.6	1 170.3	187.6	276.9	145.6	39.1	3 056.1
	pct.							
Total	33.6	5.4	36.2	5.9	8.7	4.6	5.6	100
Immigrants	15.7	1.7	7.3	2.2	3.0	2.3	67.8	100
Descendants	40.3	12.4	20.3	4.6	6.2	6.3	10.0	100
Other	34.8	5.6	38.3	6.1	9.1	4.8	1.3	100

**No information on highest level of education for 2/3 of immigrants**

The statistical information on the level of education (highest completed education in Denmark) given in table 13 shows that there is no information on education for over two-thirds of immigrants aged 15-69. There is also a high percentage of descendants - 10 pct. - for whom information on education and training is not stated, while there is no information for only about 1 pct. of the total population. When comparing the level of education for immigrants and that of the total population, it is important to bear in mind that as a result of the high percentage of immigrants and descendants for whom information is not available, data comparability is distorted.

**High percentage descendants with long-cycle higher education ...  
... but highest percentage only with basic school**

The percentage of descendants having completed a long-cycle higher education is as high as 6.3 pct. compared with only 4.8 pct. of the total population, while descendants to a lesser degree have completed a vocationally oriented education.

For 40 pct. of descendants who have not commenced education and training the highest level of education is basic school compared with 35 pct. of the total population.

Table 14.

## 15-69-year olds who have commenced a course of education, by type of education in progress on 1 January 1998

	Basic school	G. upper secondary education	G./v. upper secondary education	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Long-cycle higher education	Total
Total	93 907	104 790	121 065	18 266	66 982	86 152	491 162
Immigrants	5 056	2 960	5 320	1 049	3 153	4 172	21 710
Descendants	2 074	2 100	1 702	186	518	814	7 394
Other	86 777	99 730	114 043	17 031	63 311	81 166	462 058
	pct.						
Total	19.1	21.3	24.6	3.7	13.6	17.5	100
Immigrants	23.3	13.6	24.5	4.8	14.5	19.2	100
Descendants	28.0	28.4	23.0	2.5	7.0	11.0	100
Other	18.8	21.6	24.7	3.7	13.7	17.6	100

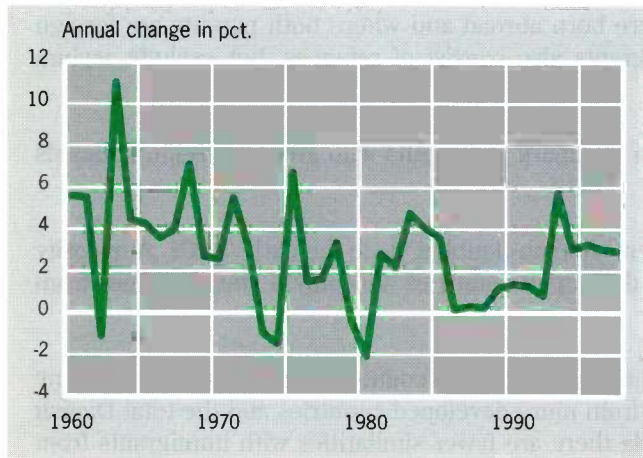
**Education in progress**

19 pct. of immigrants, who have commenced a course of education, attend a long-cycle higher education compared with 11 pct. of descendants and 17 pct. of the total population. The high percentage of immigrants is due to, among other factors, the high number of foreigners who come to Denmark for purpose of study.

## Summary

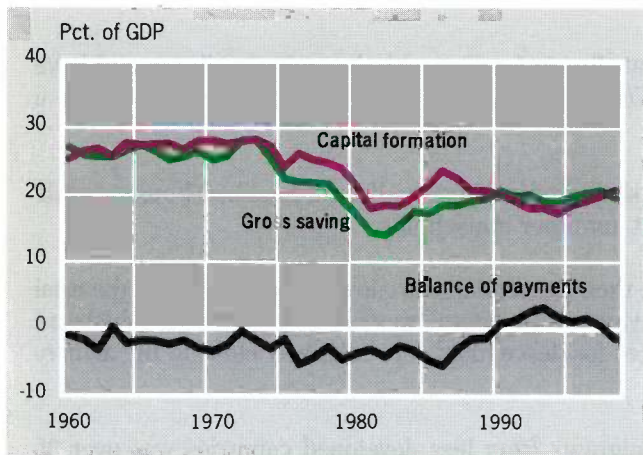
<b>Immigrants</b>	Immigrants are persons who were born abroad and where both parents are foreign nationals or born abroad. Immigrants also consist of refugees, but exclude asylum seekers.
<b>Descendants</b>	Descendants are persons born in Denmark by parents who are not foreign nationals or born in Denmark.
<b>Number of immigrants have doubled since 1980</b>	The number of immigrants have more than doubled since the early 1980s. A majority of immigrants came from more developed countries and only a small number from less developed countries in 1980.
<b>Great differences between immigrants from more and less developed countries</b>	When immigrants from more and less developed countries are distinguished many similarities between immigrants from more developed countries and the total Danish population can be observed, while there are fewer similarities with immigrants from less developed countries.
<b>One explanation is age distribution</b>	The age distribution in the two groups differs considerably. There is a great majority of young people, almost 60 pct. are under 35 years and only few are over 60 years in the groups comprising immigrants from less developed countries. The age distribution of immigrants from more developed countries is closer to that of the total Danish population.
<b>Immigrants live in larger families ...</b>	A higher percentage of immigrants live in families with dependent children and have more children than the total Danish population, and this is not only due to a difference in age.
<b>... and few live in detached houses</b>	About 11 pct. of households consisting of immigrants live in detached houses, while the corresponding figure is 42 pct. for other households.
<b>A small number of immigrants form part of the labour force ...</b>	Activity rates for immigrants and their descendants are lower compared with the total population. Most notable are activity rates for immigrants in all age groups, which are considerably lower, while the rates for descendants are relatively close to the activity rates for the total population.
<b>... and higher unemployment rates can be observed</b>	The unemployment rate for immigrants from less developed countries was over 25 pct. in 1998, which is twice as high compared with immigrants from more developed countries and four times as high compared with the total population.
<b>Many self-employed from less developed countries ...</b>	More than 15 pct. of immigrants in employment from less developed countries are self-employed. In comparison with the total population the figure is under 8 pct. for self-employed.
<b>... are engaged in internal trade, hotels and restaurants</b>	More than 40 pct. of all immigrants from less developed countries, who are engaged in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, are self-employed or assisting spouses.
<b>No information on highest level of education for 2/3 of immigrants</b>	There is no statistical information on the level of education for more than two-thirds of immigrants aged 15-69. There is also a high percentage of descendants - 10 pct. - for whom no information on education is available, while the corresponding figure is 1 pct. for the total population.

# Summary diagrams



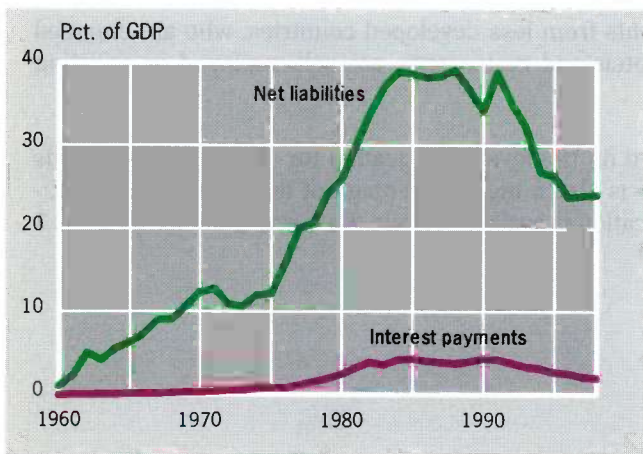
## Growth rate in GDP

The economic growth rate reflects annual growth in the economic activity of a country. It is traditionally measured as the percentage change in the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices, i.e. exclusive of inflation. At the end of the 1950s an economic boom came to a halt with the oil crisis of 1973. Two years with negative growth thus followed, but was eventually reversed and economic growth became moderate. After the oil crisis of 1979, another fall in GDP was recorded over the next two years, which was followed by an economic boom until the mid-1980s. This resulted, however, in considerable deficits on the balance of payments. The Danish economy was tightened and seven years with low growth rates were seen until 1993, when a new economic boom began.



## Capital formation, gross saving and balance of payments

The diagram shows both capital formation in Denmark by way of maintenance and extension of the stock of real capital and gross saving, reflecting the level of capital formation financed by Denmark. Until 1990 capital formation exceeded gross saving, resulting in a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments, which implied that capital formation was to some extent financed abroad. A substantial increase in exports of goods and services, concurrently with stagnant imports brought about a surplus on the current account from 1990, and thereby a surplus on savings. The surplus was maintained until 1998, when the trend was again reversed.



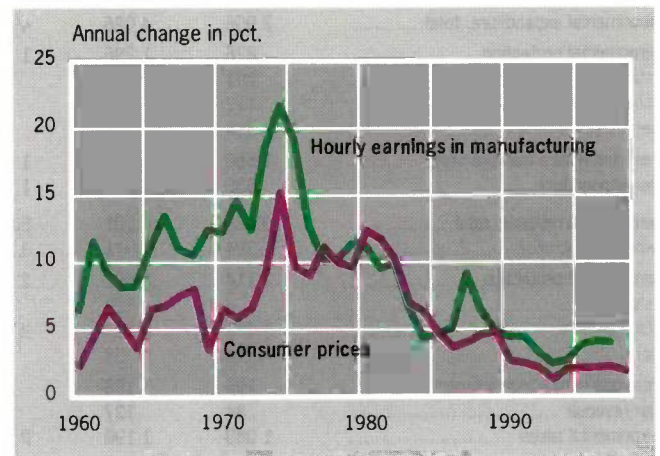
## Foreign debt

Denmark's net foreign debt reflects trends in the current account of the balance of payments. As a general rule, foreign debt tends to increase, when the balance on current accounts is in deficit, but also changes in exchange rates and losses have an impact on foreign debt estimated at DKK. The continuous deficits on the balance of payments from 1960 to 1990 implied that net foreign debt increased considerably in relation to GDP. As a result of the surpluses on the balance of payments since 1990 foreign debt has declined, but it is still necessary to service substantial foreign debts, and net foreign-exchange earnings is a precondition. At the end of 1998, net foreign debt was estimated at DKK 280 bn. and net interest at DKK 23.6 bn., corresponding to 24 pct. and 2 pct. of the total Danish output.

# Summary diagrams

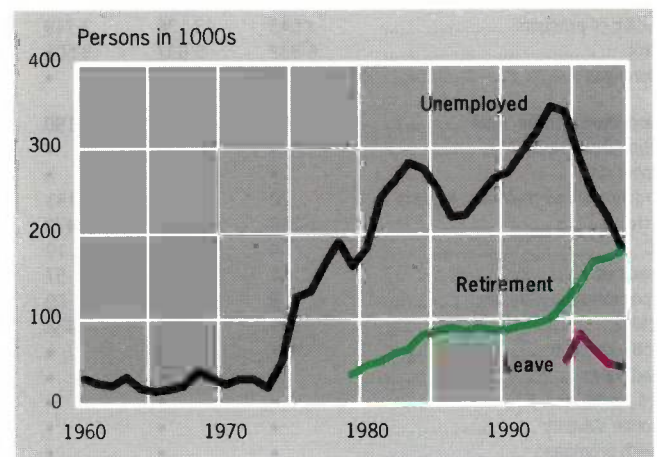
## Earnings and inflation

The trend in the ratio between hourly earnings and consumer prices (inflation) is an indicator of real earnings - reflecting the quantity of goods and services that can be purchased. In the 1960s and until the middle of the 1970s hourly earnings increased considerably more than consumer prices; the period thus saw substantial real-earnings increases. At the end of the 1970s this trend was reversed as increases in wages and salaries were swallowed up by price increases. In the mid-1980s the trend was again reversed and employees experienced substantial real-earnings increases. The 1990s have been marked by considerably low increases in both earnings and prices, but as increases in earnings are higher than in prices, a continuous improvement of real earnings has taken place.



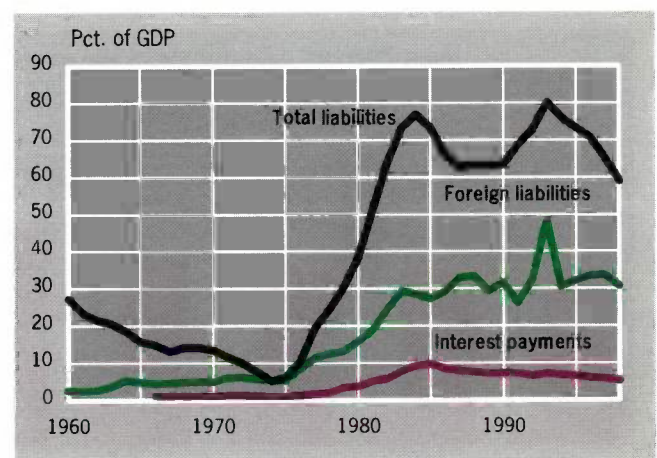
## Labour market

Historically, unemployment was low in the 1960s. After the oil crisis of 1973 the trend was reversed. Over the years that followed the level of unemployment fell until the temporary economic boom of 1983-1985. The Danish economy got out of control and when a new tax reform and the October 1986 economic-policy package were implemented, unemployment rose again. This trend was not reversed until 1994. In 1979 the scheme of early retirement benefits was introduced and later followed by that of transitional benefits. Finally, various leave schemes were introduced in 1994. The three groups comprising persons out work made up 403,000 whole-year recipients of benefits in 1998.



## Public sector debt

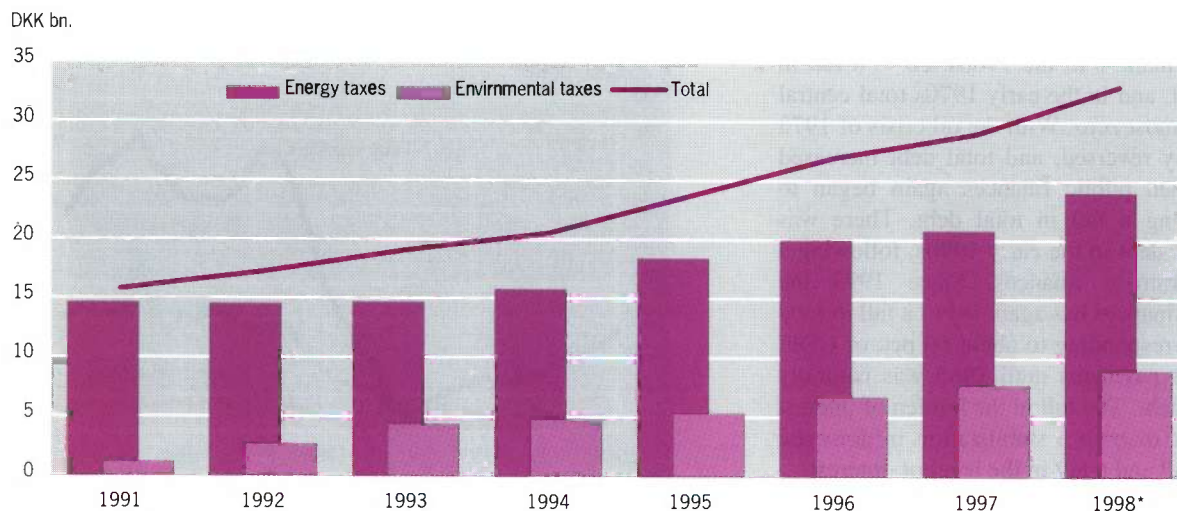
The surplus on public finances in the 1960s led to a fall in central government debt, and in the early 1970s total central government debt was almost zero. With the oil crisis of 1973 trends were dramatically reversed, and total debt increased sharply until 1984, when public finances again began to show a surplus, implying a fall in total debt. There was another increase in total debt in the early 1990s, following a deterioration of government finances. Since 1993 the improvement of public finances has again led to a fall in total debt in recent years, corresponding to about 60 pct. of GDP. The increase in interest payments until 1985 was naturally due to changes in total debt. The fall in the burden of interest since 1985 is the result of both a stabilization in domestic debt compared with GDP and a fall in the level of interest.



# Environment

Environmental expenditure and revenue of general government	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*	
	DKK mio.									
<b>Environmental expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>2 956</b>	<b>4 026</b>	<b>4 246</b>	<b>5 157</b>	<b>6 008</b>	<b>6 779</b>	<b>6 869</b>	<b>7 126</b>	<b>7 888</b>	
<b>Environmental protection</b> .....	<b>876</b>	<b>1 296</b>	<b>1 312</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>2 808</b>	<b>3 190</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>3 334</b>	<b>3 688</b>	
Waste .....	201	476	349	680	518	446	305	331	262	
Discharge water .....	112	114	110	118	118	115	129	132	134	
Other .....	564	706	853	1 460	2 171	2 629	2 534	2 871	3 286	
<b>Forest and nature management</b> .....	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>2 003</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>2 296</b>	
<b>Other expenditure</b> .....	<b>530</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 904</b>	
<b>Environmental revenue, total</b> .....	<b>3 483</b>	<b>4 101</b>	<b>5 816</b>	<b>7 040</b>	<b>7 424</b>	<b>7 805</b>	<b>9 187</b>	<b>10 208</b>	<b>11 971</b>	
of which: by purpose .....	2 394	2 911	3 221	2 789	2 574	2 462	2 436	2 451	2 578	
<b>Environmental protection</b> .....	<b>2 114</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>2 786</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>1 866</b>	
Waste .....	8	320	551	358	345	342	241	203	319	
Discharge water .....	2 032	2 214	2 118	1 787	1 572	1 362	1 320	1 328	1 480	
Other .....	74	58	117	149	178	225	157	151	68	
<b>Forest and nature management</b> .....	<b>196</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>446</b>	
<b>Other revenue</b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>265</b>	
<b>Environmental taxes</b> .....	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>4 251</b>	<b>4 850</b>	<b>5 343</b>	<b>6 742</b>	<b>7 757</b>	<b>9 393</b>	
<b>Revenue of central govern. from energy and environmental taxes</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998*</b>
	DKK mio.									
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16 177</b>	<b>15 066</b>	<b>15 833</b>	<b>17 274</b>	<b>19 095</b>	<b>20 560</b>	<b>23 733</b>	<b>27 076</b>	<b>28 524</b>	<b>32 868</b>
<b>Energy and resource taxes, total</b> .....	<b>15 469</b>	<b>13 977</b>	<b>14 643</b>	<b>14 561</b>	<b>14 704</b>	<b>15 770</b>	<b>18 390</b>	<b>20 334</b>	<b>20 767</b>	<b>23 475</b>
Electricity .....	4 207	4 313	4 447	3 988	3 540	4 058	4 444	5 111	5 542	7 525
Hard coal and brown coal, etc. ....	827	848	899	761	731	584	631	671	705	750
Gas .....	60	43	42	30	45	47	51	55	69	-
Specific oil products .....	3 543	3 136	3 749	4 063	4 762	4 881	5 785	6 230	5 832	5 900
Petrol .....	6 832	5 637	5 506	5 719	5 626	6 200	7 479	8 250	8 606	8 775
Natural gas .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18	13	525
<b>Environmental taxes, total</b> .....	<b>708</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>4 391</b>	<b>4 790</b>	<b>5 343</b>	<b>6 742</b>	<b>7 757</b>	<b>9 393</b>
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	•	•	•	1 530	3 299	3 149	3 280	3 776	3 991	4 550
Sulphur (SO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	334	377	400
Extraction of raw materials, imports .	20	129	141	140	120	122	135	135	145	150
Waste .....	146	404	473	454	529	571	619	601	867	1 025
CFC .....	14	27	12	20	5	5	0	0	0	1
Pesticides .....	54	60	57	54	51	44	28	208	240	300
Disposable tableware, etc. ....	75	72	69	63	56	56	58	57	53	55
Packing .....	399	397	438	452	332	442	479	520	547	900
Discharge water .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	164	325
Piped water .....	•	•	•	•	•	401	733	1 064	1 334	1 600
NiCd - batteries .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	10	41	37	47
Chlorine solvents .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5	3	5
Growth promoters .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	35

Note: The 1998 figures are budget figures.



Revenue of central government from energy and environmental taxes



Amount of waste analysed by treatment	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Tons in 1000s				Pct			
<b>Total amount of waste</b> .....	<b>10 863</b>	<b>11 486</b>	<b>12 885</b>	<b>12 859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Recycling .....	5 957	7 076	7 743	7 939	55	61	60	62
Incineration .....	2 216	2 306	2 525	2 593	22	20	20	20
Depositing .....	2 588	1 959	2 523	2 241	22	17	20	17
Special treatment .....	102	145	95	86	1	1	1	1

Amount of waste analysed by origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Tons in 1000s				Pct			
<b>Total amount of waste</b> .....	<b>10 863</b>	<b>11 496</b>	<b>12 885</b>	<b>12 859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Construction .....	2 457	2 581	3 118	3 421	22	23	24	27
Manufacturing .....	2 246	2 579	2 632	2 756	20	23	20	21
Households .....	2 551	2 590	2 741	2 776	23	23	21	22
Institutions, wholesale and retail trade ..	655	831	847	861	6	7	7	7
Waste water treatment plants .....	979	1 199	1 186	1 271	10	10	9	10
Power plants .....	1 962	1 699	2332	1 774	18	15	18	14
Other sources .....	14	6	30	0	0	0	0	0

Source: National Agency of Environmental Protection and selected industries.

Recycling of paper and glassware	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
<b>Paper:</b>												
Consumption of paper in Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 t	1 131	1 135	1 150	1 157	1 222	1 193	1 119	1 228	1 208	1 181	1 349
Production of paper in Denmark.....	1,000 t	390	386	383	386	426	380	331	317	330	336	342
Danish self-sufficiency.....	pct.	34	34	33	33	35	32	30	26	27	28	25
Waste paper collected .....	1,000 t	330	339	362	409	428	424	511	521	537	615	607
Waste paper used in production <sup>2</sup> .....	1,000 t	250	264	260	267	307	315	351	374	385	391	407
Per cent of Danish production.....	pct.	64	69	68	69	72	83	106	118	117	116	119

<b>Glassware packaging<sup>3</sup>:</b>												
Total consumption .....	1,000 t	...	150	151	144	150	157	158	165	181	178	190
Total waste paper collected .....	1,000 t	...	...	...	...	113	101	108	104	123	126	115
Per cent of total consumption .....	pct.	...	...	...	...	75	65	68	63	68	71	61
Recycled <sup>4</sup> .....	1,000 t	...	85	82	91	93	92	95	94	105	108	108
Per cent of total consumption .....	pct.	...	57	54	63	62	59	60	57	58	61	57

<sup>1</sup> Dansk production + imports - exports of paper and paperboard.

<sup>2</sup> Waste paper collected and used as raw material in the production of paper in Denmark. Process waste is estimated at 15-20 pct.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding returnable bottles, which replace consumption of about 300,000 tons glassware..

<sup>4</sup> Of which 59,891 tons of rinsed bottles and 46,741 tons of broken bottles melted down in 1997.

Source: Danish Centre for Waste Disposal and Recycling.

Convictions for offences against environmental acts	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>319</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>518</b>
Environmental Protection Act .....	221	260	268	236	210	246	230	170	233
Nature Protection Act .....	26	18	33	33	40	40	45	60	39
Washington Convention .....	11	9	8	40	27	23	28	16	3
Marine Environment Act .....	-	2	6	2	7	2	4	2	-
Forestry Act .....	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1
Planning Act .....	21	18	17	17	15	17	30	17	22
Act on weekend cottages .....	4	6	5	7	3	6	4	13	24
Act on chemical compounds .....	6	5	6	-	6	3	-	2	12
Other acts on the environment .....	30	85	97	49	43	78	70	126	184

Extraction of raw materials	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 m <sup>3</sup>									
<b>From land, total</b> .....	<b>34 877</b>	<b>28 106</b>	<b>26 237</b>	<b>26 938</b>	<b>24 536</b>	<b>26 139</b>	<b>28 558</b>	<b>29 136</b>	<b>31 447</b>	<b>30 610</b>
Stone, gravel and sand .....	28 415	22 534	20 375	20 584	18 845	19 648	21 721	22 546	24 993	24 890
Quartz sand .....	208	186	185	172	132	162	191	232	206	191
Granite .....	589	810	809	976	567	652	662	378	216	183
Clay .....	683	462	493	734	540	611	739	727	803	779
Clay, expanded .....	331	303	250	263	263	332	311	327	366	325
Moler earth.....	151	195	196	174	170	171	186	182	248	256
Limestone/chalk .....	3 830	2 924	3 237	3 201	3 322	3 522	4 049	3 718	3 923	3 445
Peat/peat moss .....	382	399	359	357	297	279	259	328	430	336
Other raw materials .....	288	292	345	477	386	763	440	700	264	205

# Environment

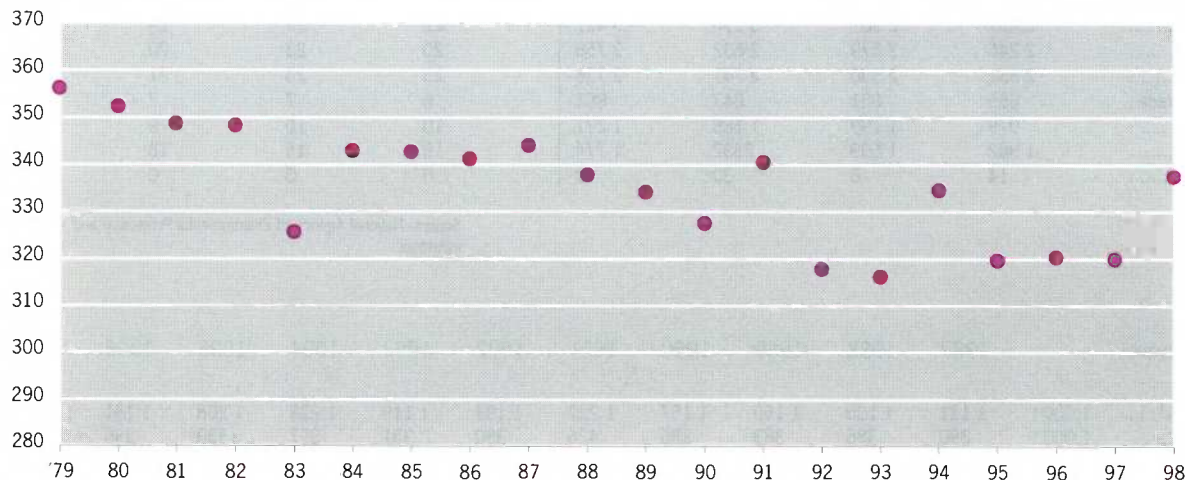
Danish emissions of greenhouse gases	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	GWP in tons										
Carbon dioxide.....	60 736	56 770	50 836	52 379	62 435	57 118	58 893	62 771	58 993	71 795	64 292
Methane.....	9 142	8 947	8 960	8 849	8 942	9 041	9 339	8 987	9 036	8 927	8 892
Laughing-gas.....	3 211	3 173	3 127	3 120	3 235	3 213	3 272	3 554	3 499	3 579	...

Note: 1. GWP (Global Warming Potential) indicates the effect of the various greenhouse gases converted to the quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> that would have the same climatic impact.

Note: 2. CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions are adjusted for intake of CO<sub>2</sub> in connection with growth in wood pulp.

Source: National Environmental Research Institute, Corinair database.

Dobson units



Note: Dobson units indicate the thickness of the ozone layer in hundredths of mm.

The Dobson ozone layer over Denmark. Index numbers and optimum linear adjustment.

Consumption of pesticides in agriculture	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Active substance in tons										
<b>Total consumption</b> .....	<b>5 485</b>	<b>5 253</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>5 650</b>	<b>4 628</b>	<b>4 566</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>3 919</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>3 669</b>	<b>3 675</b>
Herbicides .....	3 900	3 762	3 969	3 128	2 867	2 824	2 632	2 685	3 281	2 915	2 726
Plant growth regulators .....	303	259	330	867	189	281	331	247	310	87	104
Fungicides .....	1 124	1 082	1 270	1 396	1 426	1 333	1 033	892	1 055	631	794
Insecticides .....	158	150	226	259	146	128	107	95	163	36	51
	Treatment per year										
<b>Total treatment frequency</b> .....	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.45</b>
Herbicides .....	1.35	1.43	1.61	1.34	1.29	1.28	1.24	1.28	1.72	1.28	1.65
Plant growth regulators .....	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.38	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.05
Fungicides .....	0.54	0.56	0.73	0.84	0.83	0.71	0.57	0.53	0.58	0.38	0.46
Insecticides .....	0.46	0.46	0.76	1.00	0.71	0.61	0.61	0.58	1.04	0.21	0.30

Note: The treatment frequency indicates the number of times it is possible to use pesticides in the total area, if a standard dose is used.

Source: National Agency of Environmental Protection.

Commercial fertilizers	1987/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	87/88	97/98
<b>Content of pure nutrients<sup>1</sup></b>	Kg in millions per year (1 July - 30 June)											Per cent	
Nitrogen .....	367.0	377.0	400.4	394.9	369.5	332.9	326.2	315.9	290.8	287.6	283.2	70	72
Phosphorus .....	41.7	40.2	41.4	38.7	33.2	28.1	23.9	22.4	21.5	23.3	21.7	8	6
Potassium .....	118.9	122.8	129.0	124.3	111.8	90.9	86.8	82.5	82.4	88.1	86.0	22	22

<sup>1</sup> The compounded or mixed fertilizers are converted to quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Source: Plant Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture.

Cons. of natural fertilizers	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
<b>Content of pure nutrients<sup>1</sup></b>	Kg. in mio. per year											Per cent	
Nitrogen .....	291.6	289.2	289.7	292.8	299.2	306.3	303.8	300.7	301.8	302.4	309.3	56	57
Phosphorus .....	46.7	46.5	46.2	46.8	48.4	49.5	49.4	48.9	49.1	49.9	51.3	9	9
Potassium .....	180.9	178.9	180.4	181.1	181.9	185.3	181.2	180.2	181.0	178.7	180.5	35	34

<sup>1</sup> The compounded or mixed fertilizers are converted to quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Discharges of nitrogen and phosphorus transported to the sea	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
	Tons									
<b>Total nitrogen</b> .....	<b>78 600</b>	<b>112 000</b>	<b>92 000</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>107 900</b>	<b>128 400</b>	<b>92 850</b>	<b>48 000</b>	<b>50 100</b>	
Via watercourses .....	61 900	97 100	78 500	91 800	98 200	119 100	84 400	42 500	45 400	
Direct discharge water .....	16 700	14 900	13 500	12 700	9 700	9 300	8 450	5 500	4 700	
<b>Total phosphorus</b> .....	<b>6 830</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>4 830</b>	<b>4 010</b>	<b>3 620</b>	<b>4 490</b>	<b>3 320</b>	<b>1 970</b>	<b>1 820</b>	
Via watercourses .....	2 860	3 570	2 330	1 960	2 040	2 960	2 190	1 230	1 220	
Direct discharge water .....	3 970	3 100	2 500	2 050	1 580	1 530	1 130	740	600	

Recovery of unfiltered water, etc. for drinking water	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Millions of m <sup>3</sup>										
Recovery of groundwater .....	630.8	613.5	601.7	568.9	565.2	550.9	525.5	505.6	492.2	490.9	473.2
+ Recovery of surface water .....	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	3.5	2.4	2.6	4.7	1.7
<b>Recov. of unfiltered water, total</b> .....	<b>633.8</b>	<b>615.4</b>	<b>602.7</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>566.9</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>508.0</b>	<b>494.8</b>	<b>495.6</b>	<b>474.9</b>
- Used for filter rinsing, etc. ....	15.5	15.9	14.8	15.3	15.8	13.3	16.6	14.8	14.0	12.1	10.1
<b>Drinking water supplies</b> .....	<b>618.3</b>	<b>599.5</b>	<b>587.8</b>	<b>556.0</b>	<b>551.2</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>512.5</b>	<b>493.2</b>	<b>480.8</b>	<b>483.5</b>	<b>464.8</b>
Households .....	361.9	359.5	360.3	341.6	325.7	324.4	309.9	300.7	280.6	290.7	277.1
Institutions and industry .....	188.5	174.1	169.4	164.2	174.7	169.1	160.0	149.3	152.2	150.5	147.0
Losses, etc. ....	67.9	65.9	58.1	50.1	50.8	46.0	42.5	43.2	48.0	42.3	40.7

Note: Excluding recovery of water for large-scale industries, agriculture, etc., if recovery is based on single borings for water.

Waterworks by content of nitrate in drinking water	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Per cent										
0.0-4.9 mg nitrate per litre .....	67	68	74	73	72	70	71	70	72	73	73
5.0-24.9 mg nitrate per litre .....	20	20	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16
25.0-49.9 mg nitrate per litre .....	9	9	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	8
> 50 mg nitrate per litre .....	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	3

Note: The recommended limit of nitrate in drinking water is 25mg/litre and highest permissible limit is 50 mg/litre.

Breeding stock of cormorants	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Total colonies</b> .....	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Total nests</b> .....	<b>18 901</b>	<b>23 557</b>	<b>29 141</b>	<b>33 560</b>	<b>36 396</b>	<b>37 748</b>	<b>38 301</b>	<b>40 618</b>	<b>35 265</b>	<b>39 082</b>
Of which colonies with more than 1,000 nests										
Vorsø (Horsens fjord) .....	4 385	4 642	5 048	4 321	4 634	4 318	4 771	4 320	3 587	3 102
Ormø (southwest Zealand) .....	4 216	5 263	4 985	5 009	4 720	4 522	3 317	3 996	2 608	2 901
Brændegård (southeast Funen) .....	4 080	5 064	6 943	7 087	5 874	5 732	5 543	5 661	3 659	3 875
Dyrefod (northeast Falster) .....	1 365	1 668	1 658	1 646	1 780	1 746	1 623	1 480	1 212	1 410
Tofte Sø (Lille Vildmose) .....	785	1 019	1 300	1 580	2 149	2 253	2 901	3 352	3 227	3 338
Mågeøerne (north Funen) .....	1 057	1 500	1 982	1 860	2 170	2 648	2 251	2 169	2 114	1 932
Søholt (central Lolland) .....	617	1 415	1 587	2 167	2 185	2 034	2 250	2 574	1 833	1 864
Stavns Fjord (Samsø) .....	25	430	804	1 350	1 848	2 100	2 288	2 401	2 037	2 140
Svanegrund (Endelave) .....	250	404	674	847	1 142	1 161	1 315	1 201	1 035	1 172
Tyreholm (northeast Møen) .....	-	342	1 183	2 743	3 161	2 633	2 847	3 003	3 285	3 454
Saltbækvig (Sejrø Bugt) .....	220	222	548	520	766	952	900	947	1 004	1 010
Rønland Sandø (Nissum Bredning) .....	-	207	467	775	1 196	1 185	1 140	1 394	0	1 245
Olsens Pold (Ringkøbing fjord) .....	-	-	95	226	814	988	1 296	2 104	2 905	2 535
Melsig (Limfjorden) .....	-	-	8	77	228	1 009	890	1 266	1 523	2 100
Høvig (Isefjorden) .....	-	-	-	88	428	882	1 101	1 139	1 205	1 744
Rotholmene (Isefjorden) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	702	700	1 394

Note: The number of nests correspond to the number of breeding couples.

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Natural Forest and Nature Agency.

# Energy

Electricity supply		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Used for production<sup>1</sup></b>												
Coal .....	1000 t	9 784	9 128	7 320	8 256	11 466	9 184	9 996	11 514	9 371	13 537	9 716
Oil .....	1000 t	223	223	235	178	238	202	193	527	238	331	158
Orimulsion .....	1000 t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	1 293	1 442
Natural gas .....	mio. Nm <sup>3</sup>	23	57	46	41	57	73	103	152	226	350	406
Net production <sup>2</sup> .....	mio. kWh	27 242	25 808	20 869	23 696	33 675	28 394	31 591	37 897	34 480	50 236	41 576
Net imports .....	mio. kWh	2 414	4 209	9 459	7 048	-1 972	3 746	1 185	-4 844	-794	-15 397	-7 256
Available electricity supply .....	mio. kWh	29 656	30 017	30 328	30 744	31 703	32 140	32 776	33 053	33 686	34 839	34 320
Electricity sales <sup>3</sup> .....	mio. kWh	27 559	27 946	28 235	28 551	29 594	30 085	30 625	31 237	31 474	32 423	32 378
Dwellings .....	mio. kWh	9 064	8 941	9 144	9 139	9 539	9 533	9 673	9 634	9 677	9 954	9 692
Agriculture, etc. ....	mio. kWh	2 256	2 284	2 339	2 357	2 446	2 666	2 769	2 649	2 630	2 743	2 595
Manufacturing <sup>4</sup> .....	mio. kWh	7 604	7 850	8 239	8 349	8 672	8 815	8 853	9 330	9 382	9 629	9 798
Other industries and administration, etc. ....	mio. kWh	8 635	8 871	8 513	8 706	8 937	9 071	9 330	9 624	9 785	10 097	10 293

<sup>1</sup> Public works includes Preussen Elektra.

<sup>2</sup> Includes public works and purchases by private individuals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only public works. The difference in "Available electricity supply" is due to, e.g. transmission losses.

<sup>4</sup> To this is added own production of electricity, which over the period 1986-1996 decreased from about 265 to about 97 mio. kWh.

Source: Association of Danish Power Stations.

Crude oil and natural gas		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Production of crude oil .....	1000 t	4 602	4 734	5 531	5 994	6 993	7 756	8 265	9 118	9 170	10 122	11 151
Production of natural gas .....	mio. Nm <sup>3</sup>	2 482	2 491	2 913	2 974	3 745	3 893	4 281	4 626	5 014	6 086	7 451

Energy consumption (gross)		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Mio. Giga Joule (=PJ)											
Hard coal .....		302.0	284.5	232.5	254.7	344.4	286.1	300.7	322.5	270.6	373.4	279.5
Coke and coke breeze .....		2.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Brown coal, etc. ....		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Waste, wood and biogas .....		29.3	29.2	29.9	30.5	33.8	35.6	38.4	38.9	43.0	45.6	48.3
Straw .....		10.8	11.3	11.7	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.3	12.3	12.8	13.6	13.4
Renewable energy, other .....		6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.7	13.4
Petroleum .....		3.0	2.0	1.8	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Jet fuel .....		30.5	29.9	30.5	29.6	27.7	27.6	28.0	30.4	30.3	31.9	31.9
Motor spirit <sup>1</sup> .....		65.9	66.9	65.9	69.4	73.6	77.3	79.4	82.1	83.0	83.8	85.8
Gas and diesel oil <sup>1</sup> .....		198.9	182.8	172.5	165.5	173.2	164.4	163.8	162.2	163.6	168.8	163.3
Fuel oil .....		56.3	46.1	39.8	33.6	38.7	35.4	30.8	44.5	32.3	36.7	26.2
Petroleum-coke .....		8.2	5.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.7	7.5	5.3	5.9	6.2
Liquid gas (LPG) .....		6.9	6.1	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
Refinery gas .....		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.9
Other oil for energy purposes <sup>2</sup> .....		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	22.1	37.0	41.0
Natural gas <sup>3</sup> .....		54.0	58.1	62.2	67.0	76.9	79.6	91.7	101.6	118.5	139.4	144.0

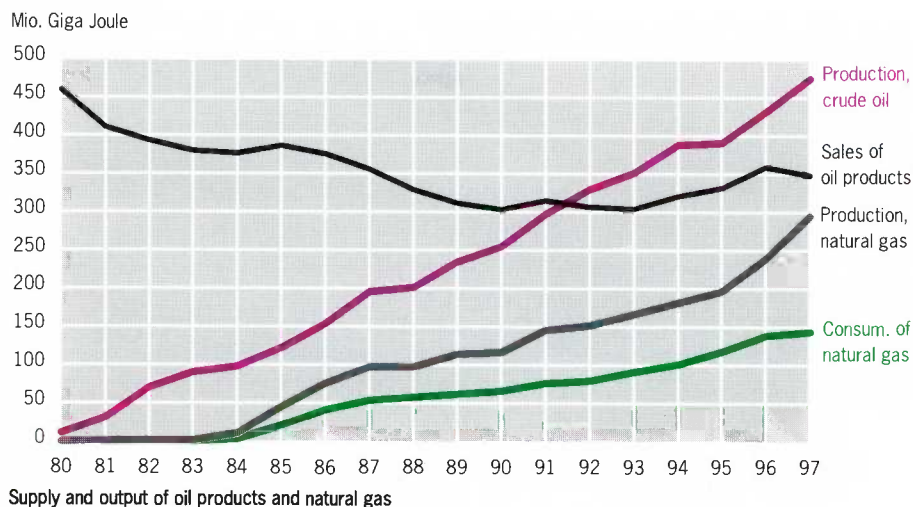
Note: Gross energy consumption is here defined as the quantity of the different types of energy, which are available for energy purposes after conversion by refineries and before conversion by power plants. To this is added net imports of electricity.

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for cross-border shopping.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, e.g. waste oil. From 1995 inclusive of orimulsion.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes consumption by drilling rigs in the North Sea.

Source: Danish Energy Agency.



Notes relating to the next page.

<sup>1</sup> The statistical information is compiled in accordance with the guidelines for compiling national accounts statistics. Some estimates have been incorporated in the statistics on industries and households.

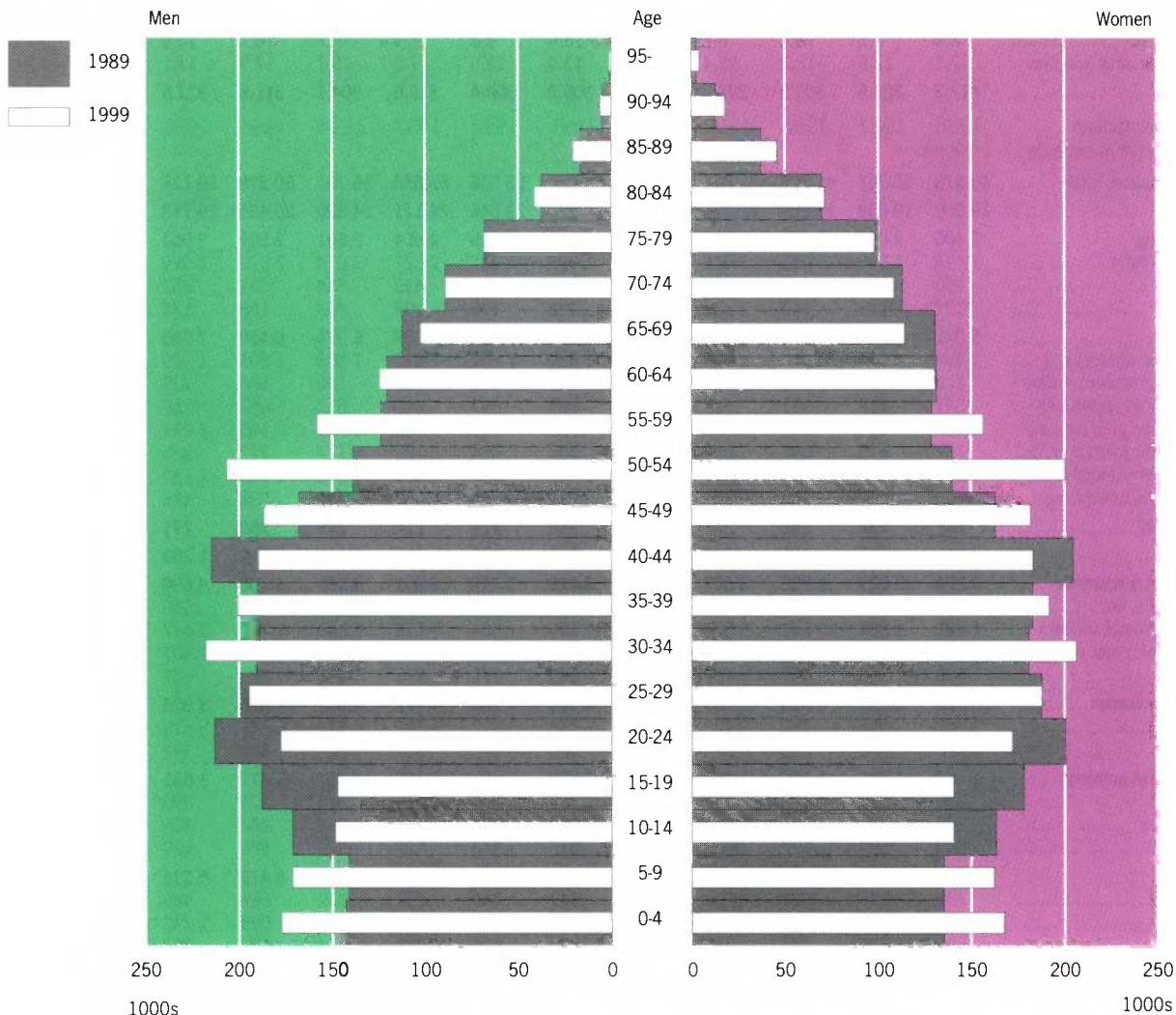
<sup>2</sup> Electricity, gas and district heating are converted to primary energy (coal, oil, etc.) in the national accounts statistics on energy consumption. As gross energy consumption of oil products is compiled ex refineries, the consumption of crude oil and refined products by refineries are excluded from the statistics. The conversion to gigajoule is based on the calorific values used by the Danish Energy Agency.

<sup>3</sup> Expenditure on energy consumption is compiled as total expenditure (exclusive of VAT) on the types of energy purchased. The amounts include freight profits and any reimbursement of energy taxes. The estimated expenditure on energy consumption is not strictly comparable with the statistics of gross energy consumption as the expenditure on energy consumption in connection with conversion is excluded from the table.



# Population

Population by age on 1 January	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989 Per cent	1999
<b>Total population</b> .....	<b>5 129 778</b>	<b>5 135 409</b>	<b>5 146 469</b>	<b>5 162 126</b>	<b>5 180 614</b>	<b>5 196 642</b>	<b>5 215 718</b>	<b>5 251 027</b>	<b>5 275 121</b>	<b>5 294 860</b>	<b>5 313 577</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Men .....	2 528 165	2 530 597	2 536 391	2 544 454	2 554 594	2 563 442	2 573 324	2 592 222	2 604 937	2 615 669	2 625 421	100.0	100.0
Women .....	2 601 613	2 604 812	2 610 078	2 617 672	2 626 020	2 633 200	2 642 394	2 658 805	2 670 184	2 679 191	2 688 156	100.0	100.0
<b>0-6 years</b> .....	<b>383 013</b>	<b>391 484</b>	<b>404 226</b>	<b>417 193</b>	<b>431 218</b>	<b>443 458</b>	<b>457 397</b>	<b>470 990</b>	<b>478 038</b>	<b>481 712</b>	<b>482 973</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Men .....	196 273	200 590	207 374	213 948	221 403	227 672	234 501	241 499	245 236	247 141	247 910	7.8	9.4
Women .....	186 740	190 894	196 852	203 245	209 815	215 786	222 896	229 491	232 802	234 571	235 063	7.2	8.7
<b>7-14 years</b> .....	<b>506 291</b>	<b>489 073</b>	<b>469 404</b>	<b>457 752</b>	<b>451 345</b>	<b>445 793</b>	<b>443 519</b>	<b>448 690</b>	<b>458 909</b>	<b>470 476</b>	<b>484 670</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Men .....	258 501	249 821	239 905	233 724	230 426	227 665	226 797	229 695	235 134	241 098	248 561	10.2	9.5
Women .....	247 790	239 252	229 499	224 028	220 919	218 128	216 722	218 995	223 775	229 378	236 109	9.5	8.8
<b>15-17 years</b> .....	<b>223 073</b>	<b>219 647</b>	<b>217 067</b>	<b>211 479</b>	<b>202 961</b>	<b>193 626</b>	<b>188 114</b>	<b>184 846</b>	<b>176 846</b>	<b>170 970</b>	<b>165 333</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Men .....	114 080	112 043	110 605	107 924	103 706	99 192	96 156	94 449	90 172	87 239	84 345	4.5	3.2
Women .....	108 993	107 604	106 462	103 555	99 255	94 434	91 958	90 397	86 674	83 731	80 988	4.2	3.0
<b>18-24 years</b> .....	<b>556 731</b>	<b>549 095</b>	<b>540 938</b>	<b>526 856</b>	<b>519 264</b>	<b>518 716</b>	<b>514 194</b>	<b>508 431</b>	<b>498 428</b>	<b>484 407</b>	<b>472 312</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Men .....	286 475	282 087	277 531	270 040	265 803	264 722	262 091	258 966	253 356	246 285	239 910	11.3	9.1
Women .....	270 256	267 008	263 407	256 816	253 461	253 994	252 103	249 465	245 072	238 122	232 402	10.4	8.6
<b>25-59 years</b> .....	<b>2 412 720</b>	<b>2 438 865</b>	<b>2 468 578</b>	<b>2 503 433</b>	<b>2 532 173</b>	<b>2 556 050</b>	<b>2 574 810</b>	<b>2 602 447</b>	<b>2 626 306</b>	<b>2 647 456</b>	<b>2 662 710</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>50.1</b>
Men .....	1 223 241	1 237 235	1 253 007	1 271 119	1 286 357	1 298 934	1 308 661	1 322 707	1 334 841	1 345 250	1 352 165	48.4	51.5
Women .....	1 189 479	1 201 630	1 215 571	1 232 314	1 245 816	1 257 116	1 266 149	1 279 740	1 291 465	1 302 206	1 310 545	45.7	48.8
<b>60-66 years</b> .....	<b>350 239</b>	<b>345 818</b>	<b>341 559</b>	<b>336 987</b>	<b>333 844</b>	<b>330 465</b>	<b>330 424</b>	<b>330 554</b>	<b>333 893</b>	<b>338 116</b>	<b>344 456</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Men .....	166 373	164 327	162 701	160 950	159 674	158 526	158 762	159 081	161 081	163 436	166 978	6.6	6.4
Women .....	183 866	181 491	178 858	176 037	174 170	171 939	171 662	171 473	172 812	174 680	177 478	7.1	6.6
<b>67 years and over</b> .....	<b>697 711</b>	<b>701 427</b>	<b>704 697</b>	<b>708 426</b>	<b>709 809</b>	<b>708 534</b>	<b>707 260</b>	<b>705 069</b>	<b>702 701</b>	<b>701 723</b>	<b>701 123</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Men .....	283 222	284 494	285 268	286 749	287 225	286 731	286 356	285 825	285 117	285 220	285 552	11.2	10.9
Women .....	414 489	416 933	419 429	421 677	422 584	421 803	420 904	419 244	417 584	416 503	415 571	15.9	15.5



Population by age (men and women). Absolute figures



# Population

Population in counties on 1 January	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
	Thousands											Per cent	
<b>All Denmark</b> .....	<b>5 130</b>	<b>5 135</b>	<b>5 146</b>	<b>5 162</b>	<b>5 181</b>	<b>5 197</b>	<b>5 216</b>	<b>5 251</b>	<b>5 275</b>	<b>5 295</b>	<b>5 314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of whom the capital region ..	1 712	1 712	1 714	1 719	1 725	1 731	1 739	1 752	1 766	1 776	1 786	33.4	33.6
Copenhagen municipality .....	468	467	465	465	466	467	471	477	484	488	491	9.1	9.2
Frederiksberg municipality ..	85	86	86	86	87	87	88	89	89	89	90	1.7	1.7
Copenhagen county .....	602	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	609	610	612	11.7	11.5
Frederiksborg county .....	341	341	343	345	346	349	350	354	357	360	363	6.6	6.8
Roskilde county .....	216	217	218	220	222	223	224	226	227	228	230	4.2	4.3
West Zealand county .....	283	284	284	285	286	287	288	290	291	292	294	5.5	5.5
Storstrøms county .....	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	258	258	259	5.0	4.9
Bornholms county .....	46	46	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	0.9	0.8
Funen county .....	458	459	461	463	465	467	468	471	471	472	472	8.9	8.9
South Jutland county .....	250	251	251	251	252	252	252	253	254	254	254	4.9	4.8
Ribe county .....	219	218	219	220	221	221	222	223	223	224	224	4.3	4.2
Vejle county .....	330	330	331	333	334	335	337	340	342	345	346	6.4	6.5
Ringkøbing county .....	267	267	268	268	269	270	270	272	271	272	273	5.2	5.1
Århus county .....	594	597	601	605	610	614	619	625	629	632	634	11.6	11.9
Viborg county .....	230	230	229	230	230	230	231	232	233	233	233	4.5	4.4
North Jutland county .....	484	484	485	486	487	488	488	491	492	493	494	9.4	9.3

Population by citizenship on 1 January	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
	Thousands											Pct. of total population	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5 130</b>	<b>5 135</b>	<b>5 146</b>	<b>5 162</b>	<b>5 181</b>	<b>5 197</b>	<b>5 216</b>	<b>5 251</b>	<b>5 275</b>	<b>5 295</b>	<b>5 314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Denmark .....	4 988	4 985	4 986	4 993	5 001	5 008	5 019	5 028	5 037	5 045	5 057	97.2	95.2
Foreign nationals, total .....	142	151	161	170	180	189	197	223	238	250	256	2.8	4.8
<b>Europe</b> .....	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
of whom:													
Norway .....	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	0.2	0.2
Yugoslavia (former) .....	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	28	32	34	34	0.2	0.6
Turkey .....	26	28	30	32	34	35	35	36	37	38	38	0.5	0.7
<b>Africa</b> .....	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>North America</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
of whom:													
USA .....	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.1	0.1
<b>South/Central America</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Asia</b> .....	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
of whom:													
Iraq .....	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	0.0	0.2
Iran .....	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	0.2	0.1
Pakistan .....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	0.1	0.1
Sri Lanka .....	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	0.1	0.1
<b>Oceania</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Stateless or not stated</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>

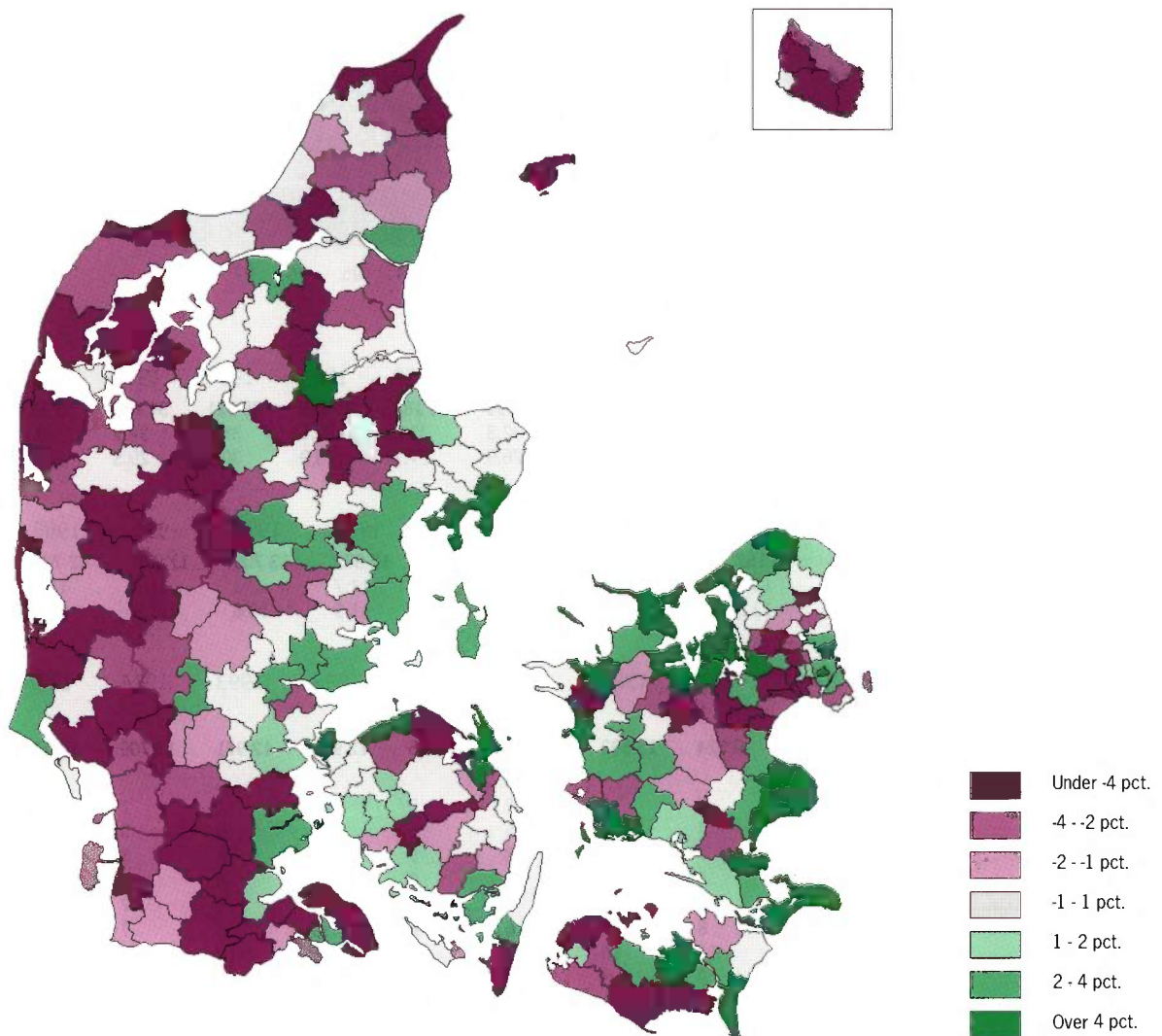
Foreign nationals by county of residence on 1 January	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989	1999
												Pct. of total population	
<b>All Denmark</b> .....	<b>142 016</b>	<b>150 644</b>	<b>160 641</b>	<b>169 525</b>	<b>180 103</b>	<b>189 014</b>	<b>196 705</b>	<b>222 746</b>	<b>237 695</b>	<b>249 628</b>	<b>256 276</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Of whom the capital region ..	82 219	85 823	90 798	95 252	100 589	105 412	109 380	117 899	124 886	130 715	133 613	57.9	52.1
Copenhagen municipality .....	33 570	34 316	36 198	37 791	39 925	42 025	44 661	48 839	52 883	55 869	57 457	23.6	22.4
Frederiksberg municipality ..	4 068	4 325	4 385	4 618	5 025	5 170	5 239	5 764	6 130	6 535	6 760	2.9	2.6
Copenhagen county .....	26 035	27 353	29 050	30 586	32 396	34 243	35 499	38 020	39 676	41 401	41 983	18.3	16.4
Frederiksborg county .....	12 902	13 552	14 336	14 886	15 334	15 770	15 685	16 656	17 305	17 650	18 015	9.1	7.0
Roskilde county .....	5 644	6 277	6 829	7 371	7 909	8 204	8 296	8 620	8 892	9 260	9 398	4.0	3.7
West Zealand county .....	5 452	5 867	6 373	6 879	7 343	7 566	7 812	8 570	9 272	9 750	10 103	3.8	3.9
Storstrøms county .....	3 756	3 968	4 361	4 495	4 711	4 944	5 135	6 640	7 053	7 387	7 581	2.6	3.0
Bornholms county .....	413	420	454	498	539	556	582	908	1 049	1 087	1 142	0.3	0.4
Funen county .....	9 151	9 958	10 718	11 414	12 283	12 823	13 209	15 883	17 226	18 004	18 185	6.4	7.1
South Jutland county .....	4 948	5 420	5 653	5 843	6 041	6 419	6 956	8 005	8 923	9 450	9 727	3.5	3.8
Ribe county .....	3 716	4 007	4 240	4 314	4 570	4 791	4 871	6 038	6 656	7 146	7 582	2.6	3.0
Vejle county .....	5 367	5 845	6 216	6 584	7 128	7 385	7 876	9 931	11 128	11 963	12 660	3.8	4.9
Ringkøbing county .....	3 935	4 324	4 563	4 830	5 029	5 225	5 416	6 878	6 986	7 484	7 971	2.8	3.1
Århus county .....	14 210	15 547	17 015	18 542	20 426	21 846	23 023	25 802	27 187	28 302	28 572	10.0	11.1
Viborg county .....	2 273	2 373	2 572	2 759	2 933	3 221	3 463	4 858	5 036	5 324	5 517	1.6	2.2
North Jutland county .....	6 576	7 092	7 678	8 115	8 511	8 826	8 982	11 334	12 293	13 016	13 623	4.6	5.3



# Population

Internal migrations, by type of migration	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
												Per cent	
<b>Migrations, total</b> .....	<b>835 798</b>	<b>830 136</b>	<b>850 828</b>	<b>854 344</b>	<b>855 125</b>	<b>872 223</b>	<b>906 394</b>	<b>909 476</b>	<b>908 401</b>	<b>900 513</b>	<b>881 905</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Migra. within municipalities ...	520 663	520 363	536 372	543 535	547 141	562 955	580 414	575 628	573 965	568 939	555 166	62.3	63.0
Mig. between municipalities ..	315 135	309 773	314 456	310 809	307 984	309 268	325 980	333 848	334 436	331 574	326 739	37.7	37.0
Of which: Between counties ..	185 308	183 710	188 784	186 016	185 326	187 955	196 619	200 350	198 432	195 634	193 564	22.2	21.9

Internal migrations, by sex and age	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
												Per cent	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>835 798</b>	<b>830 136</b>	<b>850 801</b>	<b>854 344</b>	<b>855 125</b>	<b>872 223</b>	<b>906 394</b>	<b>909 476</b>	<b>908 401</b>	<b>900 513</b>	<b>881 905</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men, total</b> .....	<b>432 602</b>	<b>428 952</b>	<b>440 106</b>	<b>442 863</b>	<b>444 424</b>	<b>453 138</b>	<b>468 805</b>	<b>470 284</b>	<b>471 571</b>	<b>467 846</b>	<b>457 597</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14 years .....	61 629	60 479	61 023	61 702	61 857	63 226	69 248	72 474	73 712	73 104	72 162	14.2	15.8
15-24 years .....	149 882	147 318	148 262	143 960	140 036	139 958	139 449	134 473	131 664	125 896	122 507	34.6	26.8
25-49 years .....	180 942	181 302	189 436	194 595	199 507	205 126	213 214	216 072	217 207	217 930	213 363	41.8	46.6
50-69 years .....	28 535	28 256	29 377	30 401	30 802	32 093	33 619	33 993	35 394	36 950	36 313	6.6	7.9
70 years and over .....	11 614	11 597	12 008	12 205	12 222	12 735	13 275	13 272	13 594	13 966	13 252	2.7	2.9
<b>Women, total</b> .....	<b>403 196</b>	<b>401 184</b>	<b>410 695</b>	<b>411 481</b>	<b>410 701</b>	<b>419 085</b>	<b>437 589</b>	<b>439 192</b>	<b>436 830</b>	<b>432 667</b>	<b>424 308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14 years .....	59 262	57 796	59 000	59 631	59 553	61 036	66 643	69 050	70 487	69 253	68 329	14.7	16.1
15-24 years .....	165 387	163 002	163 514	158 947	154 907	154 263	155 640	151 297	146 002	141 572	138 069	41.0	32.5
25-49 years .....	131 898	133 852	140 023	143 802	146 790	152 150	161 058	164 030	163 906	163 816	161 599	32.7	38.1
50-69 years .....	27 403	27 049	27 962	28 815	28 846	30 110	31 902	31 826	33 411	34 463	34 159	6.8	8.1
70 years and over .....	19 246	19 485	20 196	20 286	20 605	21 526	22 346	22 989	23 024	23 563	22 152	4.8	5.2



Net migrations 1988-98 in pct. of population, by municipalities on 1 January 1988

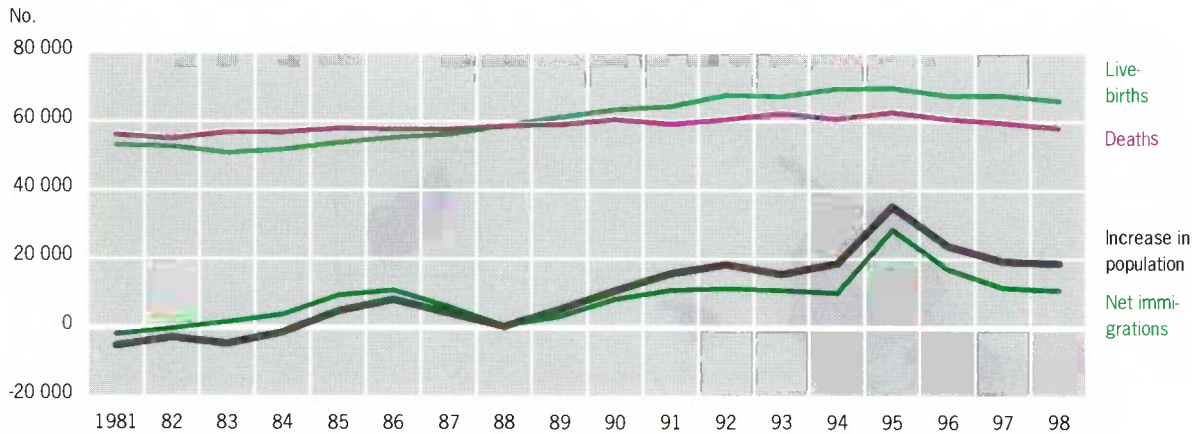
Note: A negative percentage rate indicates that more persons moved from than to the municipality over the last 10 years.

# Population

Population trends	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Live births</b> .....	<b>58 844</b>	<b>61 351</b>	<b>63 433</b>	<b>64 358</b>	<b>67 726</b>	<b>67 369</b>	<b>69 666</b>	<b>69 771</b>	<b>67 638</b>	<b>67 636</b>	<b>66 170</b>
Boys .....	30 324	31 475	32 620	33 005	34 812	34 609	35 639	35 886	34 819	34 741	34 055
Girls .....	28 520	29 876	30 813	31 353	32 914	32 760	34 027	33 885	32 819	32 895	32 115
<b>Deaths</b> .....	<b>58 984</b>	<b>59 397</b>	<b>60 926</b>	<b>59 581</b>	<b>60 821</b>	<b>62 809</b>	<b>61 099</b>	<b>63 127</b>	<b>61 043</b>	<b>59 925</b>	<b>58 442</b>
Men .....	30 308	30 449	31 170	30 085	30 542	31 273	30 536	31 267	30 388	29 540	28 984
Women .....	28 676	28 948	29 756	29 496	30 279	31 536	30 563	31 860	30 655	30 385	29 458
of whom under 1 year .....	449	492	473	471	444	367	380	353	376	356	...
Boys .....	248	288	278	268	261	210	219	200	219	190	...
Girls .....	201	204	195	203	183	157	161	153	157	166	...
<b>Excess of birth</b> .....	<b>- 140</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>6 905</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>8 567</b>	<b>6 644</b>	<b>6 595</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>7 728</b>
<b>Net immigrations</b> .....	<b>507</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>8 332</b>	<b>10 938</b>	<b>11 462</b>	<b>11 056</b>	<b>10 251</b>	<b>28 557</b>	<b>17 133</b>	<b>11 712</b>	<b>11 032</b>
<b>Emigrations</b> .....	<b>34 544</b>	<b>34 949</b>	<b>32 383</b>	<b>32 629</b>	<b>31 915</b>	<b>32 344</b>	<b>34 710</b>	<b>34 630</b>	<b>37 312</b>	<b>38 393</b>	<b>40 340</b>
<b>Immigrations</b> .....	<b>35 051</b>	<b>38 391</b>	<b>40 715</b>	<b>43 567</b>	<b>43 377</b>	<b>43 400</b>	<b>44 961</b>	<b>63 187</b>	<b>54 445</b>	<b>50 105</b>	<b>51 372</b>
<b>Annual increase in population</b> .....	<b>367</b>	<b>5 396</b>	<b>10 839</b>	<b>15 715</b>	<b>18 367</b>	<b>15 616</b>	<b>18 818</b>	<b>35 201</b>	<b>23 728</b>	<b>19 423</b>	<b>18 760</b>

Per 1,000 inhabitants

Live births .....	11.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.5
Deaths .....	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0
Excess of births .....	-0.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Net immigrations .....	0.1	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	5.5	3.3	2.2	2.1
Increase in population .....	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	6.7	4.5	3.7	3.5



## Population trends

Marriages	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
<b>Marriages</b> .....	<b>32 080</b>	<b>30 894</b>	<b>31 513</b>	<b>31 099</b>	<b>32 188</b>	<b>31 638</b>	<b>35 321</b>	<b>34 736</b>	<b>35 953</b>	<b>34 244</b>	<b>34 684</b>
Marriages per 1,000 unmarried men over 18..	35.3	33.4	33.3	32.3	33.2	32.1	35.7	34.9	35.8	33.9	...
Marria. per 1,000 unmarried women over 15 .	29.0	27.5	27.6	26.9	27.7	26.9	30.1	29.3	30.1	28.5	...

Divorces	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
<b>Divorces</b> .....	<b>14 717</b>	<b>15 152</b>	<b>13 731</b>	<b>12 655</b>	<b>12 981</b>	<b>12 971</b>	<b>13 709</b>	<b>12 976</b>	<b>12 776</b>	<b>12 774</b>	<b>13 163</b>
Divorces per 1,000 married men ...	13.1	13.6	12.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.4	...
Divorces per 1,000 marri. women .	13.4	13.8	12.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.6	11.6	...

Divorces, by duration of marriage	1960 No.	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6 682</b>	<b>9 524</b>	<b>13 593</b>	<b>13 731</b>	<b>12 655</b>	<b>12 981</b>	<b>12 971</b>	<b>13 709</b>	<b>12 976</b>	<b>12 776</b>	<b>12 774</b>
	Per cent										
Under 1 year .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 year .....	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
2 years .....	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
3 years .....	8	8	7	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	8
4 years .....	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	8	7
5 years .....	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
6-7 years .....	12	13	10	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	12
8-9 years .....	8	9	8	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
10-14 years .....	17	14	19	14	13	13	13	12	14	14	15
15-19 years .....	11	10	12	11	11	10	11	10	10	10	9
20-24 years .....	7	8	8	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	8
25 years and over .....	7	8	8	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	11
Not stated .....	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Population

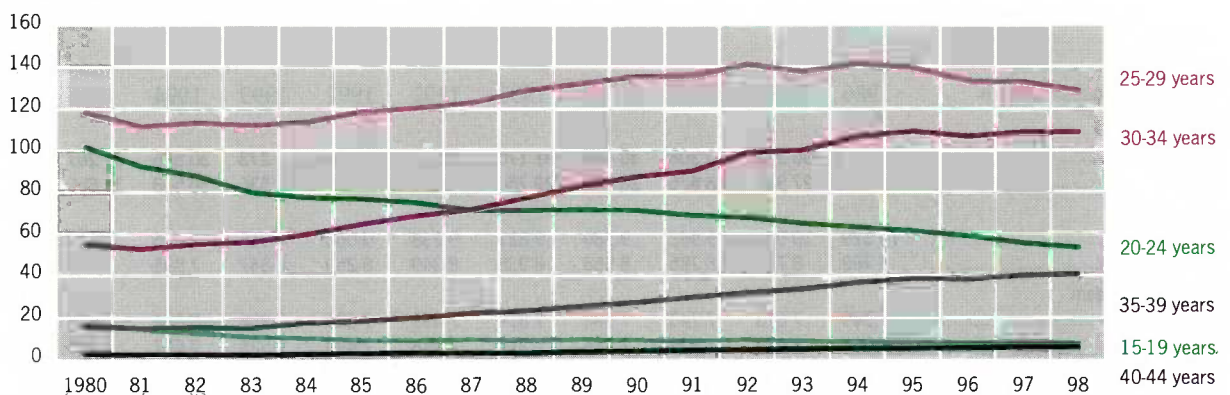
Births	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1986	1996
												Per cent	
<b>Births, total</b> .....	<b>55 554</b>	<b>56 509</b>	<b>59 136</b>	<b>61 665</b>	<b>63 731</b>	<b>64 654</b>	<b>68 065</b>	<b>67 677</b>	<b>69 975</b>	<b>70 089</b>	<b>67 962</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Live births .....	55 312	56 221	58 844	61 351	63 433	64 358	67 726	67 369	69 666	69 771	67 638	99.6	99.5
Deaths .....	242	288	292	314	298	296	339	308	309	318	324	0.4	0.5
Births to married women .....	31 191	31 351	32 698	33 209	34 141	34 582	36 452	36 020	37 167	37 492	36 481	56.1	53.7
Births to unmarried women .....	24 363	25 158	26 438	28 456	29 590	30 072	31 613	31 657	32 808	32 597	31 481	43.9	46.3

Legal abortions	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Legal abortions</b> .....	<b>20 067</b>	<b>20 830</b>	<b>21 199</b>	<b>21 456</b>	<b>20 589</b>	<b>19 729</b>	<b>18 833</b>	<b>18 687</b>	<b>17 598</b>	<b>17 720</b>	<b>18 135</b>

Adoptions	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Adoptions, total</b> .....	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 277</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 415</b>
Of whom adoptions of spouse's child ..	712	685	674	615	568	529	657	665	700	580	677
Children born outside Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	523	468	425	618	544	518	601	650	625	557	788
Children born in Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	737	698	676	617	554	520	622	644	652	570	627

<sup>1</sup> Compiled according to child's country of birth.

Age-specific fertility rates



Fertility rates (average no. of live births per 1,000 women in each of the 5-year age groups ranging from 15-44 years)

Age-specific fertility rates	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Age of mother</b>	Live births per thousand women										
15-19 years .....	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.7
20-24 years .....	71.3	71.5	71.4	68.8	67.9	65.2	63.4	61.6	58.9	55.7	53.6
25-29 years .....	128.1	131.6	134.8	135.2	140.6	137.3	141.0	139.1	132.6	132.1	128.3
30-34 years .....	76.7	82.6	86.9	89.7	98.4	99.8	106.2	108.5	106.1	108.2	108.4
35-39 years .....	23.4	25.4	27.3	29.8	31.8	33.5	36.6	38.5	38.2	40.2	40.6
40-44 years .....	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9
45-49 years .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>General fertility rate<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>45.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>
Total fertility .....	1 560	1 621	1 668	1 683	1 764	1 749	1 806	1 807	1 747	1 752	1 724
Gross reproduction rate .....	756	789	810	820	857	850	882	878	848	852	837
Net reproduction rate .....	744	777	798	808	845	839	871	867	838	842	827

<sup>1</sup> Live births per thousand women aged 15-49.

Age-specific legal abortion rates	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Age of woman</b>	Legal abortions per thousand women										
15-19 years .....	16.1	15.7	16.6	17.6	17.2	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.1	14.8	15.1
20-24 years .....	28.8	29.9	30.4	32.1	30.2	27.8	26.1	25.4	23.4	22.5	23.0
25-29 years .....	23.0	24.8	25.6	25.4	25.4	24.7	23.2	23.6	21.3	21.4	21.3
30-34 years .....	18.0	18.8	18.9	19.1	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.2	19.2	19.6
35-39 years .....	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.5	13.2
40-44 years .....	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1
45-49 years .....	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>General abortion rate<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Total abortion rate .....	531	549	559	570	547	526	504	501	475	479	490

<sup>1</sup> Legal abortions per thousand women aged 15-49.

# Population

## Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants in each age group

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>11.07</b>
0 year <sup>1</sup> .....	8.18	9.15	8.52	8.12	7.50	6.07	6.14	5.57	6.29	5.47	4.73
1-19 years .....	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.32
20-39 years .....	1.45	1.44	1.34	1.40	1.32	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.24	1.19	1.10
40-49 years .....	3.42	3.66	3.76	3.58	3.62	3.64	3.75	3.58	3.67	3.55	3.42
50-59 years .....	10.08	9.99	9.91	9.37	9.04	8.78	8.68	8.33	8.36	7.72	7.58
60-69 years .....	26.40	26.51	25.91	24.62	25.10	25.18	24.73	24.82	23.74	22.55	22.35
70-79 years .....	60.65	60.84	62.81	59.77	60.00	61.79	58.98	61.39	59.52	57.16	55.41
80-89 years .....	137.39	129.12	139.02	133.69	135.18	139.79	136.23	140.03	134.83	133.67	131.38
90 years and over .....	286.67	289.89	298.32	287.18	308.01	319.80	291.81	315.39	307.25	304.40	286.35
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>10.98</b>
0 year <sup>1</sup> .....	7.05	6.83	6.33	6.47	5.56	4.79	4.73	4.52	4.78	5.05	4.61
1-19 years .....	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.17
20-39 years .....	0.68	0.68	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.52
40-49 years .....	2.46	2.43	2.37	2.30	2.25	2.35	2.43	2.39	2.29	2.30	2.05
50-59 years .....	6.53	6.54	6.77	6.21	6.14	6.10	5.85	5.82	5.40	5.40	5.01
60-69 years .....	15.31	15.10	15.05	15.07	15.21	15.72	15.41	16.13	15.45	15.07	14.74
70-79 years .....	35.09	34.75	35.51	35.17	35.43	37.05	35.56	36.54	35.62	35.19	35.05
80-89 years .....	93.86	90.75	95.89	93.27	95.39	98.76	94.66	98.12	93.99	93.53	87.89
90 years and over .....	241.59	240.48	246.78	240.73	249.21	255.29	242.19	256.84	247.16	237.01	229.29

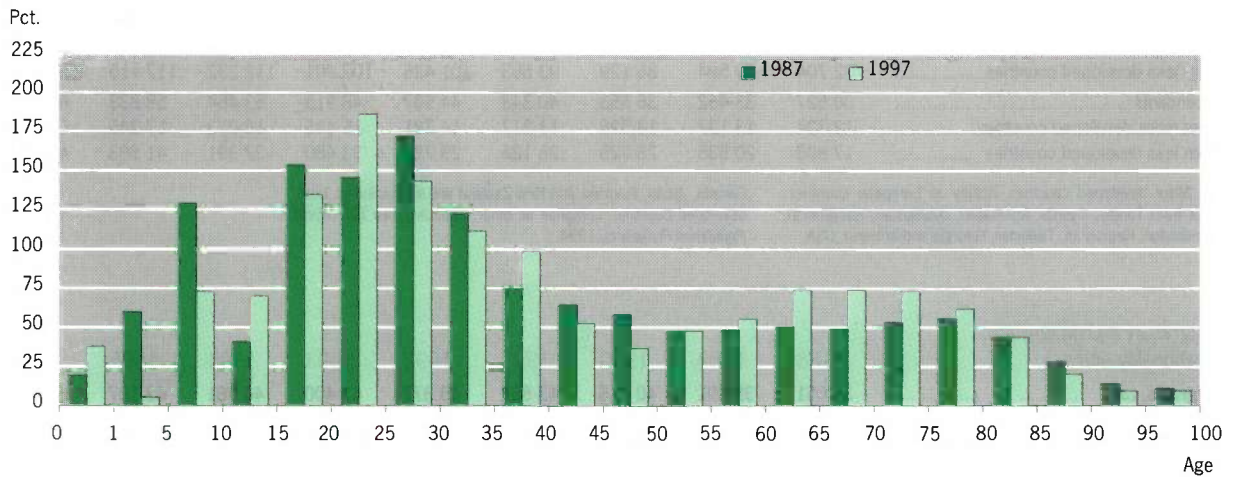
<sup>1</sup> Per 1,000 live births.

Deaths, by causes of death	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1986	1996
												Per cent	
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>30 254</b>	<b>30 222</b>	<b>30 308</b>	<b>30 449</b>	<b>31 170</b>	<b>30 085</b>	<b>30 542</b>	<b>31 273</b>	<b>30 536</b>	<b>31 267</b>	<b>30 388</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>27 846</b>	<b>27 914</b>	<b>28 676</b>	<b>28 948</b>	<b>29 756</b>	<b>29 496</b>	<b>30 279</b>	<b>31 536</b>	<b>30 563</b>	<b>31 860</b>	<b>30 655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Heart diseases</b>													
Men .....	10 319	10 384	9 962	9 780	9 821	9 238	9 068	8 916	8 416	8 450	7 633	34.1	25.1
Women .....	8 762	8 720	8 785	8 558	8 938	8 349	8 259	8 547	7 895	8 145	6 990	31.5	22.8
<b>Malignant neoplasm</b>													
Men .....	7 568	7 613	7 743	7 598	7 814	7 489	7 689	7 958	8 034	7 948	7 977	25.0	26.3
Women .....	7 062	7 074	7 335	7 346	7 211	7 448	7 420	7 528	7 617	7 753	7 672	25.4	25.0
<b>Cerebrovascular diseases</b>													
Men .....	2 223	2 137	2 238	2 224	2 371	2 348	2 359	2 468	2 217	2 334	2 294	7.3	7.5
Women .....	2 998	3 039	2 998	2 996	3 196	3 210	3 299	3 452	3 167	3 209	3 170	10.8	10.3
<b>Bronchitis and influenza</b>													
Men .....	614	501	546	652	703	656	756	872	817	1 012	963	2.0	3.2
Women .....	765	634	669	832	924	897	955	1 142	980	1 255	1 322	2.7	4.3
<b>Bronchitis and asthma</b>													
Men .....	1 591	1 486	1 517	1 522	1 607	1 463	1 462	1 497	1 545	1 720	1 530	5.3	5.0
Women .....	944	924	992	1 005	1 108	1 064	1 130	1 277	1 306	1 453	1 492	3.4	4.9
<b>Diabetes</b>													
Men .....	395	430	471	405	422	367	410	511	425	384	313	1.3	1.0
Women .....	441	402	432	402	391	415	413	486	412	411	316	1.6	1.0
<b>Cirrhosis of the liver</b>													
Men .....	461	465	456	464	486	471	337	471	404	525	500	1.5	1.6
Women .....	226	236	202	262	226	248	258	254	182	214	242	0.8	0.8
<b>Accidents</b>													
Men .....	1 396	1 367	1 498	1 477	1 376	1 267	1 229	1 245	1 273	1 322	1 225	4.6	4.0
Women .....	1 109	1 252	1 329	1 231	1 171	1 052	1 097	1 186	1 111	1 148	1 020	4.0	3.3
<b>Suicide</b>													
Men .....	899	913	843	869	815	762	742	749	679	625	631	3.0	2.1
Women .....	517	517	493	510	426	394	396	410	317	297	261	1.9	0.9
<b>Other causes of death, total</b>													
Men .....	4 559	4 678	4 781	5 220	5 529	5 844	6 309	6 391	6 517	6 744	7 076	15.1	23.3
Women .....	4 928	5 023	5 344	5 717	6 054	6 336	6 960	7 170	7 479	7 866	8 085	17.7	26.4
<b>Cause of death unknown<sup>1</sup></b>													
Men .....	229	248	253	238	226	180	181	195	209	203	246	0.8	0.8
Women .....	94	93	97	89	111	83	92	84	97	109	85	0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons resident in Denmark who died abroad.

# Population

Mean life expectancy	1987-88	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98	1987-88	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98
	Men						Women					
0 year .....	71.84	72.02	72.45	72.63	72.87	73.68	77.70	77.68	77.93	77.88	78.02	78.64
5 years .....	67.66	67.77	68.19	68.20	68.39	69.21	73.38	73.35	73.52	73.38	73.46	74.10
10 years .....	62.74	62.85	63.27	63.26	63.45	64.26	68.42	68.42	68.57	68.43	68.51	69.12
15 years .....	57.80	57.92	58.34	58.32	58.51	59.32	63.47	63.47	63.61	63.49	63.56	64.17
20 years .....	53.00	53.07	53.51	53.48	53.69	54.50	58.56	58.56	58.70	58.56	58.64	59.24
25 years .....	48.28	48.31	48.74	48.70	48.92	49.68	53.67	53.66	53.80	53.64	53.73	54.32
30 years .....	43.56	43.56	44.00	43.94	44.16	44.90	48.79	48.77	48.90	48.75	48.83	49.41
35 years .....	38.88	38.87	39.30	39.24	39.45	40.16	43.97	43.92	44.05	43.88	43.98	44.54
40 years .....	34.25	34.25	34.67	34.64	34.80	35.47	39.17	39.16	39.28	39.11	39.21	39.74
45 years .....	29.70	29.74	30.14	30.14	30.30	30.95	34.52	34.51	34.61	34.44	34.54	35.07
50 years .....	25.30	25.37	25.74	25.74	25.87	26.53	30.03	30.00	30.06	29.91	30.00	30.49
55 years .....	21.22	21.25	21.56	21.54	21.65	22.28	25.77	25.72	25.72	25.57	25.63	26.07
60 years .....	17.47	17.49	17.73	17.63	17.73	18.28	21.75	21.71	21.65	21.45	21.46	21.87
65 years .....	14.13	14.08	14.26	14.15	14.24	14.71	17.92	17.88	17.87	17.63	17.65	18.00
70 years .....	11.16	11.08	11.20	11.11	11.14	11.56	14.37	14.31	14.29	14.13	14.18	14.52
75 years .....	8.56	8.51	8.64	8.50	8.54	8.83	11.06	11.03	11.08	10.92	10.98	11.34
80 years .....	6.43	6.41	6.47	6.34	6.39	6.60	8.17	8.14	8.18	8.07	8.12	8.47
85 years .....	4.83	4.76	4.71	4.61	4.60	4.79	5.78	5.74	5.79	5.71	5.76	6.04
90 years .....	3.48	3.39	3.38	3.29	3.26	3.39	4.03	3.94	3.99	3.94	3.93	4.14
95 years .....	2.44	2.44	2.47	2.27	2.34	2.39	2.85	2.69	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.84



Men's excess mortality compared with women's mortality

# Population

Asylum applicants	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Spontaneous asylum applicants .....	4 668	4 588	5 292	4 609	13 884	14 347	6 651	5 104	5 893	5 092	5 699
Asylum applicants from abroad .....	6 641	695	13 702	8 303	6 187	2 126	1 341	4 951	1 498	423	350

Permits granted in asylum cases	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Permits granted, total</b> .....	<b>21 833</b>	<b>22 224</b>	<b>20 154</b>	<b>21 652</b>	<b>21 397</b>	<b>17 613</b>	<b>20 268</b>	<b>37 879</b>	<b>32 332</b>	<b>29 505</b>	<b>30 884</b>
In asylum cases .....	3 905	4 465	3 044	4 014	3 807	3 424	2 818	20 347	8 717	5 925	4 781
Refugee status .....	3 782	4 387	2 853	3 505	3 683	3 246	2 508	19 931	6 387	4 940	4 457
Other cause .....	123	78	191	509	124	178	310	416	2 330	985	324
Reunification of families .....	6 996	7 976	7 872	8 517	8 091	5 033	6 017	6 327	8 727	7 708	9 740
Marriage or cohabitation .....	4 809	5 417	5 481	5 874	5 215	3 570	4 436	4 580	6 112	5 665	6 429
Minors .....	1 862	2 150	2 001	2 120	2 214	1 257	1 425	1 631	2 429	1 843	3 070
Parents over 60 years .....	325	409	390	523	662	206	156	116	186	200	241
Permits granted according to EC rules .....	3 375	2 541	1 846	1 670	2 280	2 825	4 342	3 780	5 887	5 919	6 073
Other permits granted .....	7 557	7 242	7 392	7 451	7 219	6 331	7 091	7 425	9 001	9 953	10 290

Immigrants and descendants	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Immigrants and descendants, total</b> .....	<b>204 103</b>	<b>214 571</b>	<b>226 202</b>	<b>239 241</b>	<b>253 372</b>	<b>266 069</b>	<b>278 459</b>	<b>308 723</b>	<b>330 292</b>	<b>347 033</b>	<b>363 422</b>
From more developed countries .....	113 596	114 642	117 048	119 552	122 220	125 188	128 836	149 415	158 383	163 714	167 841
From less developed countries .....	90 507	99 929	109 154	119 689	131 152	140 881	149 623	159 308	171 909	183 319	195 581
Immigrants .....	173 576	181 109	189 649	198 898	208 865	217 154	224 995	249 885	265 794	276 781	287 681
From more developed countries .....	100 872	101 515	103 520	105 335	107 439	109 753	112 763	132 170	139 920	144 214	147 424
From less developed countries .....	72 704	79 594	86 129	93 563	101 426	107 401	112 232	117 715	125 874	132 567	140 257
Descendants .....	30 527	33 462	36 553	40 343	44 507	48 915	53 464	58 838	64 498	70 252	75 741
From more developed countries .....	12 724	13 127	13 528	14 217	14 781	15 435	16 073	17 245	18 463	19 500	20 417
From less developed countries .....	17 803	20 335	23 025	26 126	29 726	33 480	37 391	41 593	46 035	50 752	55 324

Note: More developed countries include all European countries, except from Turkey, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kirgistan, Tajikistan, Georgia and Armenia. USA,

Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are also included. Less developed countries comprise all other countries, see UN: *World Population Prospects*, 1994.

Immigration and emigration, by nationality and sex	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Immigrants, total</b> .....	<b>35 051</b>	<b>38 391</b>	<b>40 715</b>	<b>43 567</b>	<b>43 377</b>	<b>43 400</b>	<b>44 961</b>	<b>63 187</b>	<b>54 445</b>	<b>50 105</b>	<b>51 372</b>
Danish citizens .....	16 605	19 180	21 000	21 445	21 893	22 921	23 984	24 041	22 918	22 694	22 542
Men .....	8 558	9 831	10 793	10 425	10 663	10 985	11 560	11 664	11 398	11 239	11 123
Women .....	8 047	9 349	10 207	11 020	11 230	11 936	12 424	12 377	11 520	11 455	11 419
Foreign nationals .....	18 446	19 211	19 715	22 122	21 484	20 479	20 977	39 146	31 527	27 411	28 830
Men .....	9 780	9 988	10 077	11 259	11 053	10 561	10 877	20 310	15 972	13 767	14 515
Women .....	8 666	9 223	9 638	10 863	10 431	9 918	10 100	18 836	15 555	13 644	14 315
<b>Emigrants, total</b> .....	<b>34 544</b>	<b>34 949</b>	<b>32 383</b>	<b>32 629</b>	<b>31 915</b>	<b>32 344</b>	<b>34 710</b>	<b>34 630</b>	<b>37 312</b>	<b>38 393</b>	<b>40 340</b>
Danish citizens .....	23 893	25 447	23 528	22 167	22 557	22 350	23 819	23 521	24 355	24 336	24 693
Men .....	12 228	13 256	11 603	10 641	10 766	10 688	11 742	11 699	12 265	12 095	12 429
Women .....	11 665	12 191	11 925	11 526	11 791	11 662	12 077	11 822	12 090	12 241	12 264
Foreign nationals .....	10 651	9 502	8 855	10 462	9 358	9 994	10 891	11 109	12 957	14 057	15 647
Men .....	6 010	5 272	4 994	5 815	5 140	5 631	6 021	6 077	7 037	7 562	8 469
Women .....	4 641	4 230	3 861	4 647	4 218	4 363	4 870	5 032	5 920	6 495	7 178

# Population

## Immigrants, by country of last permanent residence

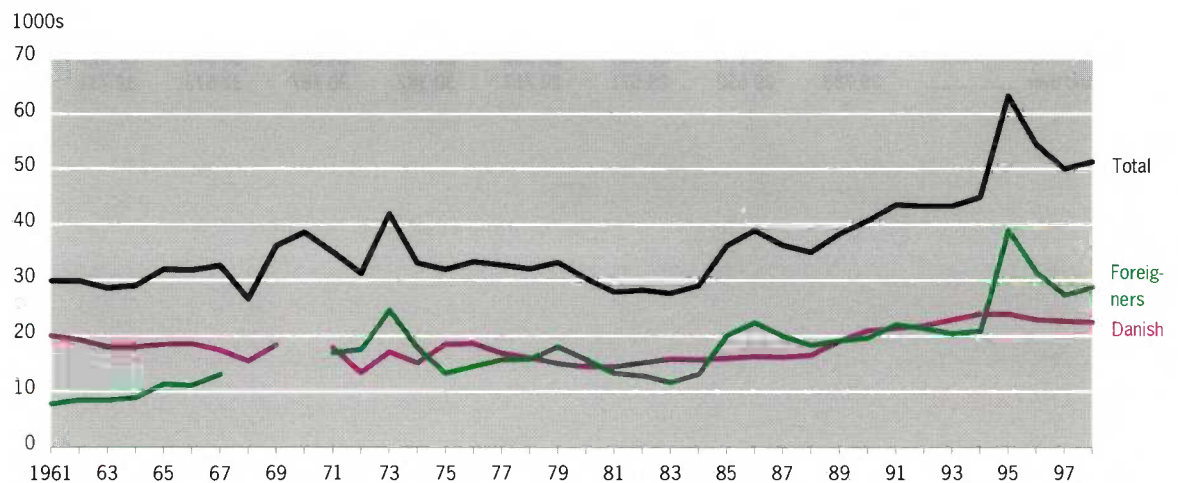
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35 051</b>	<b>38 391</b>	<b>40 715</b>	<b>43 567</b>	<b>43 377</b>	<b>43 400</b>	<b>44 961</b>	<b>63 187</b>	<b>54 445</b>	<b>50 105</b>	<b>51 372</b>
Faroe Islands .....	1 380	1 602	1 675	1 314	1 578	2 395	2 808	1 969	1 507	1 406	1 380
Greenland .....	3 415	3 256	3 433	3 065	2 959	2 509	2 372	2 601	2 741	2 796	2 892
<b>From abroad, total</b> .....	<b>30 026</b>	<b>33 130</b>	<b>35 607</b>	<b>39 188</b>	<b>38 840</b>	<b>37 496</b>	<b>39 781</b>	<b>58 617</b>	<b>50 197</b>	<b>45 903</b>	<b>47 100</b>
<b>Europe</b> .....	<b>17 431</b>	<b>18 813</b>	<b>20 053</b>	<b>22 473</b>	<b>21 958</b>	<b>22 777</b>	<b>25 042</b>	<b>42 413</b>	<b>31 932</b>	<b>28 279</b>	<b>27 834</b>
of whom:											
Norway .....	3 585	3 465	2 781	2 520	2 343	2 317	2 789	2 865	2 788	2 841	2 852
United Kingdom .....	2 066	2 337	3 125	3 672	3 695	3 712	3 931	3 880	3 809	3 934	4 028
Sweden .....	1 722	2 546	3 183	3 014	2 499	2 327	2 358	2 608	2 780	2 672	2 570
Turkey .....	1 631	1 448	1 223	1 986	1 362	887	791	1 074	1 480	1 153	1 377
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	1 780	1 762	2 016	2 425	2 741	3 678	4 036	3 977	4 119	3 795	3 759
<b>Africa</b> .....	<b>1 977</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>2 438</b>	<b>2 851</b>	<b>2 743</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>3 660</b>	<b>4 918</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>3 773</b>
of whom:											
Somalia .....	94	210	216	583	700	1 264	1 036	1 259	2 012	1 508	1 010
<b>North America</b> .....	<b>2 941</b>	<b>3 327</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>4 131</b>	<b>3 944</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>3 923</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>3 903</b>	<b>4 092</b>
<b>South and Central America</b> .....	<b>657</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 235</b>
<b>Asia</b> .....	<b>6 332</b>	<b>7 283</b>	<b>7 003</b>	<b>7 244</b>	<b>7 929</b>	<b>6 247</b>	<b>5 212</b>	<b>6 025</b>	<b>6 815</b>	<b>6 878</b>	<b>8 559</b>
of whom:											
Iraq .....	445	511	430	443	1 055	782	534	738	1 024	962	1 913
Iran .....	1 006	657	713	781	560	400	304	261	375	357	374
Thailand .....	286	396	458	518	524	504	523	563	618	662	709
<b>Oceania</b> .....	<b>688</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>1 109</b>
<b>Stateless and not stated</b> .....	<b>230</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>498</b>

<sup>1</sup> Until 1989 West Germany only.

## Emigrations, by country of intended future residence

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>34 544</b>	<b>34 949</b>	<b>32 383</b>	<b>32 629</b>	<b>31 915</b>	<b>32 344</b>	<b>34 710</b>	<b>34 630</b>	<b>37 312</b>	<b>38 393</b>	<b>40 340</b>
Faroe Islands .....	1 602	1 240	807	777	787	749	1 019	1 362	1 624	1 550	1 608
Greenland .....	3 299	2 972	2 697	2 136	1 996	1 901	2 011	2 003	2 204	2 363	2 299
<b>Abroad, total</b> .....	<b>28 308</b>	<b>29 491</b>	<b>28 879</b>	<b>29 716</b>	<b>29 132</b>	<b>29 694</b>	<b>31 680</b>	<b>31 265</b>	<b>33 484</b>	<b>34 480</b>	<b>36 433</b>
<b>Europe</b> .....	<b>19 154</b>	<b>20 521</b>	<b>19 249</b>	<b>18 656</b>	<b>18 986</b>	<b>19 355</b>	<b>20 922</b>	<b>20 064</b>	<b>21 406</b>	<b>21 906</b>	<b>23 524</b>
of whom:											
Norway .....	4 012	2 815	2 442	2 466	2 326	2 313	2 410	2 288	2 398	2 649	3 117
United Kingdom .....	2 985	3 651	3 827	3 472	3 414	3 583	3 774	3 770	3 980	4 281	4 373
Sweden .....	3 212	5 070	3 262	2 200	1 815	1 728	2 411	2 401	2 157	1 592	2 048
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	2 135	2 196	2 414	2 793	3 347	3 474	3 318	3 010	2 998	2 795	2 871
<b>Africa</b> .....	<b>1 569</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 627</b>	<b>1 884</b>
<b>North America</b> .....	<b>3 955</b>	<b>4 039</b>	<b>3 932</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>3 996</b>	<b>3 747</b>	<b>3 813</b>	<b>4 071</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>4 306</b>
<b>South and Central America</b> .....	<b>426</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>760</b>
<b>Asia</b> .....	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 284</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>2 839</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>3 179</b>	<b>2 983</b>
<b>Oceania</b> .....	<b>1 118</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>976</b>
<b>Stateless and not stated</b> .....	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>1 147</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 759</b>	<b>2 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> Until 1989 West Germany only.



Note: No figures on foreign immigrants for 1968-70. No figures on Danish immigrants for 1970.

Immigrants by Danish citizens and foreign nationals

# Population

## Families, by family type on 1 January

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Families, total</b> .....	<b>2 766 149</b>	<b>2 782 461</b>	<b>2 800 349</b>	<b>2 815 723</b>	<b>2 832 553</b>	<b>2 849 341</b>	<b>2 858 267</b>	<b>2 869 899</b>	<b>2 879 692</b>	<b>2 884 904</b>	<b>2 886 203</b>
<b>Families without children</b> .....	<b>2 081 940</b>	<b>2 105 707</b>	<b>2 130 084</b>	<b>2 149 824</b>	<b>2 170 390</b>	<b>2 192 376</b>	<b>2 202 949</b>	<b>2 225 455</b>	<b>2 220 753</b>	<b>2 225 971</b>	<b>2 226 272</b>
Single persons .....	1 365 057	1 380 097	1 395 964	1 407 615	1 421 531	1 436 491	1 441 337	1 444 514	1 449 353	1 449 314	1 443 889
Men .....	674 249	682 483	690 726	697 312	705 581	714 139	717 225	720 005	722 841	723 046	719 635
Women .....	690 808	697 614	705 238	710 303	715 950	722 352	724 112	724 509	726 512	726 268	724 254
Married couples .....	569 505	575 003	580 733	586 218	591 045	595 475	598 728	601 679	605 789	608 433	610 741
Other couples .....	147 378	150 607	153 387	155 991	157 814	160 410	162 884	164 912	165 611	168 224	171 642
Registered partnerships <sup>1</sup> .....	•	286	636	810	940	1 029	1 132	1 227	1 342	1 425	1 529
Couples in consensual union <sup>2</sup> ..	...	1 123	1 270	1 789	2 300	2 824	3 400	3 939	4 574	5 183	5 807
Cohabiting couples <sup>2</sup> .....	...	149 198	151 481	153 392	154 574	156 557	158 352	159 746	159 695	161 616	164 306
<b>Families with children</b> .....	<b>667 687</b>	<b>661 151</b>	<b>655 274</b>	<b>651 349</b>	<b>647 938</b>	<b>642 848</b>	<b>641 170</b>	<b>644 444</b>	<b>644 556</b>	<b>644 258</b>	<b>645 119</b>
Single persons .....	115 697	117 402	118 001	118 072	119 221	119 570	119 535	119 450	119 372	118 910	117 804
Men .....	16 302	16 218	16 129	15 745	15 526	15 207	15 035	14 609	14 589	14 788	14 931
Women .....	99 395	101 184	101 872	102 327	103 695	104 363	104 500	104 841	104 783	104 122	102 873
Married couples .....	461 120	449 144	438 654	430 216	422 374	413 745	410 883	411 957	411 432	410 373	410 960
Other couples .....	90 870	94 605	98 619	103 061	106 343	109 533	110 752	113 037	113 752	114 975	116 355
Registered partnerships <sup>1</sup> .....	•	10	27	41	46	49	59	81	91	106	150
Couples in consensual union <sup>2</sup> ..	...	72 836	77 132	81 598	85 274	88 803	90 612	92 915	93 841	95 116	96 050
Cohabiting couples <sup>2</sup> .....	...	21 759	21 460	21 422	21 023	20 681	20 081	20 041	19 820	19 753	20 155
<b>Childr. not liv. with parents</b> .....	<b>16 522</b>	<b>15 603</b>	<b>14 991</b>	<b>14 550</b>	<b>14 225</b>	<b>14 117</b>	<b>14 148</b>	<b>14 350</b>	<b>14 383</b>	<b>14 675</b>	<b>14 812</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Act on Registered Partnerships came into force on 1st October 1989.

<sup>2</sup> For the year 1989, it is impossible to distinguish between couples living in consensual union and cohabiting couples. They are therefore included under 'Other couples'.

## Households<sup>1</sup>, by household composition on 1 January

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Households, total</b> .....	<b>2 245 756</b>	<b>2 265 000</b>	<b>2 287 592</b>	<b>2 309 177</b>	<b>2 324 865</b>	<b>2 338 868</b>	<b>2 357 615</b>	<b>2 374 055</b>	<b>2 391 547</b>	<b>2 407 010</b>	<b>2 423 208</b>
<b>Households with 1 family, total</b> .....	<b>1 891 344</b>	<b>1 910 699</b>	<b>1 934 245</b>	<b>1 957 576</b>	<b>1 971 347</b>	<b>1 982 322</b>	<b>2 006 257</b>	<b>2 026 544</b>	<b>2 047 411</b>	<b>2 069 023</b>	<b>2 094 718</b>
Single persons with/without children .....	844 695	862 637	884 196	902 133	914 995	926 071	942 286	952 998	965 710	977 082	988 632
Men .....	325 353	333 359	343 710	353 361	361 129	367 306	376 125	382 280	389 592	397 006	405 207
Women .....	519 342	529 278	540 486	548 772	553 866	558 765	566 161	570 718	576 118	580 076	583 425
Married couples with/without children .....	814 841	810 024	805 663	804 593	801 155	796 074	800 739	806 345	813 683	820 351	829 903
Other couples with/without children .....	230 485	236 822	243 214	249 709	254 062	259 133	262 146	266 053	267 009	270 591	275 198
Children not living with their parents .....	1 323	1 216	1 172	1 141	1 135	1 044	1 086	1 148	1 009	999	985
<b>Households with more than 1 family</b> .....	<b>354 412</b>	<b>354 301</b>	<b>353 347</b>	<b>351 601</b>	<b>353 518</b>	<b>356 546</b>	<b>351 358</b>	<b>347 511</b>	<b>344 136</b>	<b>337 987</b>	<b>328 490</b>
A family with adult children liv. with parents	190 778	190 337	191 012	192 921	195 767	199 262	196 485	194 393	192 826	190 130	185 022
Other households with more than 1 family .	163 634	163 964	162 335	158 680	157 751	157 284	154 873	153 118	151 310	147 857	143 468

<sup>1</sup> A household comprises all persons living at the same address.

## Households, by number of persons on 1 January

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Households, total</b> .....	<b>2 245 756</b>	<b>2 265 000</b>	<b>2 287 592</b>	<b>2 309 177</b>	<b>2 324 865</b>	<b>2 338 868</b>	<b>2 357 615</b>	<b>2 374 055</b>	<b>2 391 547</b>	<b>2 407 010</b>	<b>2 423 208</b>
1 person .....	754 779	770 705	790 525	808 062	819 809	830 368	846 170	857 134	869 578	880 868	893 282
2 persons .....	732 693	741 876	749 508	757 251	762 908	768 491	774 706	779 308	784 180	791 641	799 501
3 persons .....	337 364	338 186	339 085	338 827	337 869	335 740	332 974	329 763	327 516	322 016	315 825
4 persons .....	305 485	300 427	295 919	292 981	290 922	289 445	287 113	287 894	287 395	287 566	287 780
5 persons .....	85 652	84 174	82 984	82 339	82 975	84 037	85 079	87 225	89 169	90 896	92 322
6 persons and over .....	29 783	29 632	29 571	29 717	30 382	30 787	31 573	32 731	33 709	34 023	34 498



# National elections

Elections to the Folketing Summary	8 Dec. 1981	10 Jan. 1984	8 Sept. 1987	10 May 1988	12 Dec. 1990	21 Sept. 1994	11 March 1998
The electorate .....	3 775 333	3 829 604	3 907 454	3 911 897	3 941 666	3 988 787	3 993 099
Votes cast .....	3 143 444	3 386 733	3 389 201	3 352 651	3 265 420	3 360 637	3 431 926
Invalid votes .....	19 881	24 723	26 644	23 522	25 758	33 040	25 929
Valid votes .....	3 123 563	3 362 010	3 362 557	3 329 129	3 239 662	3 327 597	3 405 997
of which personal votes .....	1 393 239	1 578 281	1 567 227	1 616 285	1 624 915	1 710 701	1 635 871
Turnout .....	83.3	88.4	86.7	85.7	82.8	84.3	86.0
Invalid votes in pct. of v. cast .....	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Personal votes in pct. ....	44.6	46.9	46.6	48.5	50.2	51.4	47.7
Candidates <sup>1</sup> .....	1130/844/286	1139/840/299	1517/1047/470	1195/828/367	1274/876/398	940/662/278	1127/816/311
Elected candidates <sup>1</sup> .....	175/133/42	175/128/47	175/123/52	175/120/55	175/116/59	175/116/59	175/109/66

Note: Two candidates were elected in Greenland as well as in the Faroe Islands.

<sup>1</sup>Total/men/women.

Elections to the Folketing Distribution of votes and candidates	8 Sept. 1987		10 May 1988		12 Dec. 1990		21 Sept. 1994		11 March 1998	
	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3 362 557</b>	<b>175/123/52</b>	<b>3 329 129</b>	<b>175/120/55</b>	<b>3 239 662</b>	<b>175/116/59</b>	<b>3 327 597</b>	<b>175/116/59</b>	<b>3 405 997</b>	<b>175/109/66</b>
A. Social Democratic Party ...	985 906	54/41/13	992 682	55/39/16	1 211 121	69/45/24	1 150 048	62/38/24	1 223 620	63/39/24
B. Social-Liberal Party .....	209 086	11/6/5	185 707	10/5/5	114 888	7/4/3	152 701	8/4/4	131 254	7/3/4
C. Conservative Party .....	700 886	38/25/13	642 048	35/24/11	517 293	30/23/7	499 845	27/18/9	303 965	16/11/5
D. Centre Democratic Party ..	161 070	9/5/4	155 464	9/5/4	165 556	9/4/5	94 496	5/3/2	146 802	8/3/5
E. Justice Party .....	16 359	-	•	•	17 181	-	•	•	•	•
F. Socialist People's Party ...	490 176	27/18/9	433 261	24/16/8	268 759	15/9/6	242 398	13/10/3	257 406	13/8/5
G. Green Party .....	45 076	-	44 960	-	27 642	-	•	•	•	•
H. Humanistic Party .....	5 675	-	•	•	763	-	•	•	•	•
I. Inter.-Social. Labour Party	1 808	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
K. Communistic Party .....	28 974	-	27 439	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
L. Marxist-Leninist Party .....	987	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
O. Danish People's Party .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	252 429	13/9/4
P. Common Course .....	72 631	4/4/-	63 263	-	57 896	-	•	•	•	•
Q. Christian People's Party ...	79 664	4/3/1	68 047	4/3/1	74 174	4/3/1	61 507	-	85 656	4/3/1
U. Democratic Renewal .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 768	-
V. Liberal Democratic Party ..	354 291	19/17/2	394 190	22/19/3	511 643	29/20/9	775 176	42/29/13	817 894	42/26/16
Y. Left-Wing Socialists .....	46 141	-	20 303	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
Z. Progress Party .....	160 461	9/4/5	298 132	16/9/7	208 484	12/8/4	214 057	11/8/3	82 437	4/3/1
Ø. Unit List .....	•	•	•	•	54 038	-	104 701	6/5/1	91 933	5/4/1
Independents .....	3 366	-	3 633	-	10 224	-	32 668	1/1/-	1 833	-

Note: Two candidates were elected in Greenland as well as in the Faroe Islands.

<sup>1</sup>Total/men/women.

EC referendums	2 October 1972	27 February 1986	2 June 1992	18 May 1993	28 May 1998
	Danish accession to the EC	Danish accession to the Single European Act	Danish accession to the Treaty on the EC Union	Danish accession to the Edinburgh Package and Maastricht Treaty	Danish accession to the Amsterdam Treaty
The electorate .....	3 453 763	3 883 429	3 962 005	3 974 672	3 996 333
Votes cast .....	3 113 122	2 927 652	3 290 610	3 436 940	3 046 781
of which invalid votes .....	19 316	29 383	30 879	34 635	56 494
Turnout .....	90,1	75,4	83,1	86,5	76,2
Votes for in pct. of valid votes .....	63,3	56,2	49,3	56,7	55,1
Votes against in pct. of valid votes ..	36,7	43,8	50,7	43,3	44,9

Note: The 1986 referendum was consultative.

Elections to the European Parl. Distrib. of votes and candidates	14 June 1984		15 June 1989		9 June 1994		10 June 1999	
	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>	Distribution of votes	Elected <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1 990 280</b>	<b>16/10/6</b>	<b>1 789 395</b>	<b>16/10/6</b>	<b>2 079 937</b>	<b>16/9/7</b>	<b>1 970 276</b>	<b>16/10/6</b>
A. Social Democratic Party .....	387 098	3/2/1	417 076	4/2/2	329 202	3/2/1	324 256	3/2/1
B. Social-Liberal Party .....	62 560	-	50 196	-	176 480	1/-/1	180 089	1/-/1
C. Conservative Party .....	414 177	4/2/2	238 760	2/1/1	368 890	3/3/-	166 884	1/1/-
D. Centre Democratic Party .....	131 984	1/1/-	142 190	2/2/-	18 365	-	68 717	-
F. Socialist People's Party .....	183 580	2/1/1	162 902	1/1/-	178 543	1/-/1	140 053	1/-/1
J. June Movement (anti-EU) .....	•	•	•	•	316 687	2/1/1	317 508	3/2/1
N. People's Movement against EU ..	413 808	4/3/1	338 953	4/2/2	214 735	2/1/1	143 709	1/1/-
O. Danish People's Party .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	114 865	1/1/-
Q. Cristian People's Party .....	54 624	-	47 768	-	22 986	-	39 128	-
V. Liberal Democratic Party .....	248 397	2/1/1	297 565	3/2/1	394 362	4/2/2	460 834	5/3/2
Y. Left-Wing Socialists .....	25 305	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
Z. Progress Party .....	68 747	-	93 985	-	59 687	-	14 233	-

<sup>1</sup>Total/men/women.

# Education

## Students enrolled on 1 October

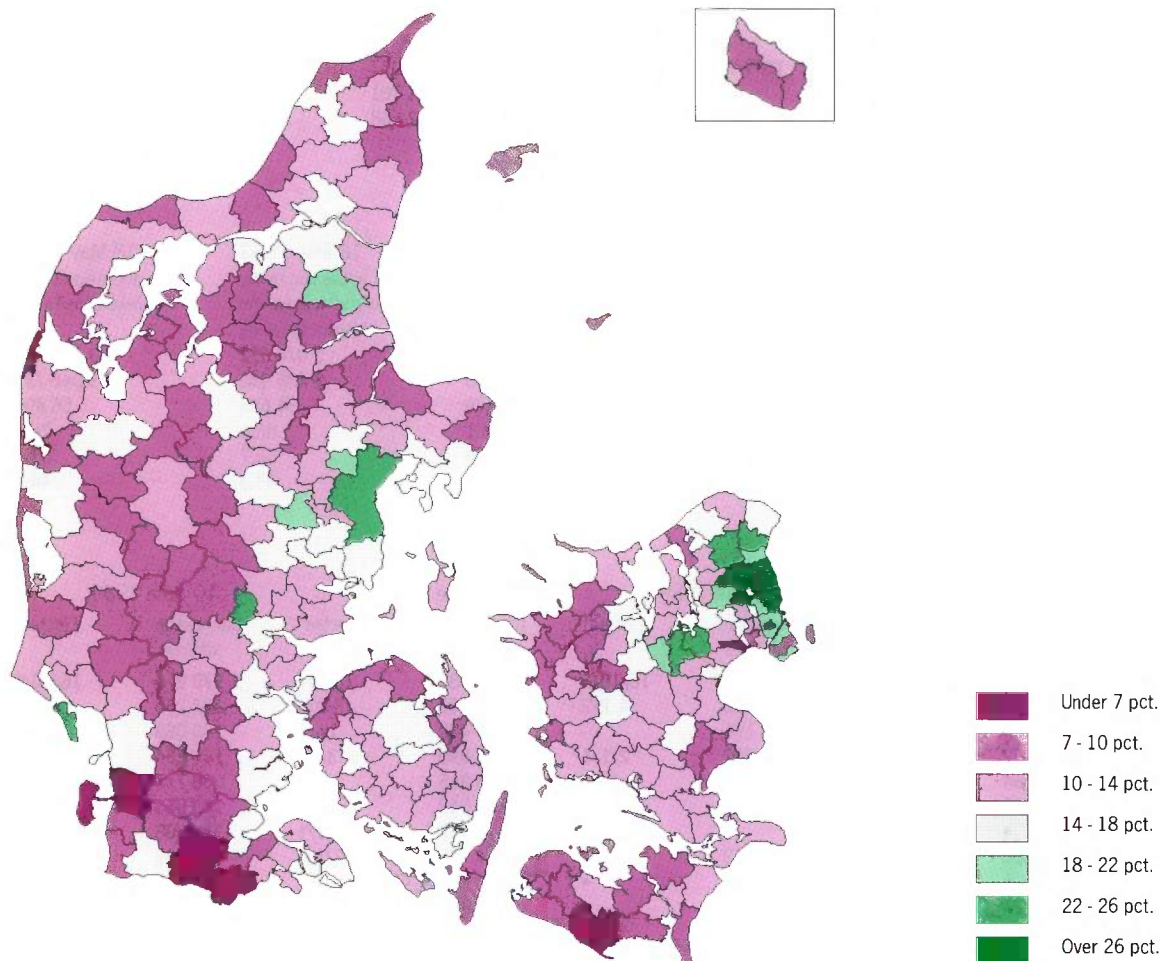
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Students, total</b> .....	<b>1 036 609</b>	<b>1 022 191</b>	<b>1 008 173</b>	<b>1 000 857</b>	<b>1 004 560</b>	<b>999 280</b>	<b>1 004 690</b>	<b>1 011 740</b>	<b>1 018 877</b>	<b>1 036 809</b>
Basic school <sup>1</sup> .....	670 748	651 310	634 724	618 863	608 307	606 268	605 798	606 488	610 541	623 003
General upper secondary education .....	72 753	74 576	74 545	75 400	74 807	76 134	76 622	74 311	74 867	72 023
Vocational upper secondary education .....	155 771	150 646	147 348	145 590	153 987	146 446	151 690	155 966	152 664	154 755
Short-cycle higher education .....	20 184	20 797	22 053	25 087	23 477	20 425	17 596	18 430	17 872	19 737
Medium-cycle higher education .....	46 885	50 121	50 557	54 684	59 036	63 479	66 615	71 555	74 843	77 930
Long-cycle higher education .....	70 268	74 741	78 946	81 233	84 946	86 528	86 369	84 990	88 090	89 361
<b>Female students, total</b> .....	<b>507 849</b>	<b>503 851</b>	<b>498 388</b>	<b>495 281</b>	<b>499 624</b>	<b>496 200</b>	<b>499 439</b>	<b>505 837</b>	<b>511 782</b>	<b>522 416</b>
Basic school <sup>1</sup> .....	328 894	319 256	311 037	303 013	299 284	296 267	296 263	296 805	298 450	304 524
General upper secondary education .....	42 535	44 016	44 124	44 677	44 459	45 614	46 181	44 843	45 450	43 997
Vocational upper secondary education .....	69 075	68 066	66 507	65 164	70 257	66 679	68 190	69 737	69 153	70 626
Short-cycle higher education .....	12 220	12 552	12 919	14 764	13 436	10 771	7 643	8 746	9 033	9 812
Medium-cycle higher education .....	24 291	26 365	27 652	29 424	31 817	35 752	39 518	43 954	46 165	48 619
Long-cycle higher education .....	30 834	33 596	36 149	38 239	40 371	41 117	41 644	41 752	43 531	44 838

## Education completed on 1st Oct.-30th Sept.

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
<b>Students, total</b> .....	<b>193 398</b>	<b>203 370</b>	<b>198 359</b>	<b>201 583</b>	<b>208 685</b>	<b>206 614</b>	<b>208 503</b>	<b>201 382</b>	<b>203 990</b>	<b>195 228</b>
Basic school .....	58 615	62 914	62 570	54 435	55 354	52 004	52 673	51 261	51 699	50 819
General upper secondary education .....	23 110	22 399	24 566	24 668	24 901	24 244	23 730	24 773	24 410	23 543
Vocational upper secondary education .....	87 772	93 120	84 504	93 271	99 056	99 817	100 158	94 031	95 190	88 535
Short-cycle higher education .....	6 792	6 592	7 001	7 862	7 359	7 679	8 965	6 829 <sup>2</sup>	6 131	5 674
Medium-cycle higher education .....	10 070	10 442	11 062	12 276	12 764	13 232	12 413	12 639	15 804 <sup>2</sup>	15 876
Long-cycle higher education .....	7 039	7 903	8 656	9 071	9 251	9 638	10 564	11 849	10 756	10 781
<b>Female students, total</b> .....	<b>97 584</b>	<b>102 598</b>	<b>100 204</b>	<b>101 451</b>	<b>101 686</b>	<b>100 245</b>	<b>101 327</b>	<b>98 281</b>	<b>100 147</b>	<b>96 180</b>
Basic school .....	28 051	30 929	30 636	25 915	26 176	24 504	24 701	23 885	24 468	24 048
General upper secondary education .....	13 556	13 280	14 446	14 779	14 906	14 504	14 137	15 220	14 912	14 607
Vocational upper secondary education .....	44 388	46 193	41 849	45 884	45 398	45 595	45 628	43 566	43 464	40 048
Short-cycle higher education .....	3 546	3 429	3 663	4 261	4 053	4 296	5 302	2 837 <sup>2</sup>	2 354	2 401
Medium-cycle higher education .....	5 288	5 487	5 931	6 516	6 813	6 998	6 601	6 996	9 893 <sup>2</sup>	9 945
Long-cycle higher education .....	2 755	3 280	3 679	4 096	4 340	4 348	4 958	5 777	5 056	5 131

<sup>1</sup> Including pre-school class.

<sup>2</sup> From 1992 teacher training was extended by 1 year and is therefore transferred to medium-cycle higher education.



Percentage of population (aged 30-59) having completed medium-cycle or long-cycle higher education, by municipality 1998

# Education

Receiving education 3 months after leaving basic school	Year	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95-96	96/97
	1987/88	Percentage								
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>77.1</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>
<b>Boys</b> .....	<b>74.8</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.0</b>
<b>Girls</b> .....	<b>79.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>77.3</b>
General upper secondary educa. .	29.6	29.7	30.5	30.7	30.4	33.9	35.0	34.4	34.8	34.0
Boys.....	23.8	23.4	24.4	24.1	23.5	25.8	26.8	25.5	25.8	25.2
Girls.....	35.7	36.2	36.7	37.5	37.6	42.3	43.7	43.8	44.2	43.3
General/vocational upper s. edu. <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.8	14.3
Boys.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5	15.2	16.1
Girls.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6	12.5	12.3
Vocational upper sec. education <sup>1</sup> .	47.4	48.3	48.3	47.3	47.2	46.1	39.8	29.5	29.0	28.4
Boys.....	51.0	52.2	52.7	52.5	53.4	53.4	45.1	35.8	35.8	34.7
Girls.....	43.8	44.3	43.8	41.7	40.8	38.4	34.2	22.8	21.8	21.7

Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

<sup>1</sup> Until Aug. 1995 common intake to general/vocational upper secondary education and to vocational upper secondary education.

Educational level 5 years after leaving basic school	Year	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92
	1982/83	Percentage								
Have not commenced education ..	12.6	11.3	11.1	10.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.7
Boys.....	12.4	11.1	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.2	8.1	7.0	7.2	6.9
Girls.....	12.8	11.5	11.1	10.0	8.7	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5
Interrupted education.....	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.9	19.3	17.8	18.7	17.9	17.4	17.1
Boys.....	17.2	17.7	19.0	20.6	20.0	17.7	19.6	18.6	18.0	18.1
Girls.....	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.1	18.7	17.9	17.7	17.1	16.8	16.1
Completed education.....	44.0	44.7	42.3	40.1	38.5	39.1	39.9	40.4	39.2	39.6
Boys.....	45.5	46.6	43.3	40.8	39.9	40.9	41.0	41.9	41.1	41.6
Girls.....	42.5	42.7	41.2	39.2	37.0	37.2	38.8	38.8	37.3	37.5
Receiving education.....	26.4	26.6	28.6	30.9	33.2	34.5	33.6	34.6	36.4	36.6
Boys.....	25.0	24.6	26.6	28.2	30.8	32.2	31.3	32.4	33.8	33.5
Girls.....	27.9	28.7	30.7	33.6	35.6	37.0	36.0	36.9	39.1	39.9

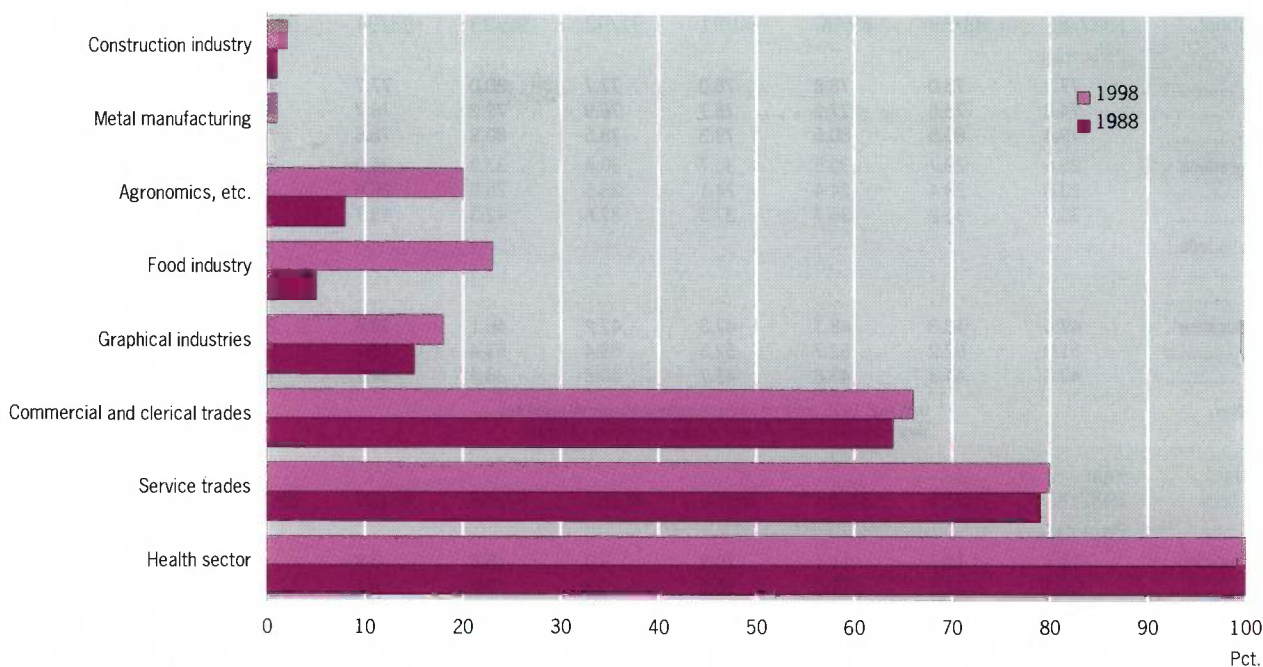
Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

Vocationally qualifying education 10 years after leaving basic school	Year	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87
	1977/78	Percentage								
<b>Completed vocationally qualifying education</b> .....	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>
<b>Boys</b> .....	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>
<b>Girls</b> .....	<b>48.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>46.3</b>
Vocational upper secondary edu. ...	36.2	37.4	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.0	37.6	35.3	33.6	32.6
Boys.....	40.8	41.6	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.5	37.6	35.4	35.2
Girls.....	31.4	33.1	35.1	34.7	35.2	34.8	34.6	32.9	31.7	30.0
Short-cycle higher education.....	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.0
Boys.....	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3
Girls.....	7.8	6.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.4	3.7
Medium-cycle higher education.....	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.9	7.7
Boys.....	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.2
Girls.....	8.0	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3	9.0	10.2
Long-cycle higher education.....	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7
Boys.....	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
Girls.....	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4
<b>Receiving education</b> .....	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Boys.....	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.9	16.3	17.3	18.7
Girls.....	11.5	12.7	13.2	14.8	15.0	15.6	16.9	19.1	20.5	22.3
<b>No vocationally qualifying education</b> .....	<b>37.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>
Not receiving education.....	17.6	15.4	14.2	12.4	11.5	11.3	10.1	9.7	8.9	7.7
Interrupted education.....	15.8	16.1	16.9	17.6	18.5	18.3	18.8	19.3	20.1	20.1
Completed gen. upper sec. edu. ...	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6

Note: Compiled as of 1 October.

Number of boys and girls leaving basic school	Year	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87
	1977/78	Percentage								
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>83 879</b>	<b>82 487</b>	<b>83 013</b>	<b>82 640</b>	<b>84 554</b>	<b>84 340</b>	<b>77 439</b>	<b>73 783</b>	<b>72 845</b>	<b>74 428</b>
<b>Boys</b> .....	<b>42 148</b>	<b>41 779</b>	<b>41 896</b>	<b>41 532</b>	<b>43 210</b>	<b>42 764</b>	<b>39 676</b>	<b>37 722</b>	<b>37 204</b>	<b>37 528</b>
<b>Girls</b> .....	<b>41 731</b>	<b>40 708</b>	<b>41 117</b>	<b>41 108</b>	<b>41 344</b>	<b>41 576</b>	<b>37 763</b>	<b>36 061</b>	<b>35 641</b>	<b>36 900</b>
	<b>1987/88</b>	<b>88/89</b>	<b>89/90</b>	<b>90/91</b>	<b>91/92</b>	<b>92/93</b>	<b>93/94</b>	<b>94/95</b>	<b>95/96</b>	<b>96/97</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>75 276</b>	<b>72 242</b>	<b>70 696</b>	<b>71 084</b>	<b>69 250</b>	<b>63 011</b>	<b>63 513</b>	<b>63 373</b>	<b>61 959</b>	<b>59 394</b>
<b>Boys</b> .....	<b>38 326</b>	<b>36 600</b>	<b>35 737</b>	<b>36 244</b>	<b>35 194</b>	<b>32 009</b>	<b>32 559</b>	<b>32 537</b>	<b>31 446</b>	<b>30 391</b>
<b>Girls</b> .....	<b>36 950</b>	<b>35 642</b>	<b>34 959</b>	<b>34 840</b>	<b>34 056</b>	<b>31 002</b>	<b>30 954</b>	<b>30 836</b>	<b>30 513</b>	<b>29 003</b>

# Education



Note: Education as of 1 Oct. 1997 and 1 October 1987

## Female percentage for persons (30-69 years), by highest level of vocational education and training

Population aged (20-69 years), by highest completed level of education	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Thousands											
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3 310</b>	<b>3 321</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>3 342</b>	<b>3 358</b>	<b>3 379</b>	<b>3 396</b>	<b>3 412</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>3 473</b>
Basic school education and not stated .....	1 544	1 502	1 463	1 427	1 408	1 391	1 372	1 353	1 346	1 328	1 306
General upper secondary education .....	153	157	159	161	163	168	173	177	183	187	191
General/vocational upper secondary edu. ...	44	48	52	56	62	68	72	75	79	83	85
Vocational upper secondary education <sup>1</sup> .....	1 074	1 103	1 131	1 151	1 162	1 174	1 183	1 191	1 200	1 209	1 220
Short-cycle higher education .....	151	156	161	166	171	176	182	188	194	196	198
Medium-cycle higher education .....	228	235	242	249	255	262	270	278	285	293	297
Long-cycle higher education .....	116	120	125	131	136	141	145	150	156	164	176
Female percentage: Per cent											
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
Basic school education and not stated .....	55	55	55	55	55	55	54	54	54	53	53
General upper secondary education .....	56	56	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
General/vocational upper secondary edu. ...	50	51	52	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	53
Vocational upper secondary education <sup>1</sup> .....	41	42	42	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	44
Short-cycle higher education .....	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Medium-cycle higher education .....	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	55	55	56
Long-cycle higher education .....	29	29	30	31	32	33	33	34	35	36	37

Note: The highest completed level of education comprises for the population aged 20-69, the education with the longest length of time, regardless of whether this education is used in the present employment.

<sup>1</sup> HHx, HTx, admission to engineering college.



# Culture

Radio and TV	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Danish Broadc. Auth. and TV2/DANMARK</b>											
Radio licences, total in thousands .....	2 022	2 020	2 037	2 064	2 104	2 131	2 148	2 154	2 173	2 208	2 216
TV licences, total in thousands .....	1 942	1 947	1 962	1 983	2 016	2 039	2 054	2 060	2 081	2 115	2 121
Radio broadcasting, total hours .....	24 505	25 044	25 908	26 632	31 272	30 447	43 987	45 990	51 786	55 351	...
Broadcasting by the Danish BA, total hours ....	3 298	2 956	3 105	3 254	3 348	3 347	3 741	4 115	4 818	6 233	...
Broadcasting by TV 2, total hours .....	776	3 010	3 652	4 107	4 361	4 711	4 958	5 557	6 590	7 608	...

Average daily viewing, by TV channel <sup>1</sup>	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	Hours:minutes										
<b>All stations, total</b> .....	<b>1:37</b>	...	...	<b>2:28</b>	<b>2:32</b>	<b>2:41</b>	<b>2:44</b>	<b>2:46</b>	<b>2:42</b>	<b>2:42</b>	
Danish Broadcasting Authority (DR) .....	1:37	0:47	0:41	0:51	0:49	0:48	0:45	0:44	0:44	0:47	
TV 2/DANMARK .....	•	0:45	0:49	1:01	1:06	1:07	1:09	1:09	1:05	1:02	
TV3 .....	•	...	...	0:10	0:11	0:16	0:17	0:21	0:17	0:17	
Channel 2 .....	•	...	...	0:05	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:06	•	•	
TV-Danmark .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:09	0:12	
DR2 .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0:03	0:03	
Other local stations .....	•	...	...	0:02	0:03	0:03	0:03	0:03	0:02	0:01	
Neighbouring countries .....	•	...	...	0:07	0:07	0:06	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:04	
Satellite TV (excluding TV3) .....	•	...	...	0:12	0:11	0:14	0:16	0:15	0:16	0:15	
Other TV stations .....	•	...	...	...	...	...	0:02	0:04	0:01	0:01	

<sup>1</sup> 13 years and over. From 1998: 4 years and over.

Source: Gallup A/S and Danish BA Media Research.

Museums	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Admissions in thousands										
Museums under the National Museum .....	807	637	511	418	745	1 231	749	650	686	818	623
Local history museums .....	1 732	1 859	2 017	2 289	2 475	2 544	2 328	2 266	2 466	2 561	2 832
Special-subject history museums .....	3 730	3 561	4 077	3 808	3 903	4 189	3 841	4 079	4 250	3 400	3 685
Art museums .....	2 102	2 305	2 524	2 313	2 432	2 671	2 619	2 472	3 078	2 387	2 531
Natural science museums .....	422	408	361	352	378	403	336	346	353	330	288
Zoological gardens, etc. ....	1 800	1 800	1 762	1 641	1 985	2 089	2 101	2 179	2 375	2 372	2 408
<b>Major art and local history museums</b>											
Frederiksborgmuseet, Frederiksborg Slot .....	221	188	200	192	193	214	203	216	272	237	242
Fregatten Jylland .....	67	63	69	98	128	207	302	230	217	183	163
Kronborg Slot, Helsingør .....	215	207	207	189	210	211	204	192	199	197	208
Købstadsmuseet "Den gamle By", Århus .....	249	261	289	300	309	286	306	312	293	281	313
Louisiana, Humlebæk .....	422	352	628	462	600	531	640	511	537	403	425
Museet på Koldinghus .....	78	78	124	117	122	217	202	169	163	148	179
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens palæ .....	194	145	155	106	427	740	387	335	406	579	409
Nordsømuseum, Hirtshals .....	237	251	245	269	289	283	242	229	245	211	440
Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, København .....	177	209	192	204	198	234	194	216	292	361	373
Skagens Museum .....	184	192	237	251	242	231	205	212	195	181	183
Statens Museum for Kunst, København .....	170	248	229	169	114	207	208	188	416	10 <sup>2</sup>	91
Thorvaldsens Museum, København .....	92	102	110	109	95	94	104	85	99	101	71
Århus Kunstmuseum .....	71	92	130	71	111	103	60	69	50	68	73

<sup>2</sup> Closed throughout the year 1997.

Sports activities and outdoor life	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Active members in thousands										
Danish Sports Federation .....	1 509	1 542	1 542	1 528	1 535	1 522	1 547	1 570	1 573	1 588	1 598
Of which: Athletics .....	24	25	27	28	28	30	28	30	28	29	29
Badminton .....	172	171	164	157	157	151	145	138	133	134	127
Soccer .....	276	274	269	266	256	259	266	272	273	278	281
Golf .....	29	31	36	41	47	53	56	62	68	73	78
Gymnastics .....	104	108	109	114	117	119	122	126	128	132	134
Handball .....	160	151	147	138	132	128	124	131	128	137	141
Tennis .....	107	115	117	118	117	113	111	103	96	91	85
Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federation <sup>1</sup> ..	{ 877	{ 897	{ 896	{ 918	} 1 582	} 1 472	} 1 478	} 1 510	} 1 534	} 1 555	} ...
Danish Firms Sports Federation .....	825	846	868	874							
Youth and outdoor life organizations (the scout associations, etc.) .....	195	204	208	221	224	216	227	231	232	243	331
	131	133	134	131	126	128	126	122	122	119	113

<sup>1</sup> Amalgamation in 1992 of the Danish Gymnastics and Youth Federation and the Danish Rifle, Gymnastics and Athletics Federation.

Source: Data reported by the organizations.

Films	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Number										
<b>Films shown in cinemas, total</b> .....	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>561</b>
Danish films .....	215	211	185	171	192	152	121	106	104	108	125
European films .....	355	280	215	171	145	138	121	116	141	177	154
American films .....	608	503	411	408	342	307	274	275	290	273	258
Other foreign films .....	38	33	30	21	17	14	24	27	23	25	24
<b>Films shown for the first time, total</b> .....	<b>241</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>176</b>
Danish films .....	16	16	13	9	9	11	14	12	22	17	23
European films .....	51	46	34	29	28	27	23	36	46	59	42
American films .....	168	126	120	105	92	109	102	91	110	89	101
Other foreign films .....	6	13	6	4	5	5	12	11	5	5	10
<b>Cinemas</b>											
Number of cinemas in 4th quarter .....	195	186	180	176	171	166	161	163	166	164	166
No. of fixed cinema screens in 4th quarter	381	357	347	334	318	310	309	313	322	320	328
	Number in thousands										
Fixed seating capacity .....	63	59	57	55	53	52	50	50	50	51	51
	Number in thousands										
<b>Paid admissions, total</b> .....	<b>9 962</b>	<b>10 255</b>	<b>9 624</b>	<b>9 218</b>	<b>8 648</b>	<b>10 222</b>	<b>10 298</b>	<b>8 817</b>	<b>9 894</b>	<b>10 843</b>	<b>11 011</b>
Danish films .....	1 906	1 704	1 639	1 193	1 577	1 761	2 318	776	1 660	2 239	1 589
European films .....	1 340	1 987	803	547	508	752	1 033	699	1 568	1 453	1 203
American films .....	5 994	6 393	7 110	7 430	6 521	7 370	6 675	7 057	6 607	6 961	8 159
Other foreign films .....	722	171	72	48	42	339	272	285	59	190	60
<b>Theatres (season 1 July - 30 June)</b>	<b>1987/88</b>	<b>88/89</b>	<b>89/90</b>	<b>90/91</b>	<b>91/92</b>	<b>92/93</b>	<b>93/94</b>	<b>94/95</b>	<b>95/96</b>	<b>96/97</b>	<b>97/98</b>
	Number										
<b>Performances, total</b> .....	<b>10 270</b>	<b>10 186</b>	<b>10 049</b>	<b>10 217</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>11 793</b>	<b>12 492</b>	<b>11 856</b>	<b>12 221</b>	<b>12 379</b>	<b>11 767</b>
The Royal Theatre .....	746	652	562	690	554	628	648	688	678	631	699
Regional theatres of Greater Copenhagen .	1 724	1 264	1 300	1 178	1 310	1 452	1 466	1 379	1 214	1 375	1 213
Odense-, Århus-, Aalborg theatres .....	962	967	1 073	940	1 022	1 123	1 148	1 085	1 181	1 259	1 292
Other state-subsidized theatres <sup>1</sup> .....	6 838	7 303	7 114	7 409	8 885	8 590	9 230	8 704	9 148	9 114	8 563
	Number in thousands										
<b>Attendance, total</b> .....	<b>2 403</b>	<b>2 226</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>2 565</b>	<b>2 612</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 568</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>2 386</b>
The Royal Theatre .....	391	384	374	379	416	421	408	456	471	406	455
Regional theatres of Greater Copenhagen .	642	484	536	518	546	666	605	603	545	600	510
Odense-, Århus-, Aalborg theatres .....	273	245	279	271	254	259	270	277	297	307	336
Other state-subsidized theatres <sup>1</sup> .....	1 097	1 113	1 112	1 081	1 349	1 266	1 262	1 232	1 304	1 198	1 086

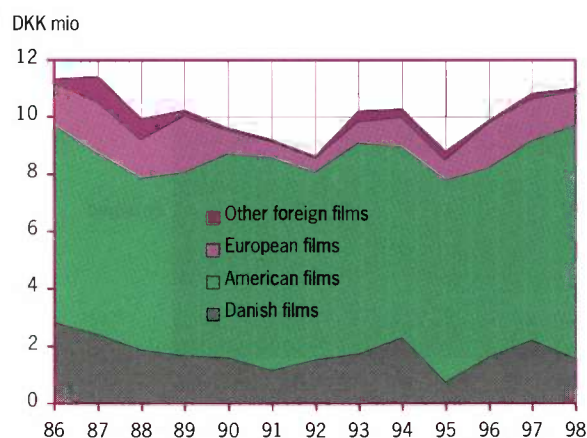
<sup>1</sup> The Danish National Theatre, the Opera in Jutland, the Children's Itinerant Theatre and regional theatres receive state subsidies.

The Danish Football Pools Company (turnover)	1987/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98
	DKK mio.										
<b>Turnover, total</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>1 498</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>2 007</b>	<b>2 332</b>	<b>3 108</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>5 251</b>	<b>5 636</b>	<b>5 460</b>	<b>5 308</b>	<b>5 844</b>
Football pools .....	1 498	1 557	1 395	1 175	987	777	645	498	441	397	354
Oddset .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	149	573	632	641	769
Lotto .....	•	•	612	1 157	2 052	2 381	2 610	2 614	2 635	2 809	2 799
Viking Lotto .....	•	•	•	•	•	113	852	855	791	698	747
Quick .....	•	•	•	•	•	1 446	913	636	516	379	408
Fortuna .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	82	278	182	97	75
Mandags Chancen .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	182	192	132	167
Måltips <sup>2</sup> .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	22	80	46
Bingo Quick <sup>2</sup> .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	75	127

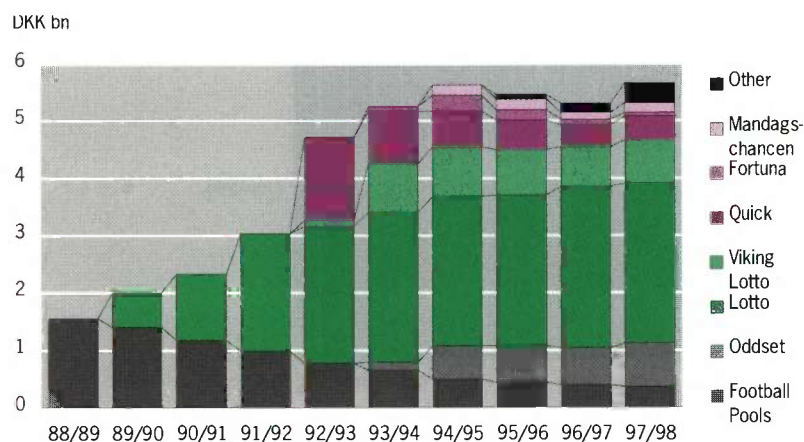
<sup>1</sup> Includes Super 5, Stjerne Joker and Dusino.

<sup>2</sup> In the figure included under other.

Source: The Danish Football Pools Company.



Paid admissions, total



Turnover of the Danish Football Pools Company

# Labour market

Population, by sex and activity status	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	No. of persons										
Total population	5 129 254	5 129 778	5 135 409	5 146 469	5 162 126	5 180 614	5 196 642	5 215 718	5 251 027	5 251 121	5 294 860
Men	2 527 996	2 528 165	2 530 597	2 536 391	2 544 454	2 554 594	2 563 442	2 573 324	2 592 222	2 604 937	2 615 669
Women	2 601 258	2 601 613	2 604 812	2 610 078	2 617 672	2 626 020	2 633 200	2 642 394	2 658 805	2 670 184	2 679 191
Persons outside the labour force	2 200 668	2 202 300	2 227 664	2 243 086	2 252 067	2 270 289	2 288 339	2 319 768	2 378 934	2 411 791	2 426 553
Men	945 288	950 572	967 067	979 264	984 451	997 400	1 008 372	1 014 485	1 042 121	1 061 042	1 073 935
Women	1 255 380	1 251 728	1 260 597	1 263 822	1 267 616	1 272 889	1 279 967	1 305 283	1 336 813	1 350 749	1 352 618
Labour force population	2 928 586	2 927 478	2 907 745	2 903 383	2 910 059	2 910 325	2 908 303	2 895 950	2 872 093	2 863 330	2 868 307
Men	1 582 708	1 577 593	1 563 530	1 557 127	1 560 003	1 557 194	1 555 070	1 558 839	1 550 101	1 543 895	1 541 734
Women	1 345 878	1 349 885	1 344 215	1 346 256	1 350 056	1 353 131	1 353 233	1 337 111	1 321 992	1 319 435	1 326 573
Unemployed <sup>1</sup>	187 179	236 085	233 913	253 289	284 480	300 466	323 437	278 854	223 285	193 672	168 993
Men	82 448	110 293	109 054	119 019	134 338	145 265	159 299	134 176	106 493	91 071	76 479
Women	104 731	125 792	124 859	134 270	150 142	155 201	164 138	144 678	116 792	102 601	92 514
Employed	2 741 407	2 691 393	2 673 832	2 650 094	2 625 579	2 609 859	2 584 866	2 617 096	2 648 808	2 669 658	2 699 314
Men	1 500 260	1 467 300	1 454 476	1 438 108	1 425 665	1 411 929	1 395 771	1 424 663	1 443 608	1 452 824	1 465 255
Women	1 241 147	1 224 093	1 219 356	1 211 986	1 199 914	1 197 930	1 189 095	1 192 433	1 205 200	1 216 834	1 234 059
Part-time employees	501 858	508 787	488 387	499 796	471 105	445 315	409 473	396 006	387 030	380 579	378 799
Men	138 635	149 876	148 163	162 763	157 488	154 983	143 901	147 191	150 725	155 887	158 324
Women	363 223	358 911	340 224	337 033	313 617	290 332	265 572	248 815	236 305	224 692	220 475

Per cent

Activity rates, 16-66 years <sup>2</sup>	81.2	81.0	80.3	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.4	78.9	77.8	77.4	77.5
Men	85.9	85.5	84.6	84.0	83.8	83.4	83.2	83.1	82.2	81.7	81.6
Women	76.3	76.4	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.6	74.5	73.2	72.9	73.3
Employment rates, 16-66 years <sup>3</sup>	75.7	74.2	73.6	72.7	71.7	71.1	70.3	71.0	71.5	71.9	72.8
Men	81.2	79.2	78.4	77.2	76.2	75.3	74.3	75.6	76.3	76.7	77.4
Women	70.2	69.0	68.6	68.0	67.1	66.8	66.2	66.2	66.6	67.1	68.0

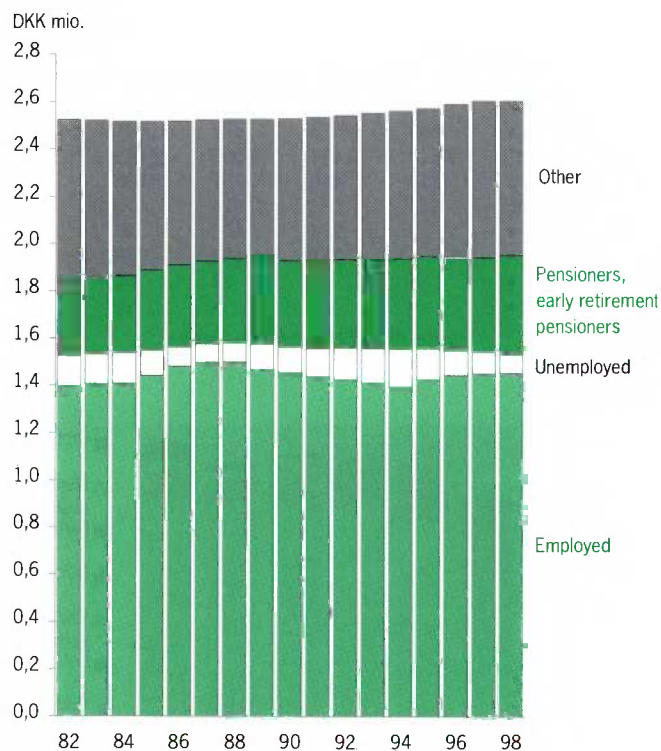
Note: Population as of 1 January 19xx and activity status in the last week of November of the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> Unemployed persons are compiled as persons who during the last week of November were unemployed.

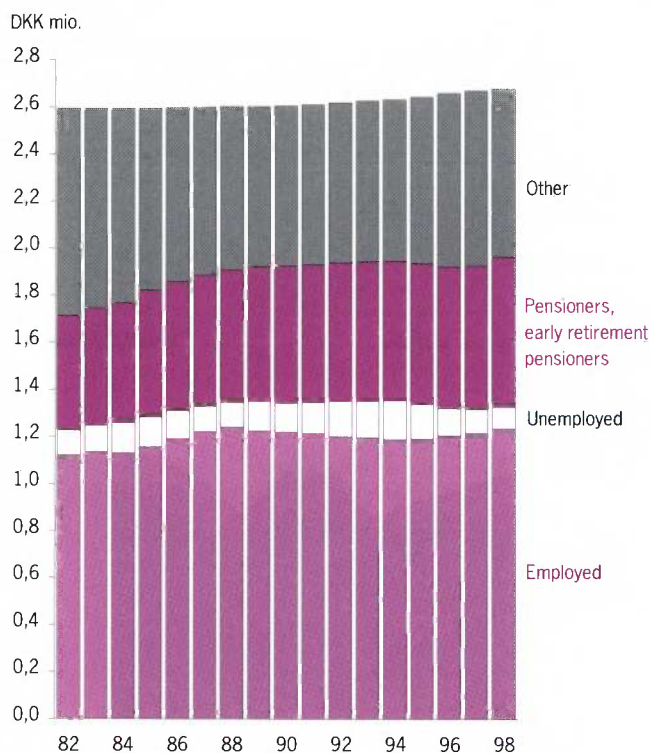
<sup>2</sup> Activity rates indicate the number of persons aged 16 and 66 in the labour force as a percentage of the total population aged 16-66.

<sup>3</sup> Employment rates indicate the number of employed persons aged 16-66 in the labour force as a percentage of the total population aged 16-66.

Average retirement age	1970	1975	1981	1987	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	63	63	62	62	61	61	60	59	60	61
Men	64	65	63	63	62	62	61	60	61	62
Women	58	59	61	60	60	60	59	57	59	60



Male population, by the labour force (employed and unemployed persons) and outside the labour force (pensioners, early retirement pensioners and other persons)



Female population, by the labour force (employed and unemployed persons) and outside the labour force (pensioners, early retirement pensioners and other persons)



# Labour Market

Employed persons	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997
	No. of persons										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2 741 407</b>	<b>2 691 393</b>	<b>2 673 832</b>	<b>2 650 094</b>	<b>2 625 579</b>	<b>2 609 859</b>	<b>2 584 866</b>	<b>2 617 096</b>	<b>2 648 808</b>	<b>2 669 658</b>	<b>2 699 314</b>
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying .....	173 733	162 812	157 153	149 819	143 083	140 598	132 885	127 790	123 563	120 590	115 739
Manufacturing .....	528 350	510 109	503 923	505 793	502 702	491 040	462 993	480 517	485 828	476 052	477 527
Electricity, gas and water supply .....	17 872	17 912	18 760	18 705	18 637	18 691	17 829	18 531	18 346	17 810	17 662
Construction .....	180 470	178 335	167 222	160 282	152 215	144 582	139 600	151 659	154 163	156 595	160 790
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants .....	471 227	467 717	461 260	450 788	447 537	444 953	439 807	453 232	470 358	478 487	486 496
Transport, storage and telecommunication .....	183 940	182 807	181 943	183 019	182 461	179 068	171 522	173 494	174 310	178 098	177 836
Financial intermediation, business activities .....	269 910	276 314	282 281	279 943	277 365	276 963	278 090	288 164	291 544	296 343	307 584
Public and personal services .....	889 139	880 366	886 464	887 235	887 213	882 527	920 824	909 639	916 130	931 801	942 518
Activity not stated .....	26 566	15 021	14 826	14 510	14 366	31 437	21 316	14 070	14 566	13 882	13 162

	Women in pct.										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying .....	25.9	25.3	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.8	23.7	22.8	22.4	22.1	22.3
Manufacturing .....	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.2	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
Electricity, gas and water supply .....	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	20.5	20.5	20.8	21.0	20.9
Construction .....	10.5	10.7	6.1	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.7
Ws. and retail trade; hotels, restaurants .....	44.8	44.8	45.0	45.0	44.6	44.7	43.7	43.5	43.1	42.8	42.9
Transport, storage and telecommunication .....	25.5	26.1	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.7	27.0
Financial intermediation, business activities .....	49.8	49.8	49.9	49.2	48.7	48.5	46.9	46.2	46.2	46.0	45.6
Public and personal services .....	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.3	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.3
Activity not stated .....	48.6	59.8	62.3	61.0	61.7	42.7	50.0	54.6	55.3	55.0	53.9

Population, by occupation (old classification)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	No. of persons									
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5 124 794</b>	<b>5 129 254</b>	<b>5 129 778</b>	<b>5 135 409</b>	<b>5 146 469</b>	<b>5 162 126</b>	<b>5 180 614</b>	<b>5 196 642</b>	<b>5 215 718</b>	<b>5 251 027</b>
Self-employed .....	257 229	255 115	249 440	238 845	229 690	240 595	239 506	233 975	223 957	222 246
Assisting spouses .....	51 334	47 218	43 144	39 833	35 381	33 372	30 019	27 178	23 595	21 086
Salaried employees .....	1 209 415	1 237 970	1 246 359	1 233 981	1 256 144	1 307 652	1 281 465	1 230 576	1 238 376	1 214 783
Skilled manual workers .....	313 173	314 375	304 109	291 731	294 306	276 051	278 365	288 040	290 801	289 753
Unskilled manual workers .....	589 830	592 166	564 353	570 224	554 398	502 224	510 058	509 389	522 264	536 536
Employees in employment, not elsewhere classified .....	299 782	294 563	283 988	299 218	280 175	265 685	270 446	295 708	318 103	364 404
Unemployed persons .....	186 326	187 179	236 085	233 913	253 289	284 480	300 466	323 437	278 854	223 285
Early retirement and old-age pensioners .....	904 782	916 065	933 314	945 046	955 360	963 054	969 033	977 586	1 002 056	1 033 602
Others, not economically active .....	1 312 923	1 284 603	1 268 986	1 282 618	1 287 726	1 289 013	1 301 256	1 310 753	1 317 712	1 345 332

	Women in pct.									
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Self-employed .....	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.5	22.4	23.0	23.3	23.2	23.3
Assisting spouses .....	98.3	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.1	96.5	96.0	95.5
Salaried employees .....	54.1	54.6	54.7	54.5	54.0	54.2	53.8	54.8	54.8	55.9
Skilled manual workers .....	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.9
Unskilled manual workers .....	50.1	50.4	50.6	50.8	51.2	49.4	51.3	50.4	48.8	46.9
Employees in employment, not elsewhere classified .....	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.0	50.4	50.2	50.6	51.3	50.1	48.4
Unemployed persons .....	58.3	56.0	53.3	53.4	53.0	52.8	51.7	50.7	51.9	52.3
Early retirement and old-age pensioners .....	61.2	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.2	61.2	61.1	60.9	60.8	60.8
Others, not economically active .....	54.4	54.0	53.5	53.1	52.7	52.6	52.3	52.3	52.8	52.6

Note: The fall in the number of skilled and unskilled manual workers and the corresponding increase in the number of salaried employees are due to the fact that the statistics of earnings on salaried employees are included in the 1991 classification.

Population, by socio-economic status	1996	1997	1998
	No. of persons		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5 251 027</b>	<b>5 275 121</b>	<b>5 294 860</b>
Self-employed .....	222 246	219 493	211 509
Assisting spouses .....	21 086	19 456	17 692
Salaried employees .....	2 405 476	2 430 709	2 470 113
Top managers .....	65 506	73 985	70 871
Salaried employees, at upper level .....	283 507	290 213	308 808
Salaried employees, at intermediate level ...	373 931	384 116	390 703
Salaried employees, at basic level .....	1 154 605	1 158 249	1 179 548
Other salaried employees .....	261 545	264 949	276 384
Employees, not further specified .....	266 382	259 197	243 799
Unemployed persons .....	223 285	193 672	168 993
Students and children .....	1 073 440	1 093 634	1 110 287
Early retirement and old-age pensioners <sup>1</sup> .....	994 520	1 003 509	1 047 889
Others, not economically active <sup>1</sup> .....	310 974	314 648	268 377

<sup>1</sup> From 1998 persons receiving transitional benefits are included in the group of 'early retirement and old-age pensioners. Previously,

persons receiving transitional benefits were included in the group of 'Others, not economically active. The group covers 39,317 persons in 1998.

# Labour market

Employees' vocational organizations	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Membership											
<b>Danish Federation of Trade Unions (LO)</b> .....	<b>1 412 767</b>	<b>1 422 969</b>	<b>1 440 186</b>	<b>1 446 354</b>	<b>1 471 064</b>	<b>1 509 828</b>	<b>1 509 698</b>	<b>1 502 429</b>	<b>1 495 850</b>	<b>1 483 828</b>	<b>1 478 440</b>
Men .....	737 250	743 208	750 534	740 851	755 736	779 844	782 564	774 562	772 060	938 044	762 306
Women .....	675 517	679 761	689 652	705 503	715 328	729 984	727 134	727 867	723 790	545 784	716 134
The General Union of Workers (SiD) .....	306 317	313 235	312 777	301 585	302 898	298 903	316 130	306 763	306 773	319 680	315 978
The union of commercial and clerical employees in Denmark (HK) .....	317 469	322 990	335 943	349 556	360 053	362 336	361 125	360 980	356 855	354 534	359 767
Men .....	72 298	73 891	78 364	83 244	87 494	89 904	90 301	91 003	89 625	88 379	90 438
Women .....	245 171	249 099	257 579	266 312	272 559	272 432	270 824	269 977	267 230	266 155	269 329
The union of metal workers .....	143 001	140 771	138 411	140 369	142 608	143 745	144 326	143 808	143 362	142 456	140 815
The union of public employees (FOA) .....	190 074	192 888	192 685	193 408	197 131	197 614	199 305	202 479	204 603	203 900	202 854
Men .....	22 682	23 874	23 580	23 455	23 532	23 724	24 067	24 378	24 548	24 075	24 347
Women .....	162 392	169 014	169 105	169 953	173 599	173 890	175 238	178 101	180 055	179 825	178 507
The union of female workers in Denmark (KAD)...	98 333	96 653	96 750	95 455	94 264	93 041	92 987	92 516	90 628	88 232	87 025
Other unions under Danish Fe. of Trade Unions ..	357 573	356 432	363 620	365 981	374 110	414 189	395 825	395 883	393 629	375 026	372 001
Men .....	238 653	236 417	243 726	239 689	247 507	271 290	255 751	255 075	254 122	248 332	247 465
Women .....	118 920	120 015	119 894	126 292	126 603	142 899	140 074	140 808	139 507	126 694	124 536
<b>Central organizations for civil servants and salaried employees<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>441 129</b>	<b>451 082</b>	<b>454 337</b>	<b>464 344</b>	<b>463 992</b>	<b>405 118</b>	<b>406 894</b>	<b>414 280</b>	<b>418 111</b>	<b>421 674</b>	<b>426 405</b>
Federation of civil servants and salaried employees (FTF) .....	320 210	324 585	328 169	338 800	338 306	331 774	332 256	338 372	341 510	344 360	347 244
Federation for public employees, the section of civil servants (COI) <sup>2</sup> .....	51 572	55 972	55 621	53 507	52 747	•	•	•	•	•	•
The central organization of supervisory staff .....	69 347	70 525	70 547	72 037	72 939	73 344	74 638	75 908	76 601	77 314	79 161
<b>Confed. of Professional Associations (AC)<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>100 543</b>	<b>102 597</b>	<b>106 044</b>	<b>112 736</b>	<b>116 592</b>	<b>127 786</b>	<b>131 541</b>	<b>137 231</b>	<b>141 170</b>	<b>143 420</b>	<b>146 270</b>
<b>Outside the federations<sup>4</sup></b> .....	<b>124 359</b>	<b>130 171</b>	<b>118 528</b>	<b>127 080</b>	<b>124 978</b>	<b>113 548</b>	<b>114 626</b>	<b>115 783</b>	<b>116 238</b>	<b>118 027</b>	<b>120 454</b>

Note: Membership is compiled as of 1 January. Changes may be due to a change in membership of trade unions, which were also affiliated with the central organization in the previous year.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the Confederation of Professional Associations.

<sup>2</sup> From 1994 transferred to other central organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Comprises only members who are employees.

<sup>4</sup> From 1999 the following organizations: Brancheorganisationen Postdanmark, Centralforeningen for Stempelpersonel, Dansk Fængselsforbund, Dansk Journalistforbund,

Danske Sælgere, Forbundet af Kirke- og Kirkegårdsansatte, Forbundet for Tjenestemænd u/Undervisningsministeriet, Funktionærkartellet/Teknikersammenslutningen, Jernbaneforeningen, Jordbrugsteknikere i Danmark, Kristelig Fagforening.

Work stoppages <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Total</b>											
Number .....	157	132	232	203	151	218	240	424	930	1 023	1 257
Number of employees involved .....	29 591	27 212	37 386	37 861	32 938	58 764	36 788	124 496	65 736	75 349	502 258
Working days lost, in thousands .....	96.5	52.9	97.6	70.0	62.8	113.7	75.0	197.3	75.7	101.7	3 173.0

Note: From 1996 all work stoppages are included in the statistics. Previously, only work stoppages over 100 working days were included.

<sup>1</sup> Includes work stoppages due to strikes or lockouts.

Average number of participants in labour market policy measures	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Total	Of whom women	Total	Of whom women	Total	Of whom women	Total	Of whom women	Total	Of whom women
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>255 696</b>	<b>143 220</b>	<b>292 955</b>	<b>173 360</b>	<b>305 214</b>	<b>180 566</b>	<b>294 355</b>	<b>171 985</b>	<b>298 365</b>	<b>175 109</b>
Activation, central government .....	•	•	44 606	22 543	45 741	25 127	47 471	27 440	46 484	28 279
Activation local government <sup>1</sup> .....	•	•	26 532	12 451	28 322	13 401	28 692	13 648	31 010	14 915
<b>Supported employment</b> .....	<b>59 834</b>	<b>28 916</b>	<b>51 494</b>	<b>23 684</b>	<b>48 617</b>	<b>22 838</b>	<b>48 956</b>	<b>24 048</b>	<b>46 052</b>	<b>23 531</b>
Job training .....	36 598	19 548	26 098	13 726	20 443	10 995	16 829	9 137	16 502	9 251
Individual job training .....	7 425	3 621	10 856	5 156	13 317	6 347	13 960	6 699	15 249	7 181
Pool jobs .....	•	•	•	•	2 059	1 184	6 638	3 993	6 237	3 858
Voluntary not paid activities .....	239	126	494	245	372	177	284	153	280	143
Enterprise subsidies .....	15 573	5 622	14 045	4 558	12 427	4 134	11 245	4 066	7 783	3 098
<b>Leave</b> .....	<b>50 845</b>	<b>41 396</b>	<b>82 116</b>	<b>66 187</b>	<b>62 990</b>	<b>51 682</b>	<b>46 709</b>	<b>38 902</b>	<b>42 944</b>	<b>35 867</b>
Sabbatical leave .....	2 783	1 976	7 480	4 680	998	684	599	395	463	306
Parental leave .....	35 791	30 938	42 135	38 520	30 580	28 326	22 228	20 635	19 624	18 250
Educational leave .....	12 272	8 482	32 502	22 986	31 412	22 672	23 882	17 872	22 856	17 311
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>23 397</b>	<b>13 748</b>	<b>17 382</b>	<b>10 396</b>	<b>23 163</b>	<b>14 759</b>	<b>23 816</b>	<b>15 688</b>	<b>27 258</b>	<b>17 937</b>
Adult education subsidies .....	1 050	764	1 174	765	1 182	774	792	558	810	605
In ordinary education .....	17 633	10 413	9 638	5 975	15 979	10 474	16 844	11 452	19 615	13 148
Special education .....	4 713	2 570	6 571	3 656	5 981	3 497	6 104	3 627	6 693	4 090
Adult and supplementary education .....	•	•	•	•	23	14	77	51	140	93
<b>Other activation</b> .....	<b>2 088</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>3 250</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>3 213</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>4 002</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>4 665</b>	<b>2 169</b>
Specially arranged activation .....	1 925	993	2 763	1 387	3 006	1 487	3 931	1 787	4 468	2 068
Advisory and introductory activation <sup>3</sup> .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	148	79
Pilot scheme .....	163	56	487	185	207	83	71	33	49	22
<b>Retirement</b> .....	<b>119 439</b>	<b>57 922</b>	<b>138 464</b>	<b>71 386</b>	<b>166 947</b>	<b>89 568</b>	<b>170 653</b>	<b>91 423</b>	<b>177 109</b>	<b>95 440</b>
Reduced daily benefits (section 32) .....	92	59	223	129	37	24	•	•	•	•
Transitional benefits .....	8 249	6 071	23 438	16 800	46 049	31 080	41 922	28 429	36 170	24 655
Early retirement pay .....	111 098	51 792	114 804	54 458	120 860	58 463	128 731	62 994	140 939	70 785
<b>Not stated</b> .....	<b>366</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>166</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only activation under the act on local government activation, i.e. persons who are not entitled to claim unemployment benefits.

<sup>2</sup> Persons participating in a training course and who are entitled to claim unemployment benefits are not regarded as unemployed, and are therefore excluded from the statistics.

<sup>3</sup> From 3rd quarter 1998, advisory and introductory activation is included in the statistics.

# Labour market

Registered number of un-employed, by sex and age	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>244</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>183</b>
16-24 years .....	51	55	55	54	55	56	52	39	30	23	18
25-34 years .....	80	86	88	99	106	115	104	85	79	70	56
35-54 years .....	86	94	97	110	121	137	139	117	101	95	81
55-59 years .....	18	19	20	23	26	30	35	30	20	21	19
60-66 years .....	9	10	11	11	10	10	14	17	15	12	9
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>81</b>
16-24 years .....	22	24	25	25	26	27	24	19	15	11	8
25-34 years .....	33	37	38	44	48	54	49	39	35	30	23
35-54 years .....	40	44	46	52	58	68	67	55	48	43	36
55-59 years .....	8	9	9	11	12	14	16	14	10	9	9
60-66 years .....	5	6	6	6	5	5	7	9	8	6	4
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>135</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>102</b>
16-24 years .....	29	31	30	29	29	29	27	21	16	12	10
25-34 years .....	46	49	50	55	58	61	55	47	44	40	33
35-54 years .....	46	50	51	57	63	69	72	62	53	52	44
55-59 years .....	10	10	11	12	14	16	19	16	10	11	11
60-66 years .....	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	8	7	6	4

## Per cent of the labour force

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
16-24 years .....	9.2	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.5	12.0	11.1	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.2
25-34 years .....	11.6	12.6	12.8	14.0	14.8	16.0	14.9	12.3	11.3	10.2	8.0
35-54 years .....	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.4	10.5	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.1
55-59 years .....	9.4	10.1	10.5	11.7	13.0	14.7	16.8	15.1	9.9	9.5	9.0
60-66 years .....	7.5	8.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.4	13.6	16.6	15.5	12.6	8.9
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
16-24 years .....	7.6	8.5	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.9	9.9	7.5	6.2	4.7	3.6
25-34 years .....	9.3	10.3	10.6	11.8	12.8	14.3	13.1	10.4	9.4	8.0	6.2
35-54 years .....	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.5	9.9	9.7	7.9	7.0	6.2	5.2
55-59 years .....	7.7	8.4	8.7	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.1	12.4	8.6	7.9	7.2
60-66 years .....	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	11.3	13.5	12.7	10.1	7.1
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
16-24 years .....	11.2	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.4	9.6	7.4	5.8	4.8
25-34 years .....	14.0	15.0	15.2	16.4	17.1	17.9	16.8	14.4	13.3	12.2	9.9
35-54 years .....	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.5	10.0	8.4	8.1	7.0
55-59 years .....	11.5	12.3	12.6	14.0	15.6	17.2	20.2	18.5	11.5	11.6	11.3
60-66 years .....	9.2	10.6	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.7	17.4	21.8	20.3	17.0	11.8

Note: Age at end of the year is the basis of the age classification.



No. of registered unemployed and no. of insured unemployed

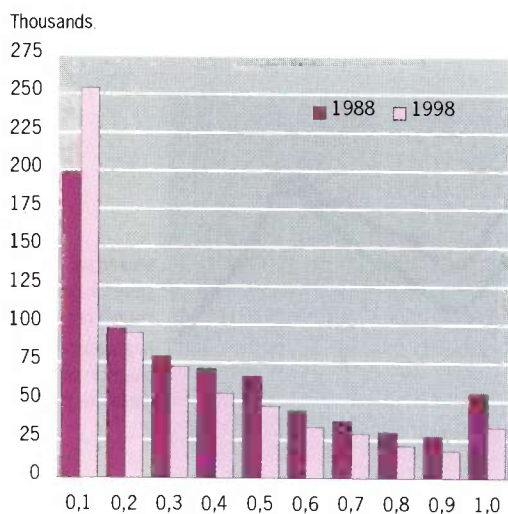


Unemployment rates

# Labour market

Registered number of un-employed, by county, etc.	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>244</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>183</b>
Of which: Copenhagen region .....	70	77	81	90	102	111	115	104	88	77	62
Copenhagen municipality .....	28	30	31	33	37	39	42	39	34	30	24
Frederiksberg municipality .....	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4
Copenhagen county .....	20	22	23	27	31	34	35	30	25	23	18
Frederiksborg county .....	11	12	13	15	17	19	19	17	14	12	9
Roskilde county .....	7	9	9	11	12	13	13	12	9	8	6
Vestsjællands county .....	15	17	17	18	18	20	20	16	14	12	10
Storstrøms county .....	15	15	15	16	17	19	19	16	13	12	11
Bornholms county .....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Fyns county .....	26	27	27	29	31	34	34	26	21	19	16
Sønderjyllands county .....	12	12	13	14	14	15	14	11	9	9	7
Ribe county .....	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	9	8	7	6
Vejle county .....	14	16	17	18	20	22	21	16	14	13	11
Ringkøbing county .....	10	11	11	12	12	15	13	10	9	8	7
Århus county .....	31	33	34	37	40	44	43	36	31	28	24
Viborg county .....	9	10	10	11	11	13	12	9	9	8	6
Nordjyllands county .....	29	32	33	36	38	40	39	33	27	24	21
	Per cent of the labour force										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Of which: Copenhagen region .....	7.2	8.1	8.5	9.5	10.7	11.6	12.0	10.9	9.2	8.0	6.4
Copenhagen municipality .....	11.3	12.4	12.8	13.8	15.3	16.0	16.6	15.4	13.3	11.5	9.2
Frederiksberg municipality .....	8.8	9.7	10.1	11.3	12.5	13.2	13.2	12.0	10.2	9.2	7.6
Københavns county .....	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.9	9.2	10.3	10.6	9.3	7.9	7.1	5.6
Frederiksborg county .....	5.5	6.2	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.4	9.7	8.5	6.9	6.0	4.8
Roskilde county .....	5.6	6.5	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.0	7.2	6.0	4.9
Vestsjællands county .....	10.0	10.9	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.9	13.0	11.0	9.3	8.4	6.8
Storstrøms county .....	10.8	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.8	14.0	14.3	12.2	10.6	9.7	8.3
Bornholms county .....	9.1	9.9	10.0	10.5	11.7	13.8	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.9	10.5
Fyns county .....	10.7	11.2	11.1	12.1	12.7	14.1	14.1	11.1	8.9	8.0	6.7
Sønderjyllands county .....	8.8	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	11.4	10.8	8.2	7.2	6.7	5.4
Ribe county .....	8.8	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.2
Vejle county .....	8.0	8.8	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.8	11.3	8.9	7.6	6.9	6.0
Ringkøbing county .....	6.7	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.9	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	4.8
Århus county .....	9.5	10.2	10.5	11.3	12.0	13.0	12.8	10.6	9.3	8.5	7.2
Viborg county .....	7.7	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	10.6	9.6	7.8	7.2	6.3	5.1
Nordjyllands county .....	11.1	12.3	12.9	14.0	14.5	15.6	15.1	12.9	10.7	9.4	8.1

Note: The geographical distribution is based on residence of the persons. Unemployed persons resident outside Denmark or for whom residence is not stated, are included in the totals.



Persons having experienced unemploy., by degree of unemploy., average degree of unemployment



Registered unemployed and persons having experienced unemployment and

# Labour market

Unemployed insured persons	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Per. insured	
												1988	1998
	Pct. of insured persons											Thousands	
<b>Unemployment insurance funds</b> .....	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1 982</b>	<b>2 193</b>
Academics .....	7.9	8.4	8.7	9.8	10.1	9.9	8.8	7.9	7.1	6.7	5.6	32	55
ASE insurance fund for self-employed ..	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.7	5.3	4.5	3.5	113	139
Plumbers .....	10.5	12.3	13.3	15.7	16.0	17.9	13.3	10.1	10.1	7.7	6.0	8	8
Child and youth educators .....	14.1	14.1	13.6	7.8	7.7	6.5	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	73	47
B.Sc. economists .....	6.6	8.0	8.6	10.3	11.1	13.1	12.4	10.1	8.1	7.3	5.7	7	23
DANA insuran. fund for self-employed ..	4.8	7.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.5	9.3	9.8	8.2	7.5	5.2	41	38
Danish qualified nurses .....	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	43	51
Danish commercial travellers .....	4.7	5.8	5.9	6.6	7.1	8.1	8.6	7.6	5.9	5.2	3.9	22	25
EDP staff, commerical diploma staff ...	3.6	5.0	6.5	8.3	9.3	10.3	10.7	8.8	6.2	5.6	4.2	8	12
Electricians .....	3.0	4.3	5.6	7.6	9.0	11.0	9.4	6.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	22	24
Professional linguists .....	9.1	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.6	11.9	11.1	10.1	9.4	9.6	8.3	6	8
Salaried employees, in companies .....	5.2	6.7	7.6	9.4	10.5	11.9	12.1	11.3	9.0	8.1	6.3	25	21
School teachers .....	5.9	7.0	8.3	9.2	5.8	5.6	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	18	49
National defence .....	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.7	16	9
Hairdressers, artists and maritime .....	16.0	15.7	20.5	18.2	19.3	24.4	36.4	36.1	31.8	13.6	11.5	10	7
Salaried employees, service sector .....	9.6	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	9.1	9.3	8.0	25	23
Public civil servants .....	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.3	6.3	116	161
Graphic staff .....	7.5	9.7	10.9	12.9	14.2	16.4	17.0	15.8	13.6	12.5	10.0	23	19
Commercial and clerical employees ....	10.7	12.1	12.3	13.3	14.1	15.1	14.6	12.8	10.4	9.5	8.0	292	287
Engineers .....	4.1	4.9	5.8	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.4	7.5	6.1	5.6	4.0	35	52
Journalists .....	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.1	5.5	5.6	5.4	5	7
Christian Insurance Fund .....	10.8	11.7	12.2	13.0	12.5	14.2	15.5	14.0	12.1	11.1	9.2	54	133
Female workers .....	20.3	20.5	20.1	21.9	22.9	24.4	24.0	19.5	16.0	15.2	13.0	89	77
Work supervisors .....	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.6	3.4	64	77
M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s .....	10.9	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.6	10.9	10.1	10.5	9.9	21	34
Painters .....	8.5	10.4	11.9	14.6	16.1	17.7	14.1	10.4	10.0	9.2	8.4	10	10
Metal workers .....	8.0	8.3	7.9	9.1	10.1	13.0	11.2	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.1	110	109
Food industry workers .....	10.3	10.9	11.6	12.3	13.2	13.9	14.4	12.3	10.4	9.4	8.9	40	37
Public-sector employees .....	9.0	9.4	9.2	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	11.4	7.6	7.1	6.0	183	171
Assistants to educators .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	16.7	13.6	-	30
Restaurant and brewery workers .....	22.4	23.4	22.6	23.5	24.4	26.2	27.6	25.5	22.5	21.0	19.3	27	22
Socio-educational teachers .....	-	-	-	9.	8.8	7.7	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.2	-	24
Specialized workers .....	18.1	19.5	19.2	20.7	21.3	23.5	22.3	17.9	15.9	13.6	10.7	336	281
Civil servants and telecomm. workers ..	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	24	39
Technicians .....	11.3	12.7	13.8	15.8	16.3	17.6	17.4	14.9	11.9	10.9	8.6	29	32
Wood industry workers .....	12.1	13.2	13.8	15.8	16.1	17.8	13.4	10.2	9.9	7.6	6.0	55	53

Note: Unemployment rates are only compiled for members who were insured at end-year, i.e. excluding persons who are receiving early retirement pay and transitional benefits.

Pers. insured against unemploym.	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Per cent of the labour force	
												1988	1998
	Thousands												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1 982</b>	<b>1 945</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>2 008</b>	<b>2 138</b>	<b>2 174</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>2 193</b>		
Full-time insured .....	1 793	1 773	1 800	1 861	1 998	2 048	2 089	2 115	2 122	2 131	2 130		
Part-time insured .....	189	172	158	147	140	127	109	88	78	70	63		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>70.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>		
Full-time insured .....	63.8	63.5	64.5	66.4	71.2	72.9	74.7	76.3	76.6	76.7	76.7		
Part-time insured .....	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3		

Note: The table covers members of state-recognized unemployment insurance funds at end-year and excludes early retirement pensioners. In compiling the number of persons insured

against unemployment in pct. of the labour force, data from the registered-based labour force statistics relating to the labour force population aged 16-66 are used, most recently for 1998. The per-

centage rates for full-time and part-time insured persons are compiled in relation to the labour force (16-66 years).

# Labour market

Persons having experienced unemployment, by degree of un. (unemp. weeks <sup>1</sup> )	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>705</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>657</b>
0.001-0.100 (0.1-5.2 unemployment weeks) .	199	184	187	179	177	180	191	220	251	242	254
0.101-0.200 (5.3-10.4 unemployment weeks) ...	97	96	98	89	95	102	99	102	100	96	94
0.201-0.300 (10.5-15.6 unemployment weeks) .	79	80	83	92	92	93	84	86	86	76	72
0.301-0.400 (15.7-20.8 unemployment weeks) .	71	71	72	72	79	79	68	67	65	60	55
0.401-0.500 (20.9-26.0 unemployment weeks) .	66	70	73	80	80	85	69	63	59	48	47
0.501-0.600 (26.1-31.2 unemployment weeks) .	44	47	48	52	56	58	53	48	42	38	33
0.601-0.700 (31.3-36.4 unemployment weeks) .	37	42	45	48	55	55	51	45	37	35	29
0.701-0.800 (36.5-41.6 unemployment weeks) .	30	36	36	41	42	45	43	37	29	25	21
0.801-0.900 (41.7-46.8 unemployment weeks) .	27	31	31	35	37	42	41	31	25	22	18
0.901-1.000 (46.9-52.0 unemployment weeks) .	55	62	64	75	84	103	119	82	61	55	33

<sup>1</sup> The weekly intervals do not apply to the years 1992 and 1997, in which 53 weeks were included in the statistics. The weekly intervals for these years can be obtained by multiplying the degree of unemployment by 53 weeks.

Average degree of unemployment	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0.346</b>	<b>0.368</b>	<b>0.369</b>	<b>0.389</b>	<b>0.400</b>	<b>0.414</b>	<b>0.420</b>	<b>0.368</b>	<b>0.325</b>	<b>0.316</b>	<b>0.278</b>
Men .....	0.328	0.357	0.360	0.378	0.389	0.408	0.416	0.367	0.331	0.320	0.275
Women .....	0.361	0.378	0.377	0.399	0.410	0.420	0.424	0.369	0.319	0.312	0.280

Registered unemployed <sup>1</sup> , by age group and highest level of education completed	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	Per cent of the labour force									
<b>16-66 years, total</b> .....	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
No vocational education .....	11.2	12.0	12.7	14.0	14.5	11.9	10.0	8.8	7.2	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	7.6	8.7	9.5	10.7	10.0	8.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	
Short-cycle higher education .....	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.9	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.7	
Long-cycle higher education .....	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	
<b>16-24 years</b> .....	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
No vocational education .....	10.3	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.7	8.2	6.3	4.3	3.4	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	11.2	13.2	14.5	16.6	13.6	10.0	9.0	7.7	6.1	
Short-cycle higher education .....	10.6	11.7	13.1	16.7	17.0	9.6	8.6	8.3	6.8	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	7.5	9.0	9.8	11.9	12.0	6.3	4.9	5.3	4.2	
Long-cycle higher education .....	6.1	7.0	7.5	5.8	8.0	6.5	4.2	2.3	1.6	
<b>25-29 years</b> .....	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	
No vocational education .....	17.0	18.1	19.0	20.7	20.5	15.9	14.5	12.9	9.8	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	9.2	10.5	11.3	12.6	10.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	5.5	
Short-cycle higher education .....	7.0	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.0	5.8	5.5	5.7	4.6	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	5.8	7.1	8.2	9.1	7.9	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.7	
Long-cycle higher education .....	7.6	9.0	10.4	11.2	10.5	7.4	5.9	6.8	5.8	
<b>30-49 years</b> .....	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
No vocational education .....	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.7	15.1	12.8	11.6	10.6	8.9	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	6.0	7.0	7.7	8.8	8.1	6.4	5.9	5.3	4.3	
Short-cycle higher education .....	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.4	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	
Long-cycle higher education .....	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	
<b>50-59 years</b> .....	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
No vocational education .....	10.8	12.1	13.2	15.0	17.1	14.2	9.8	9.5	8.5	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	8.6	9.7	10.8	12.4	13.8	11.8	8.1	7.7	6.7	
Short-cycle higher education .....	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.0	9.0	7.6	5.7	5.5	4.7	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	
Long-cycle higher education .....	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	
<b>60-66 years</b> .....	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
No vocational education .....	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.2	11.3	10.9	8.7	5.6	
Vocational upper secondary education .....	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.2	8.6	12.4	12.4	9.9	5.8	
Short-cycle higher education .....	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.8	9.1	8.7	7.8	5.2	
Medium-cycle higher education .....	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	2.8	
Long-cycle higher education .....	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.2	

<sup>1</sup> Persons resident in Denmark on 1 January and aged 16-66 at end-November of the previous year.

# Labour market

Average monthly earnings of employees working in manufacturing	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	DKK										
<b>Manufacturing, total</b> .....	<b>18 340</b>	<b>19 467</b>	<b>20 289</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>21 963</b>	<b>22 623</b>	<b>23 122</b>	<b>23 811</b>	<b>24 733</b>	<b>25 650</b>	<b>26 599</b>
Quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	18 536	19 249	20 153	22 801	21 992	23 467	23 245	...	...	...	...
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco <sup>2</sup>	17 890	19 066	20 067	20 940	21 671	22 656	23 101	23 927	24 920	25 822	...
Mf. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	16 205	17 281	18 269	18 502	19 359	19 853	20 348	19 820	21 528	22 328	...
Mfr. of wood products and furniture ...	16 508	17 521	18 210	19 898	19 825	20 485	21 145	22 227	22 917	23 875	...
Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publi.	18 724	19 877	20 717	21 804	22 759	23 022	23 401	23 829	24 566	25 340	...
Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres ...	19 026	20 230	21 070	21 994	22 769	23 412	24 384	25 658	26 437	27 397	...
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral pro.	18 257	19 343	20 084	20 745	21 612	22 462	22 699	23 404	24 104	24 809	...
Iron and metal works, foundries .....	18 231	19 373	20 344	21 314	21 439	22 034	22 628	...	...	...	...
Mfr. of basic metals, fabricated metal	18 639	19 753	20 523	21 571	22 210	22 865	23 258	23 799	24 732	25 695	...
Other manufacturing .....	16 623	17 381	18 053	19 264	19 322	19 614	20 432	20 950	21 460	22 194	...

Note: The 1987-1989 statistics are based on Statistics Denmark's annual censuses, covering all industrial establishments with 6 employees and over. From 1990-1993 the statistics are based on Statistics Denmark's monthly employment and earnings statistics and from 1994-1997 Statistics Denmark's quarterly earnings statistics, where the annual average is compiled on the basis of the months February, May, August and November.

The salary costs for employees cover total monthly pay costs, including supplements and overtime pay. Other items included are holiday allowance, bonuses, fees, commission, etc. Average salary costs are compiled by dividing total pay costs by the average number of employees in the month. It should be noted that changes in the degree of employment, size and composition of the labour force have an effect on pay costs.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding oil extraction.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding dairies.

Hourly wage costs for workers in manufacturing	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	DKK										
<b>Manufacturing, total</b> .....	<b>94.67</b>	<b>100.74</b>	<b>105.30</b>	<b>110.34</b>	<b>115.21</b>	<b>119.03</b>	<b>121.92</b>	<b>125.15</b>	<b>129.93</b>	<b>135.24</b>	<b>140.65</b>
Quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	92.88	99.00	102.08	107.51	110.14	111.70	114.92	...	...	...	...
Mfr. of food, beverages and tobacco <sup>2</sup>	100.19	107.56	111.68	116.65	120.94	125.51	129.55	133.34	138.96	144.27	...
Mf. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather	79.40	84.34	89.32	94.22	98.05	101.29	103.02	104.71	109.01	113.24	...
Mfr. of wood products and furniture ...	85.70	90.88	95.45	100.67	105.21	107.95	108.88	113.85	117.84	122.46	...
Mfr. of paper prod.; printing and publi.	116.76	123.73	128.74	133.39	141.64	145.52	148.97	152.36	158.14	163.83	...
Mfr. of chemicals, man-made fibres ...	97.20	103.56	108.65	114.34	119.06	122.27	125.33	128.61	133.80	139.34	...
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral pro.	98.17	104.25	109.52	114.39	118.35	121.71	124.05	126.97	132.08	138.25	...
Iron and metal works, foundries .....	94.01	98.44	104.42	107.39	111.25	114.11	118.04	...	...	...	...
Mfr. of basis metals, fabricated metal	91.16	96.66	101.18	106.50	111.15	115.48	118.00	120.40	124.99	129.83	...
Other manufacturing .....	90.15	95.51	99.47	104.37	108.61	110.92	112.77	115.79	122.11	126.76	...

Note: The 1987-1989 statistics are based on Statistics Denmark's annual censuses, covering all industrial establishments with 6 employees and over. From 1990-1993 the statistics are based on Statistics Denmark's monthly employment and earnings statistics and from 1994-1997 Statistics Denmark's quarterly earnings statistics, where the annual average is compiled on the basis of the months February, May, August and November.

The salary costs for employees cover total monthly pay costs, including supplements and overtime pay. Other items included are holiday allowance, bonuses, fees, commission, etc. Average salary costs are compiled by dividing total pay costs by the average number of employees in the month. It should be noted that changes in the degree of employment, size and composition of the labour force have an effect on pay costs.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding oil extraction.  
<sup>2</sup> Excluding dairies.

Indices of average earnings in the private and public sector	February 1994	February 1995	February 1996	February 1997	February 1998	February 1999
	february 1996 = 100					
Manufacturing .....	92.8	96.2	100.0	103.6	107.8	113.2
Electricity and water supplies .....	95.7	97.4	100.0	105.1	109.6	114.6
Construction .....	92.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	108.0	113.4
Wh. sale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants ...	93.0	96.2	100.0	104.0	108.8	114.0
Transport, storage and communications .....	94.6	97.5	100.0	103.0	107.6	112.9
Financial intermediation, business activities .....	92.5	96.2	100.0	103.4	107.6	112.4
Personal services and social institutions .....	94.0	96.9	100.0	104.8	108.1	112.2
<b>Private sector, total</b> .....	<b>93.0</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>113.2</b>
<b>Central government</b> .....	...	...	100.0	104.3	107.7	112.7
<b>Local government</b> .....	...	...	100.0	103.0	105.8	111.2

Note: The indices of average earnings are compiled on the basis of aggregate wage and salary costs and the total number of working hours in an industrial group. Changes in the composition of the labour force have an effect on the indices of earnings.

# Social conditions and health

Institutions for children, young people	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Number in day-care institutions, etc.</b>	No.										
<b>Total number in day-care institutions</b>	<b>290 378</b>	<b>299 565</b>	<b>308 039</b>	<b>325 089</b>	<b>349 324</b>	<b>377 095</b>	<b>404 938</b>	<b>417 712</b>	<b>447 254</b>	<b>480 746</b>	<b>518 571</b>
Subsidized day-care	68 572	67 302	65 879	66 183	71 422	77 183	76 046	68 437	74 884	78 802	82 839
Crèches	22 946	23 610	24 331	24 520	23 647	22 952	22 751	21 460	21 142	20 880	20 456
Kindergartens	91 508	90 936	89 774	92 423	92 947	97 466	101 966	105 234	109 866	115 783	120 074
Age-integrated institutions	46 813	50 134	56 627	60 180	67 680	69 873	85 942	89 032	97 377	103 514	111 798
Youth centres	48 326	41 062	36 009	32 189	32 643	29 818	28 380	32 096	31 150	35 973	39 161
School-based leisure time activities	12 213	26 521	35 419	49 594	60 985	79 803	89 853	101 453	112 835	125 794	144 243
<b>Number in day-care institutions, etc.</b>	Number per 100 in selected age groups										
0-2 years	46.7	47.2	47.2	47.6	48.7	49.8	50.2	46.0	48.2	51.2	55.0
3-5 years	74.0	75.2	75.9	77.2	79.3	80.0	83.4	83.4	85.0	87.6	90.1
6-9 years	35.6	37.5	41.5	45.6	50.4	56.6	59.9	63.4	66.6	70.9	76.3
10-13 years	4.6	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.9	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.7
0-13 years, total	35.0	36.6	38.1	40.1	42.9	45...	48.8	49.5	51.6	54.4	57.5
<b>Charges paid by parents</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Monthly charge per child enrolled for all day-care</b>	DKK										
Municipal day-care	1 275	1 352	1 361	1 398	1 388	1 434	1 482	1 519	1 580	1 649	1 728
Crèches	1 366	1 370	1 442	1 566	1 704	1 764	1 885	1 972	2 075	2 133	2 256
Kindergartens	987	1 002	1 045	1 036	1 064	1 044	1 081	1 115	1 159	1 204	1 254
Age-integrated institutions	980	991	1 020	1 023	1 050	1 035	1 082	1 118	1 158	1 209	1 256
Youth centres	664	657	678	686	697	763	779	793	814	859	876
School-based leisure-time activities	607	650	693	708	718	741	774	799	846	885	960
<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>Somatic hospitals</b>	On 31 December										
Number of institutions	97	97	94	90	90	88	84	83	82	82	82
Number of stipulated beds	27 680	26 895	26 235	25 474	24 615	24 134	23 976	23 905	23 603	22 733	22 336
Inhabitants per bed	185	191	196	202	209	214	216	217	221	232	237
Somatic <sup>1</sup> patient days (1,000)	8 127	7 942	7 661	7 531	7 387	7 486	7 488	7 391	7 071	6 993	6 860
Hospitalizations <sup>2</sup>	1 031 006	1 055 463	1 065 445	1 072 934	1 068 615	1 093 460	1 109 907	1 111 983	1 088 567	1 092 133	1 099 384
Calls by out-patients <sup>3</sup> (1,000)	3 577	3 686	3 680	3 793	3 862	4 126	4 421	4 535	4 016	4 146	4 194
Physicians, qualified nurses and other nursing staff <sup>4, 5</sup>	76 896	77 388	77 573	74 829	76 213	76 977	76 652	76 915	77 725	...	...
Number of physicians <sup>4</sup>	8 189	8 240	8 315	8 416	8 563	8 656	8 714	8 800	8 915	...	...
Number of qualified nurses <sup>4</sup>	20 483	20 953	21 574	22 075	22 970	23 853	24 478	24 690	25 020	...	...
Other nursing staff <sup>4</sup>	48 224	48 195	47 684	44 338	44 680	44 468	43 460	43 425	43 790	...	...
<b>Psychiatric hospitals, etc.</b>											
Number of institutions	17	17	17	16	16	14	14	13	13	12	12
Number of beds	4 645	4 372	3 994	3 630	3 457	2 630	2 487	2 265	2 164	2 233	2 202
Inhabitants per bed	1 103	1 173	1 284	1 415	1 489	1 963	2 083	2 294	2 410	2 362	2 405
Psychiatric patient days (1,000)	1 447	1 339	1 242	1 158	1 064	853	821	747	707	727	745
Hospitalizations <sup>2</sup>	20 003	19 046	18 208	18 284	18 511	15 446	14 934	13 325	13 035	14 849	14 771
Calls by out-patients <sup>3</sup> (1,000)	86	93	96	121	133	125	133	134	11	15	17
Physicians, qualified nurses and other nursing staff <sup>4, 6</sup>	8 181	7 811	7 743	7 546	7 382	6 049	5 896	5 369	5 365	...	...
Number of physicians <sup>4</sup>	443	456	493	505	524	432	432	393	401	...	...
Number of qualified nurses <sup>4</sup>	1 447	1 461	1 498	1 545	1 601	1 373	1 330	1 193	1 148	...	...
Other nursing staff <sup>4</sup>	6 291	5 894	5 752	5 496	5 257	4 244	4 134	3 783	3 816	...	...
<sup>1</sup> Somatic hospitals, including psychiatric departments.											
<sup>2</sup> Including deaths.											
<sup>3</sup> As from 1994: number of calls by out-patients. From 1995: completed medical treatment of out-patients.											
<sup>4</sup> Estimated as full-time employees and converted on the basis of working hours. A full-time employee works 39 hours in 1987 and 1988, 38 hours in 1989 and 1990 and 37 hours from 1991.											
<sup>5</sup> From 1992 including Nordvang at Glostrup.											
<sup>6</sup> From 1992 excluding Nordvang at Glostrup.											
<b>Nursing staff outside hospitals</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
General practitioners <sup>1</sup>	3 002	3 057	3 171	3 183	3 189	3 228	3 265	3 318	3 354	3 372	3 409
General practitioners per 1,000 inhabitants	0,59	0,60	0,62	0,62	0,62	0,62	0,63	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,65
Physicians with specialist practice <sup>2</sup>	770	760	764	793	775	770	769	770	769	782	783
Dentists with own practice	2 601	2 653	2 663	2 648	2 678	...	2 628	2 654	2 663	2 661	2 659
Midwives <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 031	1 038	1 032	1 052	1 115
Public health nurses <sup>4</sup>	998	1 010	1 053	1 101	1 102	1 124	1 157	1 197	1 219	1 297	1 389
<sup>1</sup> General practitioners having entered into collective agreement with "Sygeskringens Forhandlings Udvalg".											
<sup>2</sup> Specialist physicians having entered into collective agreement with "Sygeskringens Forhandlings Udvalg". Only full-time employed. Excluding hospital physicians with own practice.											
<sup>3</sup> In and outside hospitals.											
<sup>4</sup> Converted to full-time employed. Excluding qualified nurses with and without an exemption.											



# Social conditions and health

Children and young people receiving assistance on 31 December	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Number</b>											
<b>Placement outside own home</b> .....	<b>15 607</b>	<b>15 308</b>	<b>14 710</b>	<b>14 773</b>	<b>14 104</b>	<b>13 753</b>	<b>12 087</b>	<b>11 850</b>	<b>11 872</b>	<b>11 631</b>	<b>11 499</b>
<i>By sanction provision:</i>											
With consent .....	14 941	14 623	13 980	13 990	13 210	12 955	11 230	10 916	10 856	10 548	10 364
Without consent .....	663	683	720	767	882	783	846	928	1 009	1 075	1 130
Temporary placement .....	3	2	10	16	12	15	11	6	7	8	5
<i>By type of place:</i>											
Private family .....	6 238	6 271	6 213	6 177	5 613	5 697	5 044	5 102	5 058	4 922	5 023
Residential institution .....	4 426	4 333	4 010	3 819	3 600	3 485	3 250	3 249	3 280	3 250	3 097
Socio-educational community .....	798	827	870	932	981	958	1 076	1 068	1 089	1 133	1 202
Boarding school, etc. ....	3 026	2 852	2 688	2 846	2 938	2 754	1 913	1 600	1 613	1 558	1 500
Own room, etc. ....	958	875	814	911	887	776	739	770	770	713	613
Other <sup>1</sup> and not stated .....	161	150	115	88	85	83	65	61	62	55	64
<b>Preventive measures</b> .....	<b>3 021</b>	<b>2 864</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>1 638</b>	<b>5 463</b>	<b>6 928</b>	<b>7 349</b>	<b>8 021</b>	<b>8 646</b>
Appointment of personal adviser .....	3 021	2 864	2 515	2 341	1 876	1 638	1 681	1 698	1 474	1 396	1 427
Relief stay for children/young people, with stay in their own home .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	2 948	3 981	4 476	5 120	5 638
Support for stay at boarding/continuation sch. ....	•	•	•	•	•	•	911	1 348	1 478	1 611	1 715
<b>Number receiving assistance, total (net)</b> .....	<b>17 812</b>	<b>17 422</b>	<b>16 596</b>	<b>16 547</b>	<b>15 532</b>	<b>14 947</b>	<b>17 214</b>	<b>18 461</b>	<b>18 885</b>	<b>19 370</b>	<b>19 876</b>

Note: Owing to changes in legislation figures for 1993 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

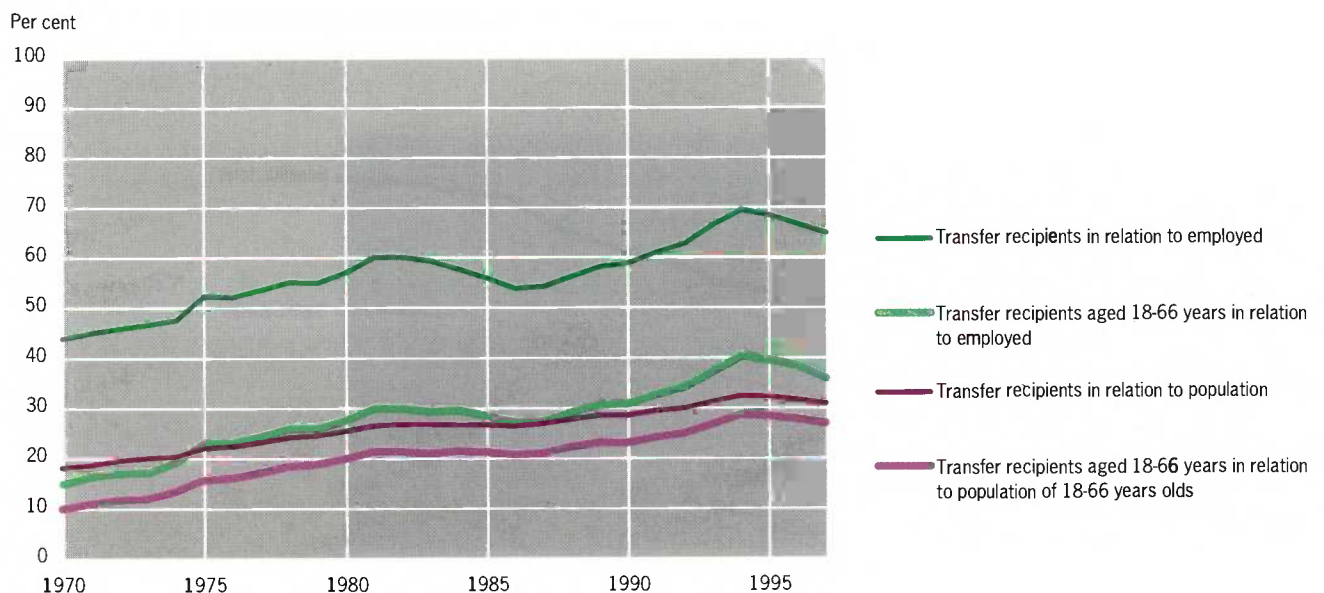
<sup>1</sup> in a hospital or on board a ship.

Health insurance	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Average no. of consultations per capita</b>						
<b>Consultations</b>						
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>
General medical care .....	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.8
Ear specialist care .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eye specialist care .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other specialist medical care .....	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dental care .....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other services <sup>1</sup> .....	0.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4

Note: From 1993 consultations with physiotherapists are included. This is the main reason for the increasing number of consultations from 1992 to 1993.

From 1993 histopathological examinations are transferred from "Other specialist medical care" to "Other services". Child psychiatry is transferred from "Other service" to "Other specialist medical care".

<sup>1</sup> Including, e.g. chiropractors, physiotherapists and psychologists.



Transfer recipients in relation to the population (converted to whole-year recipients)

# Social conditions and health

Staff employed in the social sector	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Distribution by area</b>											
Number, converted to full-time employed											
<b>Total staff<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>185 973</b>	<b>187 693</b>	<b>190 713</b>	<b>195 756</b>	<b>200 605</b>	<b>205 064</b>	<b>210 706</b>	<b>210 121</b>	<b>218 735</b>	<b>226 764</b>	<b>233 009</b>
Subsidized day-care <sup>2</sup> .....	20 270	20 120	19 952	20 183	21 233	22 523	22 973	20 859	22 361	23 725	24 856
Day-care institu. for children/young people <sup>3</sup> ..	43 782	43 630	44 635	46 183	47 243	48 401	51 998	52 334	53 988	56 921	59 642
Special day-care institu. for children/y. people	541	572	575	600	652	676	703	684	747	811	859
Clubs for children and young people, etc. ....	4 260	4 239	4 458	4 292	3 947	3 912	3 990	3 895	4 032	3 993	4 039
School-based leisure-time activities <sup>4</sup> .....	1 062	2 707	3 559	4 920	5 892	6 510	7 620	8 338	9 224	10 333	11 300
Institutions for drug addicts .....	659	651	607	590	513	540	521	564	573	707	686
Residential institu. for children/young people .	6 633	6 629	6 515	6 380	6 202	6 155	6 192	6 166	6 370	6 532	6 597
Residential institutions for disabled adults .....	8 314	8 559	8 775	9 062	8 972	9 055	9 272	9 481	9 637	10 137	10 142
Special residential nursing homes <sup>5</sup> .....	3 309	3 473	3 376	3 539	3 768	3 967	3 842	4 703	4 814	4 870	4 920
Care of the elderly <sup>6</sup> .....	87 005	86 342	87 255	88 738	90 599	91 581	91 018	90 226	92 945	93 927	93 899
Health care for babies and schoolchildren .....	1 387	1 386	1 383	1 404	1 420	1 396	1 430	1 356	1 416	1 481	1 550
Rehabilitation institutions .....	3 421	3 638	3 855	4 090	4 268	4 445	4 716	4 712	4 819	4 850	5 054
Reception centres, etc. ....	1 188	1 266	1 191	1 249	1 338	1 416	1 342	1 321	1 357	1 417	1 562
Social work activities without accommodation	189	205	219	147	177	112	181	191	223	211	222
Municipal dental care .....	3 850	3 745	3 484	3 323	3 184	3 144	3 170	3 192	3 225	3 216	3 213
Institutions for alcoholics.....	103	100	90	83	96	98	65	71	76	77	76
Help for the disabled in institutional dwellings..	...	431	784	973	1 101	1 133	1 673	2 028	2 927	3 557	4 391
<b>Distribution by education</b>											
<b>Total staff<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>185 973</b>	<b>187 693</b>	<b>190 713</b>	<b>195 756</b>	<b>200 605</b>	<b>205 064</b>	<b>210 705</b>	<b>210 121</b>	<b>218 735</b>	<b>226 764</b>	<b>233 009</b>
Administrative education, etc. <sup>7</sup> .....	4 746	4 870	4 858	4 886	4 883	6 603	7 429	7 483	7 771	8 091	8 255
Qualified nurses .....	10 731	11 032	11 381	11 631	11 734	11 502	11 369	10 713	10 797	10 738	10 808
Other nursing education <sup>8</sup> .....	23 733	24 736	25 063	25 333	26 227	29 261	29 835	30 915	33 695	37 836	41 640
Social education and teachers .....	34 634	36 159	37 448	38 737	40 157	36 337	38 325	38 594	38 833	41 020	42 674
Other education <sup>9</sup> .....	32 852	33 094	32 726	35 858	34 287	32 753	32 774	30 447	28 453	25 288	22 726
No education <sup>10</sup> .....	23 890	23 096	22 146	22 213	25 914	24 580	26 168	27 885	30 149	30 923	31 725
Education not stated, temporary workers .....	49 083	47 998	49 238	47 311	47 056	45 790	47 447	48 606	52 437	54 203	55 494
Persons receiving job training .....	6 304	6 708	7 853	9 787	10 347	11 729	9 738	7 140	7 376	8 332	8 387
Staff in school-based leisure-time activities <sup>11</sup> ..	•	•	•	•	•	6 510	7 620	8 338	9 224	10 333	11 300
<b>Distribution by function</b>											
<b>Total staff<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>185 973</b>	<b>187 693</b>	<b>190 713</b>	<b>195 756</b>	<b>200 605</b>	<b>205 064</b>	<b>210 705</b>	<b>210 121</b>	<b>218 735</b>	<b>226 764</b>	<b>233 009</b>
Management and administration .....	3 861	4 276	3 902	4 030	4 208	5 897	6 293	6 463	6 819	7 359	7 613
Care and nursing .....	150 871	152 115	154 989	158 983	164 597	161 357	166 355	165 554	172 023	177 190	182 156
Kitchen, cleaning activities, etc. ....	19 540	19 398	18 038	17 313	16 042	15 106	14 508	14 183	14 104	14 838	14 643
Temporary workers .....	4 963	4 818	5 364	5 135	4 856	4 465	6 191	8 443	9 189	8 712	8 911
Persons in job training .....	6 736	7 086	8 420	10 295	10 902	11 729	9 738	7 140	7 376	8 332	8 387
Staff in school-based leisure-time activities <sup>11</sup> ..	•	•	•	•	•	6 510	7 620	8 338	9 224	10 333	11 300

Note: The staff is indicated as full-time employees, converted on the basis of working hours. A full-time employee worked 39 hours in 1988, 38 hours in 1989 and 1990 and 37 hours from 1991.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding staff engaged in social and health services.

<sup>2</sup> Persons engaged in subsidized day-care are indicated as full-time employees, regardless of actual working hours per week.

<sup>3</sup> Including remedial teachers.

<sup>4</sup> Figures are calculated on the basis of information provided by the Danish Ministry of Education on staff members per pupil from 1993.

<sup>5</sup> Including nursing homes for senile dementia.

<sup>6</sup> Includes staff in nursing and day-care homes, day centres, sheltered dwellings, home help and integrated schemes

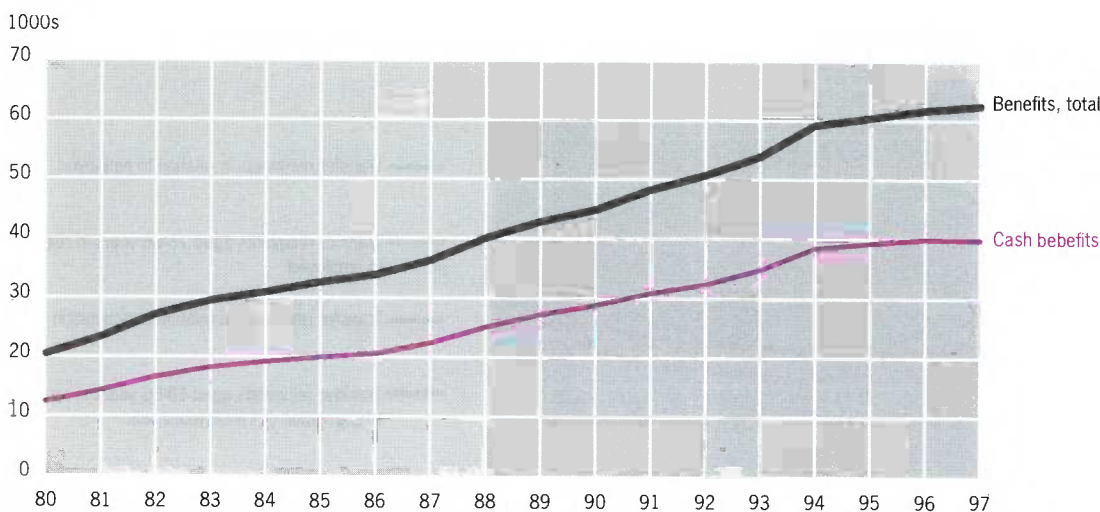
<sup>7</sup> Including academically trained staff.

<sup>8</sup> Nurse's assistants, physiotherapists, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Craftsmen and home helpers, etc.

<sup>10</sup> Including pupils.

<sup>11</sup> From 1993 staff engaged in school-based leisure-time activities cannot be distributed by education and function, see item 4.



Social benefits in DKK per inhabitant (current prices)



# Social conditions and health

Families receiving cash benefits under the Social Assistance Act <sup>1</sup> and act on local govern. training schemes	1987	1988	1989	1990 <sup>2</sup>	1991	1992	1993	1994 1995 1996 1997			
	No. of families							No. of persons			
<b>Families receiving cash benefits, total<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>285 006</b>	<b>321 164</b>	<b>323 236</b>	<b>328 007</b>	<b>346 571</b>	<b>359 235</b>	<b>363 694</b>	<b>387 545</b>	<b>361 125</b>	<b>358 501</b>	<b>357 437</b>
Maintenance benefits, etc. ....	217 273	247 830	249 118	250 134	268 379	272 268	281 007	221 192	195 625	190 447	189 422
Educational grants, etc. ....	41 583	56 093	56 739	56 512	55 969	65 657	68 455	70 441	66 103	68 548	74 859
Other special benefits .....	178 601	187 738	193 344	198 863	186 622	187 891	166 075	197 668	172 646	172 500	171 641
Pers. in training schemes receiv. cash be.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 493	99 450	98 577	95 411
	DKK mio.										
<b>Cash benefits paid, total<sup>4</sup></b> .....	<b>6 475</b>	<b>8 137</b>	<b>8 976</b>	<b>9 470</b>	<b>11 935</b>	<b>12 316</b>	<b>12 967</b>	<b>16 902</b>	<b>16 242</b>	<b>16 761</b>	<b>17 342</b>
Maintenance benefits, etc. ....	4 155	5 374	5 846	6 069	7 999	8 073	8 564	10 387	9 174	8 971	8 923
Educational grants, etc. ....	1 030	1 621	1 873	2 006	2 389	2 733	3 297	3 139	2 963	3 057	3 279
Other special benefits .....	1 195	1 142	1 257	1 395	1 547	1 510	1 106	1 474	1 413	1 549	1 823
Pers. in training schemes receiv. cash be.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 912	2 692	3 185	3 317
	Per cent										
Families receiving cash benefits in pct. of all families <sup>5</sup> .....	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10

Note: From 1994, recipients of cash benefits are compiled as the number of persons. Consequently, the number of recipients in 1994 are not strictly comparable with the family-based statistics of earlier years.

<sup>1</sup> Includes benefits according to the Social Assistance Act.

<sup>2</sup> In 1990, some municipalities reported erroneous data on maintenance benefits, etc. Taking this into account, the number of families can be estimated at about DKK 335,5000 and the amount of benefits paid at about DKK 10,014.

<sup>3</sup> The total number of families are lower than the total sum of each type of benefit, as the same family/person may have received several types of benefit.

<sup>4</sup> From 1994, maintenance benefits were increased and subjected to taxation. For this reason, the 1994 figures are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Expenditure is compiled for 273 municipalities in 1991 and for 269 in 1992 and 1993, corresponding to 99.8 pct. and 99.4 pct. of all municipalities

in Denmark.

<sup>5</sup> From 1994, compiled as persons receiving cash benefits in pct. of the population aged 18-66.

Rent subsidies in December	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Number									
<b>Number of recipients, total</b> .....	<b>135 541</b>	<b>148 094</b>	<b>162 398</b>	<b>173 297</b>	<b>181 243</b>	<b>181 711</b>	<b>179 167</b>	<b>172 948</b>	<b>171 499</b>	<b>169 242</b>
Ordinary flats .....	131 566	143 921	158 258	168 354	176 823	177 440	174 875	168 660	166 761	164 334
Rehousing, improvements, etc. ....	3 975	4 173	4 140	4 951	4 420	4 271	4 292	4 288	4 738	4 908
	DKK									
<b>Average rent allowance per household</b> .....	<b>819</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>962</b>
Ordinary flats .....	824	857	874	887	909	883	902	936	952	967
Rehousing, improvements, etc. ....	644	681	690	684	712	737	782	837	815	786

Rent allowance in December	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Number									
<b>Recipients, total</b> .....	<b>269 269</b>	<b>277 856</b>	<b>289 925</b>	<b>301 324</b>	<b>315 086</b>	<b>325 007</b>	<b>332 002</b>	<b>326 586</b>	<b>330 455</b>	<b>333 876</b>
Tenants .....	248 888	255 716	265 908	275 231	283 802	290 763	295 319	297 005	299 689	302 258
Owners .....	6 546	6 491	6 411	6 462	9 795	11 032	12 232	4 387	4 050	3 749
Occupants in jointly owned blocks of flats .	13 835	15 649	17 606	19 631	21 489	23 212	24 451	25 194	26 716	27 869
	DKK									
<b>Average rent allowance per household</b> .....	<b>1 159</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 488</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 564</b>	<b>1 608</b>	<b>1 658</b>
Tenants .....	1 188	1 284	1 374	1 448	1 516	1 569	1 602	1 637	1 685	1 739
Owners .....	1 055	1 096	1 121	1 140	838	697	621	1 212	1 213	1 224
Occupants in jointly owned blocks of flats .	682	737	780	806	835	851	854	776	804	836

Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Thousands										
<b>Pensioners, total</b> .....	<b>414</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>472</b>
With own pension, total <sup>1</sup> .....	376	389	403	414	348	360	370	381	391	422	437
Widowed pensioners, total <sup>1</sup> .....	38	43	47	52	54	50	46	42	38	38	35
<b>Non-recurrent payments<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
	DKK mio.										
<b>Expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>860</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>2 245</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>2 953</b>
With own pension <sup>1</sup> .....	796	908	1 034	1 180	1 369	1 468	1 649	1 827	2 022	2 233	2 478
Widowed pensioners <sup>1</sup> .....	64	76	89	106	120	111	100	99	92	86	84
Non-recurrent payments <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	359	287	313	319	347	369	391
<b>Receipts, total</b> .....	<b>10 622</b>	<b>11 252</b>	<b>12 308</b>	<b>12 775</b>	<b>12 845</b>	<b>16 786</b>	<b>13 973</b>	<b>14 680</b>	<b>20 674</b>	<b>28 036</b>	<b>16 486</b>
Contributions .....	3 215	3 183	4 053	4 006	4 005	4 285	4 669	4 638	5 208	5 814	6 248
Interest .....	7 407	8 069	8 250	8 768	8 839	12 485	9 281	10 008	15 466	22 212	10 238

Note: In 1993, new accounting principles were introduced for the Labour Market Supplementary Scheme. Consequently, figures are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

<sup>1</sup> From 1997, the distribution of the number of recipients and amounts paid are equal to the number of recipients and amounts paid over year, while previously the end-year applied.

<sup>2</sup> Capitalized non-recurring amounts from 6th August 1992.

# Social conditions and health

Number of pensioners <sup>1</sup> and annual expenditure	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Number										
<b>Pensioners, total</b> .....	<b>929 493</b>	<b>942 393</b>	<b>950 755</b>	<b>959 260</b>	<b>967 908</b>	<b>972 109</b>	<b>974 527</b>	<b>981 535</b>	<b>980 819</b>	<b>980 306</b>	<b>981 030</b>
Old-age pensioners, total .....	689 518	697 938	701 409	706 003	710 894	712 561	710 490	711 069	709 109	707 575	707 953
Men .....	279 722	282 917	284 125	285 495	287 438	288 314	287 920	288 332	288 015	287 785	288 481
Women .....	409 796	415 021	417 284	420 508	423 456	424 247	422 570	422 737	421 094	419 790	419 472
Voluntary early retirement pensioners, total .....	239 975	244 455	249 346	253 257	257 014	259 548	264 037	270 466	271 710	272 731	273 077
Men .....	90 891	92 804	95 197	98 056	100 875	103 202	106 252	110 407	112 036	113 404	114 820
Women .....	149 084	151 651	154 149	155 201	156 139	156 346	157 785	160 059	159 674	159 327	158 257
V. early ret. pensioners, highest/intermediate pension	151 251	153 236	154 594	156 140	158 002	158 587	160 781	166 029	166 646	166 281	165 690
Men .....	75 155	75 833	76 113	76 899	77 947	78 209	79 445	82 163	82 462	82 248	82 031
Women .....	76 096	77 403	78 481	79 241	80 055	80 378	81 336	83 866	84 184	84 033	83 659
V. early retir. pensioners with ordinary/increased pen. .	88 724	91 219	94 752	97 117	99 012	100 961	103 256	104 437	105 064	106 450	107 387
Men .....	15 736	16 971	19 084	21 157	22 928	24 993	26 807	28 244	29 574	31 156	32 789
Women .....	72 988	74 248	75 668	75 960	76 084	75 968	76 449	76 193	75 490	75 294	74 598
All pensioners in pct. of the population	Per cent										
(15 years and over) .....	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Early retir. pensioners in pct. of population (15-66 yrs.)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
	DKK mio.										
<b>Social security pension payments</b> .....	<b>43 786</b>	<b>47 420</b>	<b>50 535</b>	<b>54 058</b>	<b>55 998</b>	<b>57 581</b>	<b>59 540</b>	<b>75 077</b>	<b>77 667</b>	<b>79 253</b>	<b>79 335</b>
Old-age pension payments .....	28 295	30 631	32 654	35 020	36 375	37 541	38 812	49 722	51 150	52 181	51 925
Voluntary early retirement payments .....	15 491	16 789	17 881	19 039	19 623	20 041	20 728	25 355	26 517	27 071	27 410

<sup>1</sup> Including pensioners living in nursing homes.

Sickness and maternity benefits paid by local governments <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	DKK mio.										
<b>Expenditure on benefits</b> .....	<b>8 963</b>	<b>9 526</b>	<b>9 709</b>	<b>9 346</b>	<b>9 833</b>	<b>10 384</b>	<b>10 091</b>	<b>10 851</b>	<b>11 528</b>	<b>11 921</b>	<b>12 270</b>
Sickness benefits, total .....	5 628	5 921	5 775	5 268	5 391	5 850	5 575	6 156	6 928	7 297	7 609
Men .....	2 937	3 149	3 046	2 806	2 854	3 082	2 964	3 241	3 548	3 658	3 764
Women .....	2 691	2 772	2 730	2 463	2 538	2 768	2 611	2 915	3 379	3 639	3 844
Maternity benefits .....	3 335	3 605	3 934	4 078	4 442	4 534	4 516	4 695	4 600	4 624	4 661
Men .....	130	148	180	191	215	216	216	231	220	222	254
Women .....	3 205	3 457	3 754	3 888	4 227	4 318	4 300	4 465	4 381	4 402	4 407
	Thousands										
<b>Benefits received in weeks<sup>2</sup>, total</b> .....	<b>4 570</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>4 468</b>	<b>4 208</b>	<b>4 303</b>	<b>4 463</b>	<b>4 468</b>	<b>4 721</b>	<b>4 923</b>	<b>5 044</b>	<b>4 990</b>
Sickness benefits, no. of weeks, total	2 915	2 869	2 669	2 364	2 344	2 505	2 482	2 666	2 938	3 063	3 052
Men .....	1 441	1 449	1 344	1 208	1 193	1 275	1 281	1 354	1 453	1 488	1 463
Women .....	1 474	1 420	1 325	1 156	1 151	1 230	1 200	1 312	1 486	1 575	1 590
Maternity benef. <sup>3</sup> , no. of weeks, total .	1 655	1 703	1 799	1 844	1 959	1 958	1 986	2 055	1 985	1 981	1 938
Men .....	59	63	75	78	86	84	87	90	85	85	93
Women .....	1 596	1 640	1 724	1 766	1 873	1 875	1 899	1 965	1 900	1 896	1 845
	Number										
<b>Recipients<sup>4</sup> of benefits, total</b> .....	<b>491 334</b>	<b>499 500</b>	<b>484 327</b>	<b>448 799</b>	<b>457 566</b>	<b>480 598</b>	<b>485 158</b>	<b>510 278</b>	<b>514 539</b>	<b>524 118</b>	<b>525 988</b>
Recipients of sickness benefits, total .	386 858	390 710	369 174	330 495	331 718	355 360	357 842	378 940	388 147	399 328	401 761
Men .....	215 427	220 478	205 201	182 218	182 915	194 012	199 009	210 783	213 201	218 687	217 730
Women .....	171 431	170 232	163 973	148 277	148 803	161 348	158 833	168 157	174 946	180 641	184 031
Recipients of maternity benefits, total	104 476	108 790	115 153	118 304	125 848	125 238	127 316	131 338	126 392	124 790	124 227
Men .....	28 383	30 504	34 543	35 462	38 515	37 427	38 604	41 003	38 835	39 138	39 934
Women .....	76 093	78 286	80 610	82 842	87 333	87 811	88 712	90 335	87 557	85 652	84 293

<sup>1</sup> According to acts no. 262 of 7 June and no. 852 of 20 December 1989, with amendments. Until 1 April 1987 the employer's period was 13 weeks, while self-employed persons were entitled to benefits after 3 weeks. On 1 April 1987 employees were entitled to benefits after 5 weeks. On 1 April 1988 the employer's period was reduced by 1 week for private employers and increased to 13 weeks for public employees. On 1 April 1990 the employer's period was increased to 2 weeks for private employers. As of the same date, local governments ceased to pay sickness benefits to persons employed with public employers.

<sup>2</sup> Compiled as net figures, as a social case is only counted once, regardless of whether payments are made to the insured person as well as to the employer as a refunding of the wages and salaries paid

<sup>3</sup> Included in connection with adoption and pregnancy.

<sup>4</sup> The net number of persons, i.e. when a person changes status from one group to another the person is counted once, e.g. from being pregnant to giving birth. A person having received maternity benefits and sickness benefits will therefore be counted in both groups.

# Social conditions and health

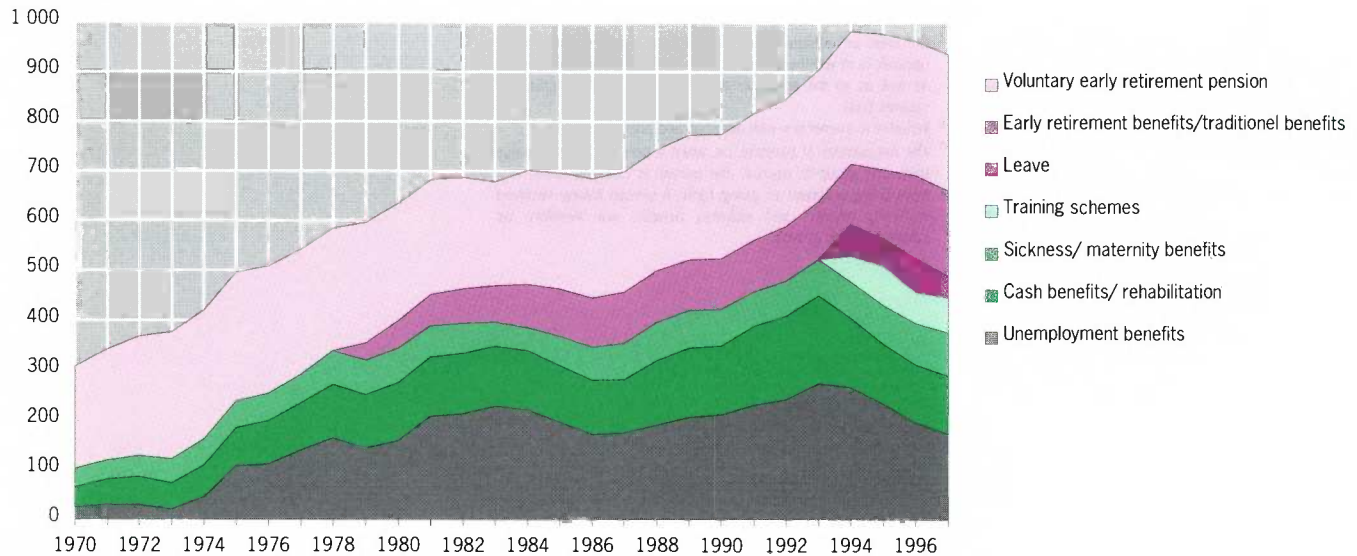
Transfer payments	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1987	1997
	Persons in 1000s											Per cent	
<b>Recipients, total</b> .....	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>2 180</b>	<b>2 236</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>2 272</b>	<b>2 330</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Dominant benefit:</b>													
Temporary.....	941	1 024	1 037	1 035	1 049	1 096	1 156	1 131	1 165	1 115	1 080	46.3	47.4
Permanent.....	1 093	1 098	1 108	1 116	1 131	1 140	1 153	1 141	1 165	1 187	1 198	53.7	52.6
<b>Sex:</b>													
Men .....	923	968	976	978	994	1 022	1 065	1 036	1 038	1 030	1 014	45.4	44.5
Women .....	1 111	1 153	1 169	1 173	1 186	1 214	1 244	1 236	1 292	1 272	1 264	54.6	55.5
<b>Age:</b>													
18-24 years .....	236	246	244	235	229	233	237	227	206	185	168	11.6	7.4
25-39 years .....	440	475	486	491	510	534	561	546	582	571	558	21.6	24.5
40-59 years .....	390	420	429	434	442	466	502	503	542	547	545	19.2	23.9
60-66 years .....	232	238	237	237	238	241	245	237	240	244	248	11.4	10.9
67 years and over .....	735	743	750	755	760	762	764	760	760	754	759	36.1	33.3
	Whole-year recipients in 1000s											Per cent	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 475</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 690</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>1 647</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Old-age pensioners .....	684	689	699	700	704	707	712	709	713	705	711	49.4	43.2
<b>Transfer payments to persons aged 18-66</b> .....	<b>699</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>
Unemployment benefits, Cash benefits and rehabilitation benefits .....	174	191	207	211	230	242	274	266	233	196	173	12.6	10.5
Sickness/maternity benefits .....	108	130	138	137	158	167	177	139	120	117	117	7.8	7.1
Job training .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	63	53	67	71	•	4.3
Leave benefits .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	51	80	63	44	•	2.7
Early retirement and transitional benefits .....	102	103	101	101	104	110	116	122	140	167	171	7.4	10.4
Voluntary early retirement benefits .....	242	244	251	250	254	256	266	266	273	270	274	17.5	16.6
	DKK mio.											Per cent	
<b>Amounts paid out</b> .....	<b>89 867</b>	<b>98 978</b>	<b>109 749</b>	<b>114 115</b>	<b>123 191</b>	<b>129 581</b>	<b>140 120</b>	<b>148 027</b>	<b>154 576</b>	<b>154 954</b>	<b>147 279</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Temporary, total</b> .....	<b>31 231</b>	<b>36 235</b>	<b>40 753</b>	<b>42 136</b>	<b>47 212</b>	<b>50 799</b>	<b>56 824</b>	<b>60 410</b>	<b>61 964</b>	<b>58 460</b>	<b>53 807</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Unemployment benefits .....	18 589	21 093	24 448	25 630	28 853	31 701	36 651	36 215	29 640	25 319	22 659	20.7	15.4
Sickness benefits .....	4 183	4 756	4 919	4 843	4 378	4 486	4 713	4 773	5 258	6 073	6 396	4.7	4.3
Maternity benefits .....	3 096	3 356	3 596	3 894	4 013	4 383	4 518	4 573	4 417	4 378	4 395	3.4	3.0
Cash benefits .....	4 490	5 594	6 130	6 233	8 510	8 578	9 120	10 738	9 603	9 403	9 307	5.0	6.3
Rehabilitation .....	873	1 436	1 660	1 536	1 458	1 651	1 822	2 401	2 039	2 209	2 409	1.0	1.6
Job training, local gov. ...	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 709	2 642	3 178	3 352	•	2.3
Job training, central gov. ...	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	829	1 694	1 759	•	1.2
Leave benefits .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7 536	6 205	3 530	•	2.4
<b>Permanent, total</b> .....	<b>58 636</b>	<b>62 743</b>	<b>68 996</b>	<b>71 979</b>	<b>75 980</b>	<b>78 781</b>	<b>83 296</b>	<b>87 618</b>	<b>92 611</b>	<b>96 494</b>	<b>93 472</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Old-age pension .....	32 361	35 157	38 912	40 729	43 082	44 529	46 356	50 099	51 701	52 283	52 384	36.0	35.6
V. early retirem. pension .....	15 341	16 118	18 253	18 924	19 790	20 391	21 762	25 171	26 503	26 937	27 300	7.1	18.5
Civil servants' pension <sup>1</sup> ..	3 316	3 203	3 345	3 624	3 803	4 127	4 156	•	•	•	•	3.7	•
Early retirem. benefits <sup>2</sup> ..	7 618	8 265	8 486	8 702	9 304	9 735	11 022	12 347	14 407	17 274	13 789	8.5	9.4

Note: Figures on temporary benefits are influenced by changes in legislation, particularly concerning sickness and maternity.

<sup>1</sup> In 1988 the compilation method was changed, resulting in a considerable reduction in the number of civil servants' pension.

<sup>2</sup> As from 1994 including transitional benefits.

Persons in 1000s



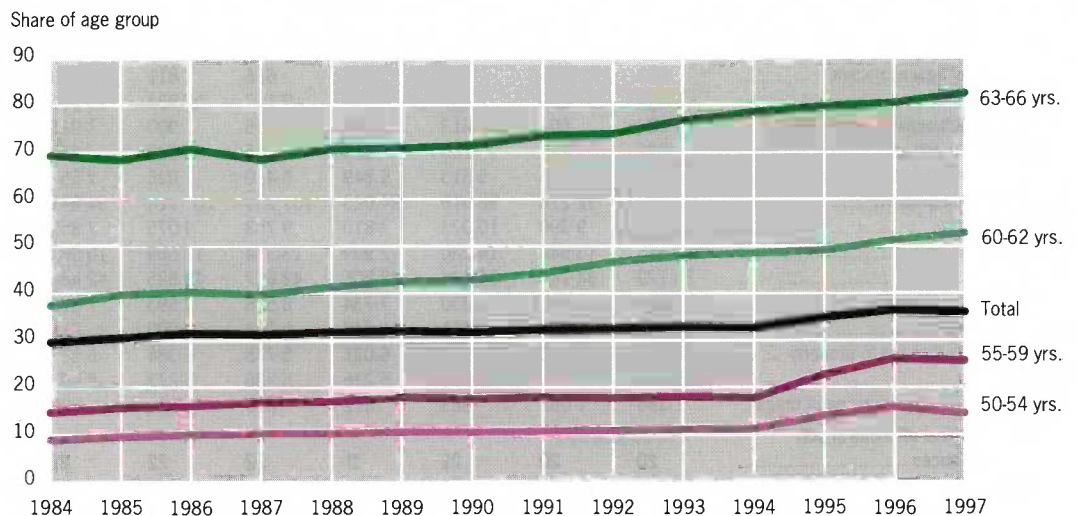
# Social conditions and health

Recipients of transfer payments in relation to the population (whole-year recipients)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Per cent										
Transfer recipients in relation to the number of employed persons .....	54	56	58	59	61	63	67	70	69	67	65
Transfer recipients aged 18-66 in relation to the no. of employed pers. ...	27	29	31	31	33	34	37	40	40	39	36
Transfer recipients in relation to the population .....	27	28	29	29	30	30	31	33	32	32	31
Transfer recipients aged 18-66 in relation to the population aged 18-66 ..	21	22	23	23	24	25	27	29	29	28	27

Transfer recipients aged 18-66, by level of highest education	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1987	1997
	Wh-year recipients, 1000s											Per cent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No vocational education or not stated <sup>1</sup> ...	487	514	525	516	532	541	569	621	595	583	571	69.7	61.0
Apprenticeship training .....	161	177	192	199	218	232	257	263	276	276	276	23.0	29.4
Short-cycle higher education .....	19	20	21	22	24	25	27	31	36	36	32	2.7	3.5
Medium-cycle higher education .....	21	22	24	26	29	33	35	42	47	47	39	3.0	4.1
Long-cycle higher education .....	11	11	11	12	14	15	16	24	23	22	19	1.6	2.0

Persons aged 50-66 receiving voluntary early retirement pension (whole-year recipients)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Pc. of the population in selected age groups										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
50-54 years .....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
55-59 years .....	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
60-62 years .....	24	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	24
63-66 years .....	35	35	36	36	37	36	36	36	35	34	34
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
50-54 years .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9
55-59 years .....	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
60-62 years .....	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19
63-66 years .....	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	23	23
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
50-54 years .....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
55-59 years .....	21	21	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	20	20
60-62 years .....	30	32	33	33	32	33	32	32	31	31	29
63-66 years .....	46	46	48	47	48	47	47	46	46	44	43

Recipients of early retirement and transi- tional benefits (whole-year recipients)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Pct. of the population in selected age groups										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
50-54 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	5	4
55-59 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	5	9	9
60-62 years .....	16	16	17	17	19	21	22	23	24	27	29
63-66 years .....	33	36	35	36	37	38	41	42	45	47	49
<b>Men</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
50-54 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	2	3	2
55-59 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	6	6
60-62 years .....	17	18	18	18	19	21	23	23	23	26	27
63-66 years .....	43	44	42	43	45	45	48	49	51	52	54
<b>Women</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
50-54 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	4	7	5
55-59 years .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	7	12	12
60-62 years .....	14	15	16	16	18	20	21	22	24	28	30
63-66 years .....	24	28	29	29	30	32	34	36	39	41	44



Persons aged 50-66 receiving voluntary early retirement pension, early retirement and transitional benefits





Convictions for criminal offences	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Per 100,000 in each age group										
<b>Men (15 years and over)</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>1 604</b>
15-19 years	4 038	4 015	3 863	3 831	3 648	4 079	4 355	4 636	4 713	4 511	4 382
20-24 years	3 735	3 721	3 713	3 774	3 702	4 071	4 299	4 633	4 201	3 900	3 794
25-29 years	2 367	2 443	2 515	2 704	2 653	2 927	3 178	3 249	3 023	2 874	2 756
30-39 years	1 387	1 446	1 561	1 713	1 705	2 022	2 190	2 319	2 264	2 057	2 019
40-49 years	598	599	651	728	739	958	1 052	1 121	1 084	1 038	1 040
50-59 years	260	241	282	341	367	581	592	605	526	495	450
60 years and over	68	71	76	101	130	312	313	299	250	250	232
<b>Women (15 years and over)</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>388</b>
15-19 years	537	538	541	495	536	805	878	919	928	853	950
20-24 years	598	523	571	583	598	733	758	766	697	680	659
25-29 years	455	429	479	509	519	622	684	705	667	603	527
30-39 years	330	326	351	392	414	553	630	616	589	544	526
40-49 years	186	194	197	209	253	393	425	393	398	375	335
50-59 years	83	93	100	119	155	312	356	333	316	285	265
60 years and over	28	28	34	46	73	175	199	164	168	147	133

Convictions for criminal offences	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Persons convicted of criminal offences, total</b>	<b>34 181</b>	<b>34 237</b>	<b>35 102</b>	<b>36 979</b>	<b>37 168</b>	<b>45 641</b>	<b>48 976</b>	<b>50 442</b>	<b>47 905</b>	<b>44 541</b>	<b>42 679</b>
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>28 892</b>	<b>29 097</b>	<b>29 610</b>	<b>31 161</b>	<b>30 712</b>	<b>36 159</b>	<b>38 525</b>	<b>40 314</b>	<b>38 102</b>	<b>35 501</b>	<b>34 092</b>
Fines <sup>1</sup>	12 207	12 511	12 676	13 648	14 426	19 111	20 871	21 717	20 778	18 704	17 075
Charges withdrawn	1 992	1 733	1 671	1 752	1 479	1 602	2 270	2 358	2 417	2 282	2 276
Imprisonment, suspended, total <sup>2</sup>	7 703	7 531	7 667	8 388	7 231	7 379	7 039	7 063	6 785	6 593	6 645
Simple detention	549	642	777	857	819	944	914	1 078	1 045	982	1 039
Imprisonment	3 300	3 256	3 395	3 462	3 084	3 164	3 236	3 228	3 225	3 263	3 392
Sentence deferred	3 854	3 633	3 495	4 069	3 328	3 271	2 889	2 757	2 515	2 348	2 214
Imprisonment, unsuspended, total <sup>2</sup>	6 990	7 322	7 596	7 373	7 576	8 067	8 345	9 176	8 122	7 922	8 096
Simple detention	1 477	1 564	1 636	1 605	1 473	1 532	1 580	1 842	1 481	1 306	1 315
Imprisonment	5 510	5 754	5 946	5 764	6 096	6 520	6 753	7 318	6 626	6 606	6 768
Other <sup>3</sup>	3	4	14	4	7	15	12	16	15	10	13
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>5 289</b>	<b>5 140</b>	<b>5 492</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>6 456</b>	<b>9 481</b>	<b>10 451</b>	<b>10 108</b>	<b>9 803</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>8 587</b>
Fines <sup>1</sup>	3 175	3 239	3 323	3 518	4 444	7 500	8 305	7 958	7 692	6 986	6 504
Charges withdrawn	276	204	214	205	182	190	254	280	266	246	281
Imprisonment, suspended, total <sup>2</sup>	1 553	1 386	1 600	1 730	1 422	1 345	1 400	1 411	1 345	1 284	1 303
Simple detention	82	69	87	105	119	123	111	160	153	132	146
Imprisonment	550	539	596	601	537	508	586	584	573	572	585
Sentence deferred	921	778	917	1 024	766	714	703	667	619	580	572
Imprisonment, unsuspended, total <sup>2</sup>	285	311	355	365	408	446	492	459	500	524	499
Simple detention	37	70	67	76	84	84	111	108	91	89	107
Imprisonment	247	241	288	289	324	362	378	350	409	433	392
Other <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-

<sup>1</sup> Sentences where the sanction is a fine only. In 1992, sanctions for, e.g. shoplifting were increased, which resulted in a considerable increase in the number of fines.

<sup>2</sup> Convictions resulting in imprisonment, suspended or unsuspended, are classified to unsuspended convictions.

<sup>3</sup> Includes custody instead of sentence, military decisions, detention and precautionary measures, and other not stated.

Imprisonment suspended and unsuspended, by criminal offence	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>14 693</b>	<b>14 853</b>	<b>15 263</b>	<b>15 761</b>	<b>14 807</b>	<b>15 447</b>	<b>15 385</b>	<b>16 254</b>	<b>14 916</b>	<b>14 521</b>	<b>14 754</b>
Sexual offences	262	246	246	224	215	260	224	249	257	180	224
Crimes of violence	2 336	2 355	2 530	2 695	2 803	2 974	3 787	5 024	4 270	4 002	4 138
Offences against property	11 316	11 488	11 625	11 976	10 984	11 428	10 539	10 068	9 562	9 478	9 494
Other offences	779	764	861	866	805	785	835	913	827	861	898
Not stated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 955</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>1 892</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>1 804</b>
Sexual offences	8	6	7	4	7	11	12	7	6	2	5
Crimes of violence	105	86	105	103	130	158	168	274	237	218	218
Offences against property	1 552	1 449	1 700	1 832	1 549	1 507	1 554	1 429	1 455	1 443	1 438
Other offences	173	156	143	156	144	115	158	161	149	145	143
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



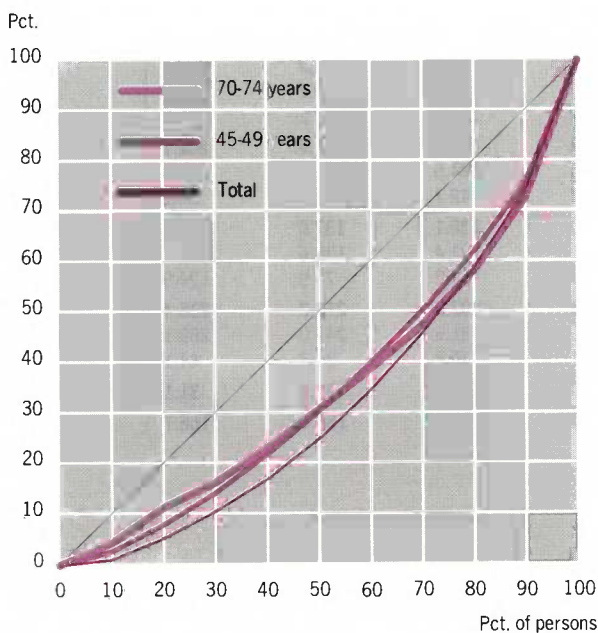
# Income and wealth

Percentage of total family income and net wealth in deciles, by family type	1990 1992 1994 1996 1997					1990 1992 1994 1996 1997					1990 1992 1994 1996									
	Family income before taxes Per cent					Family income after taxes Per cent					Net wealth Per cent									
<b>Families, total</b>																				
1st decile group <sup>1</sup> .....	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	-21.4	-19.9	-18.1	-14.4						
2nd decile group .....	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	-3.2	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9						
3rd decile group .....	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8						
4th decile group .....	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0						
5th decile group .....	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5						
6th decile group .....	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8						
7th decile group .....	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.3						
8th decile group .....	14.1	14.2	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.7	14.3	13.2	12.4	11.8						
9th decile group .....	17.1	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	25.4	24.3	23.0	22.3						
10th decile group .....	25.7	25.9	25.8	26.3	26.6	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.7	24.0	76.1	78.2	78.0	76.3						
Maximum equalization percentage <sup>2</sup> .....	28.3	28.6	27.4	27.6	27.9	23.8	24.2	24.7	24.8	25.0	85.7	85.7	83.6	80.8						
<b>Couples with/without children</b>																				
1st decile group <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	-23.5	-21.8	-19.8	-14.7						
2nd decile group .....	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	-5.2	-4.9	-4.3	-3.8						
3rd decile group .....	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	-1.7	-1.8	-1.5	-1.4						
4th decile group .....	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1						
5th decile group .....	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6						
6th decile group .....	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	5.8	4.8	4.6	4.5						
7th decile group .....	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.4	8.7	8.4						
8th decile group .....	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	16.3	15.1	14.1	13.5						
9th decile group .....	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	24.7	23.7	22.3	21.5						
10th decile group .....	20.7	20.7	21.1	21.8	22.0	17.7	18.1	18.6	19.6	19.8	70.9	74.2	74.1	70.4						
Maximum equalization percentage <sup>2</sup> .....	18.2	18.2	17.8	18.2	18.4	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.9	15.1	82.8	83.3	80.6	75.4						
<b>Single persons with/without children (excl. adults living with their parents<sup>3</sup>)</b>																				
1st decile group <sup>1</sup> .....	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	-14.0	-13.2	-12.1	-10.8						
2nd decile group .....	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	-2.0	-2.2	-2.1	-2.4						
3rd decile group .....	5.7	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7						
4th decile group .....	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0						
5th decile group .....	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4						
6th decile group .....	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1						
7th decile group .....	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.4						
8th decile group .....	13.1	13.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.7						
9th decile group .....	15.4	15.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	24.1	23.7	22.8	22.1						
10th decile group .....	23.1	23.3	22.3	22.6	23.0	18.5	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.0	75.2	76.0	76.1	77.3						
Maximum equalization percentage <sup>2</sup> .....	23.0	23.2	19.9	20.2	20.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.6	81.2	81.4	80.2	80.3						

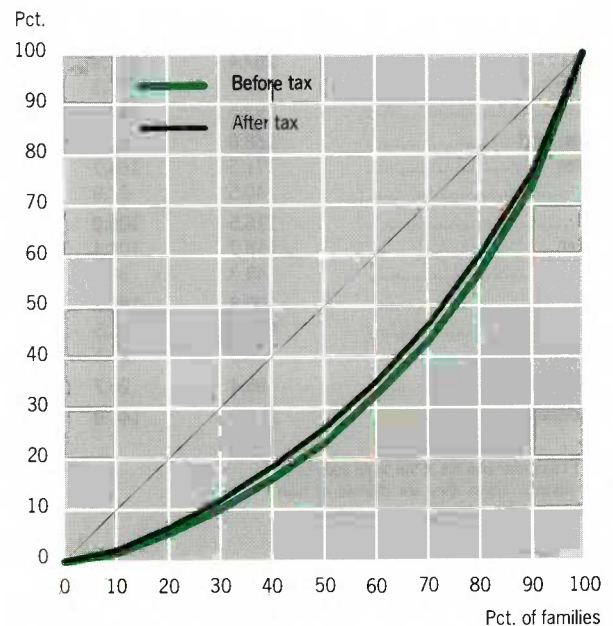
<sup>1</sup> When primary data are divided into tenths according to increasing value of an observation, the groups of tenths are called decile groups.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of the total income, which has to be transferred from families with incomes above average, to families with incomes below average, in order to obtain an equal income distribution.

<sup>3</sup> Persons aged 18 or over who live at the same address as one or both parents unless they are married or have children of their own living at home.



Distribution of personal income in 1997



Distribution of family income in 1997

# Income and wealth

Average family income and net wealth, by family type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997
	DKK in 1000s								No. in 1000s
<b>Families, total</b> .....	<b>201.2</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>215.2</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>258.2</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>2 857.9</b>
Without children .....	168.3	174.5	180.8	184.6	201.8	210.4	219.6	227.7	2 216.3
With children .....	308.4	316.4	330.4	335.7	362.2	375.9	391.4	406.4	641.7
<b>Couples</b> .....	<b>299.1</b>	<b>309.7</b>	<b>323.3</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>354.1</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>399.7</b>	<b>1 297.9</b>
Without children .....	269.9	281.3	293.9	301.3	322.4	335.3	352.1	365.5	774.5
With children .....	339.1	349.2	364.9	371.4	400.5	415.8	433.6	450.3	523.4
<b>Single persons, total</b> .....	<b>129.1</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>1 268.4</b>
Without children .....	124.9	128.6	132.4	134.8	151.3	155.8	161.1	166.2	1 150.7
With children .....	168.3	168.2	177.5	179.2	194.9	201.2	205.2	211.8	117.7
<b>Single men</b> .....	<b>138.2</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>555.5</b>
Without children .....	136.2	140.1	143.7	146.0	161.6	167.3	173.2	179.4	540.9
With children .....	201.7	204.0	214.5	216.8	233.6	243.1	249.5	260.5	14.7
<b>Single women</b> .....	<b>122.1</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>712.9</b>
Without children .....	115.1	118.6	122.6	125.0	142.1	145.6	150.4	154.5	609.8
With children .....	163.0	162.7	171.9	173.8	189.4	195.4	199.0	204.9	103.1
<b>Adults living with their parents<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>237.3</b>
<b>Institutional households</b> .....	<b>52.2</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>54.3</b>

Average family income after taxes, by family type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997
	DKK in 1000s								No. in 1000s
<b>Families, total</b> .....	<b>127.9</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>2 857.9</b>
Without children .....	108.9	113.1	116.8	119.7	128.4	133.9	140.2	145.7	2 216.3
With children .....	189.9	194.1	203.4	207.8	224.7	233.4	243.9	252.7	641.7
<b>Couples</b> .....	<b>184.4</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>1 297.9</b>
Without children .....	168.4	175.7	182.7	187.9	203.1	210.7	221.9	230.4	774.5
With children .....	206.3	212.0	222.0	227.1	245.9	255.5	267.5	277.0	523.4
<b>Single persons, total</b> .....	<b>87.0</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>1 268.4</b>
Without children .....	84.0	86.7	89.1	91.2	96.6	99.8	103.8	107.6	1 150.7
With children .....	115.0	113.4	121.2	123.0	131.9	136.7	140.1	145.1	117.7
<b>Single men</b> .....	<b>87.8</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>555.5</b>
Without children .....	86.7	89.6	91.7	93.9	100.4	104.1	108.4	112.6	540.9
With children .....	122.7	124.0	131.8	133.6	142.9	149.6	154.6	162.3	14.7
<b>Single women</b> .....	<b>86.4</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>712.9</b>
Without children .....	81.0	84.2	86.8	88.7	93.2	96.0	99.7	103.2	609.8
With children .....	113.8	111.8	119.6	121.5	130.3	134.9	138.1	142.7	103.1
<b>Adults living with their parents<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>237.3</b>
<b>Institutional households</b> .....	<b>41.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>54.3</b>

Average net wealth, by family type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996
	DKK in 1000s							No. in 1000s
<b>Families, total</b> .....	<b>196.4</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>270.9</b>	<b>2 852.2</b>
Without children .....	229.9	220.9	238.7	247.5	252.4	266.9	308.3	2 210.9
With children .....	87.2	52.2	86.3	83.6	99.7	94.2	141.9	641.2
<b>Couples</b> .....	<b>267.4</b>	<b>241.9</b>	<b>278.9</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>1 291.8</b>
Without children .....	391.7	374.3	407.4	422.6	432.9	455.2	540.7	769.1
With children .....	97.5	57.6	96.8	93.9	112.8	106.2	161.8	522.6
<b>Single persons, total</b> .....	<b>158.8</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>1 264.9</b>
Without children .....	171.5	164.7	176.8	183.6	184.5	196.2	217.3	1 146.9
With children .....	40.5	27.9	39.8	38.2	42.7	41.7	54.6	118.0
<b>Single men</b> .....	<b>116.5</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>552.9</b>
Without children .....	118.7	108.4	120.4	126.1	131.4	138.6	158.7	538.4
With children .....	48.3	32.9	72.1	85.0	84.2	79.9	129.9	14.4
<b>Single women</b> .....	<b>190.8</b>	<b>186.2</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>202.8</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>712.1</b>
Without children .....	216.9	213.5	225.9	234.1	231.3	247.0	269.1	608.5
With children .....	39.3	27.1	34.9	31.4	36.8	36.3	44.1	103.6
<b>Adults living with their parents<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>241.3</b>
<b>Institutional households</b> .....	<b>143.4</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Persons aged 18 or over who live at the same address as one or both parents, unless they are married or have children of their own living at home.

# Earnings, consumption and prices

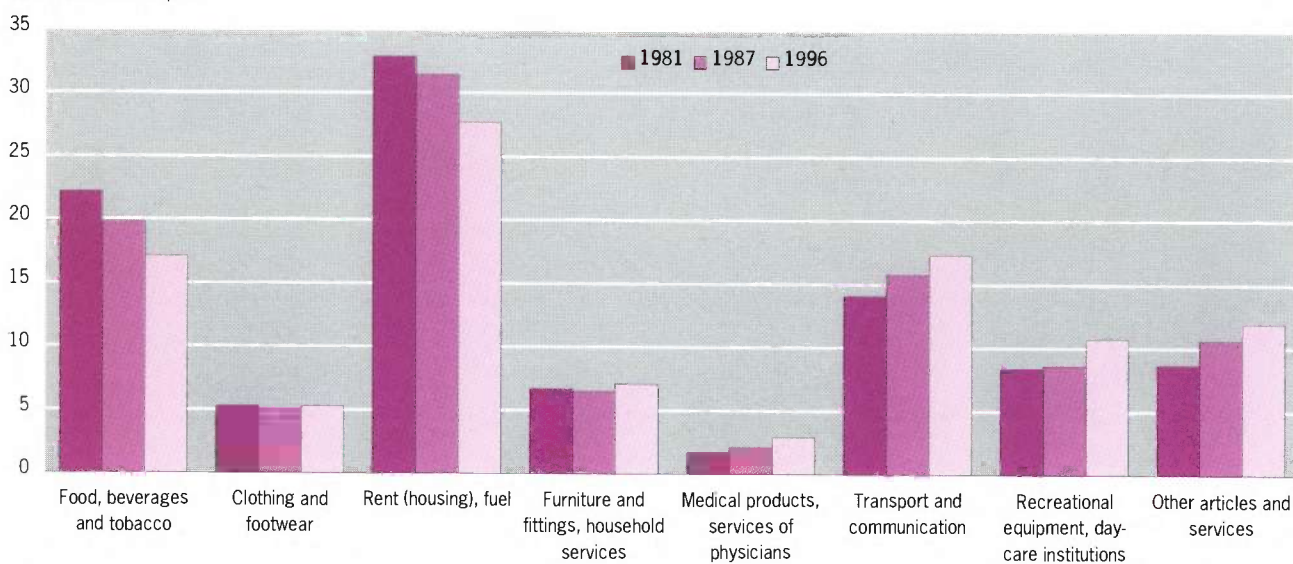
Income, consumption, taxation and transfers, by activity 1996	Total	Self-employed	Salaried employees	Pensioners and early retirement pensioners	Other, not economically active
	DKK per household				
<b>A. Total income</b> .....	<b>234 185</b>	<b>350 703</b>	<b>370 202</b>	<b>6 535</b>	<b>38 462</b>
Wages and salaries, etc. ....	219 252	128 648	366 413	5 121	38 876
Entrepreneurial income, etc. ....	14 933	222 055	3 789	1 414	-414
<b>B. Property income</b> .....	<b>26 432</b>	<b>35 037</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>25 433</b>	<b>12 005</b>
<b>C. Private transfers to the household</b> .....	<b>15 420</b>	<b>20 821</b>	<b>10 091</b>	<b>25 777</b>	<b>14 450</b>
<b>D. Transfers from the public</b> .....	<b>70 846</b>	<b>38 998</b>	<b>39 102</b>	<b>125 354</b>	<b>115 503</b>
<b>E. Other income and reconciliation</b> .....	<b>7 239</b>	<b>15 542</b>	<b>4 755</b>	<b>10 705</b>	<b>7 192</b>
<b>F. Capital transfers to the household</b> .....	<b>3 732</b>	<b>5 676</b>	<b>4 635</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>1 151</b>
<b>G. Total income (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b> .....	<b>357 853</b>	<b>466 777</b>	<b>457 654</b>	<b>196 302</b>	<b>188 763</b>
<b>H. Income taxes, etc.</b> .....	<b>112 573</b>	<b>146 063</b>	<b>151 384</b>	<b>51 280</b>	<b>47 572</b>
<b>I. Private interest payments</b> .....	<b>26 417</b>	<b>41 453</b>	<b>37 971</b>	<b>6 056</b>	<b>9 694</b>
<b>J. Disposable income, total (G-H)</b> .....	<b>218 863</b>	<b>279 260</b>	<b>268 299</b>	<b>138 966</b>	<b>131 497</b>
<b>K. Payments from capital pensions</b> .....	<b>1 326</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3 469</b>	<b>1 459</b>
<b>L. Disposable amount, total (J+K)</b> .....	<b>220 188</b>	<b>279 586</b>	<b>268 668</b>	<b>142 435</b>	<b>132 956</b>
<b>M. Stamp duties, fees and fines</b> .....	<b>137</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>N. Gifts, charity</b> .....	<b>1 935</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>1 841</b>
<b>O. Membership fees</b> .....	<b>3 556</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>5 215</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1 987</b>
<b>P. Net saving</b> .....	<b>14 382</b>	<b>38 818</b>	<b>24 446</b>	<b>2 423</b>	<b>-20 211</b>
<b>Q. Total consumption (L-M-N-O-P)</b> .....	<b>200 178</b>	<b>235 886</b>	<b>237 253</b>	<b>136 344</b>	<b>149 202</b>
Food .....	23 725	28 973	27 593	16 685	18 562
Beverages and tobacco .....	11 221	12 328	12 857	8 131	9 882
Clothing and footwear, etc. ....	11 263	12 053	14 451	5 863	7 827
Rent .....	43 519	47 610	47 266	39 108	33 094
Electricity and fuels .....	13 226	15 010	14 124	12 544	9 393
Furniture, household services, etc. ....	12 437	17 418	14 906	7 863	8 510
Medical products and services .....	4 583	4 204	4 836	4 406	3 920
Purchase of transport equipment .....	12 453	21 147	15 626	6 138	7 314
Other transport and communications .....	21 598	22 017	27 934	10 678	15 814
Recreation, entertainment, package holidays ....	22 118	24 034	27 071	12 765	18 800
Other goods and services .....	24 034	31 092	30 589	12 163	16 087
<b>Indirect transfers from public sector, total</b> .....	<b>34 056</b>	<b>37 911</b>	<b>39 867</b>	<b>18 976</b>	<b>39 459</b>
Indirect transfers concerning child care .....	8 567	13 154	11 821	180	10 216
Indirect transfers concerning education .....	15 127	16 506	20 206	1 253	22 575
Indirect transfers concerning health .....	10 362	8 251	7 840	17 543	6 668
<b>Taxes on production and imports, total</b> .....	<b>49 016</b>	<b>60 791</b>	<b>59 094</b>	<b>31 405</b>	<b>34 746</b>
VAT .....	27 128	32 258	32 716	17 170	20 410
Excise duty .....	18 817	24 742	22 869	11 734	12 473
Real property tax .....	2 691	3 451	2 970	2 397	1 600
Other duties .....	380	340	539	105	263
<b>Net wealth, end-1996</b> .....	<b>245 603</b>	<b>253 637</b>	<b>173 376</b>	<b>442 751</b>	<b>125 880</b>
	Number, etc.				
Persons per household .....	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.9
Of whom adults .....	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4
Number of households in the survey .....	3 438	167	2 150	727	394
Number of households in Denmark - (1,000s) ....	2 441	137	1 375	661	268

Note: The above classification is based on the socio-economic status of the head of the household, see Glossary.

# Earnings, consumption and prices

Income, consumption, taxation and transfers, by total household income 1996	Total	Under	DKK 100 000 -	DKK 200 000 -	DKK 300 000 -	DKK 400 000 -	DKK 500 000
	DKK per household	DKK 100 000	199 999	299 999	399 999	499 999	and over
<b>A. Total income, total</b> .....	<b>234 185</b>	<b>22 378</b>	<b>28 020</b>	<b>112 856</b>	<b>219 220</b>	<b>317 207</b>	<b>555 396</b>
Wages and salaries, etc. ....	219 252	24 128	26 339	105 340	208 108	305 631	513 471
Entrepreneurial income, etc. ....	14 933	-1 750	1 681	7 516	11 112	11 576	41 925
<b>B. Property income</b> .....	<b>26 432</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>11 482</b>	<b>19 982</b>	<b>24 522</b>	<b>33 721</b>	<b>49 684</b>
<b>C. Private transfers to the household</b> .....	<b>15 420</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>5 609</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>20 564</b>	<b>18 008</b>	<b>22 221</b>
<b>D. Transfers from the public sector</b> .....	<b>70 846</b>	<b>43 862</b>	<b>99 695</b>	<b>87 699</b>	<b>76 205</b>	<b>63 923</b>	<b>32 639</b>
<b>E. Other income and reconciliation</b> .....	<b>7 239</b>	<b>2 522</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>7 237</b>	<b>6 858</b>	<b>12 611</b>	<b>11 502</b>
<b>F. Capital transfers to the household</b> .....	<b>3 732</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>4 145</b>	<b>10 191</b>
<b>G. Total income (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b> .....	<b>357 853</b>	<b>72 900</b>	<b>147 348</b>	<b>247 138</b>	<b>349 233</b>	<b>449 616</b>	<b>681 632</b>
<b>H. Income taxes, etc.</b> .....	<b>112 573</b>	<b>16 538</b>	<b>37 152</b>	<b>72 096</b>	<b>107 579</b>	<b>140 420</b>	<b>231 677</b>
<b>I. Private interest payments</b> .....	<b>26 417</b>	<b>1 146</b>	<b>3 465</b>	<b>13 285</b>	<b>23 551</b>	<b>41 255</b>	<b>59 991</b>
<b>J. Disposable income, total (G+H)</b> .....	<b>218 863</b>	<b>55 216</b>	<b>106 732</b>	<b>161 757</b>	<b>218 103</b>	<b>267 940</b>	<b>389 964</b>
<b>K. Payments from capital pensions</b> .....	<b>1 326</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>5 488</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>L. Disposable amount, total (J+K)</b> .....	<b>220 188</b>	<b>55 216</b>	<b>106 935</b>	<b>162 270</b>	<b>223 591</b>	<b>269 978</b>	<b>390 722</b>
<b>M. Stamp duties, fees and fines</b> .....	<b>137</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>N. Gifts, charity</b> .....	<b>1 935</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>2 232</b>	<b>2 385</b>
<b>O. Membership fees</b> .....	<b>3 556</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>3 911</b>	<b>5 331</b>	<b>6 559</b>
<b>P. Net saving</b> .....	<b>14 382</b>	<b>-26 658</b>	<b>-12 377</b>	<b>-6 273</b>	<b>13 153</b>	<b>21 360</b>	<b>64 004</b>
<b>Q. Total consumption (L-M-N-O-P)</b> .....	<b>200 178</b>	<b>80 635</b>	<b>116 441</b>	<b>164 265</b>	<b>204 454</b>	<b>240 818</b>	<b>317 557</b>
Food .....	23 725	9 929	14 692	19 315	24 973	28 695	36 236
Beverages and tobacco .....	11 221	4 972	7 329	9 522	12 315	13 150	16 318
Clothing and footwear, etc. ....	11 263	5 952	5 840	8 364	10 594	12 395	20 132
Rent .....	43 519	18 045	33 343	39 039	43 117	47 302	61 075
Electricity and fuels .....	13 226	5 012	10 274	11 621	12 873	14 990	18 498
Furniture and household services, etc. ....	12 437	3 035	5 597	10 119	11 651	16 351	21 802
Medical products and services .....	4 583	1 042	2 752	4 946	4 973	5 523	6 258
Purchase of transport equipment .....	12 453	1 168	2 883	8 077	13 968	18 184	24 499
Other transport and communications .....	21 598	7 569	9 673	16 591	23 007	28 155	36 821
Recreation, entertainment, package holidays ...	22 118	13 412	13 357	17 945	22 552	24 577	34 919
Other goods and services .....	24 034	10 499	10 701	18 726	24 431	31 496	41 001
<b>Indirect transfers from public sector, total</b> .....	<b>34 056</b>	<b>28 664</b>	<b>21 382</b>	<b>27 469</b>	<b>31 550</b>	<b>43 343</b>	<b>50 385</b>
Indirect transfers concerning child care .....	8 567	439	1 932	5 154	7 536	15 366	16 956
Indirect transfers concerning education .....	15 127	20 590	7 298	10 138	15 545	16 307	25 500
Indirect transfers concerning health .....	10 362	7 634	12 152	12 177	8 469	11 670	7 928
<b>Taxes on production and imports, total</b> .....	<b>49 016</b>	<b>15 236</b>	<b>24 790</b>	<b>38 874</b>	<b>50 521</b>	<b>62 796</b>	<b>81 443</b>
VAT .....	27 128	10 752	14 729	21 878	27 220	33 336	44 403
Excise duty .....	18 817	3 794	8 301	14 586	20 362	25 651	31 900
Real property tax .....	2 691	673	1 661	2 148	2 642	3 147	4 398
Other duties .....	380	18	99	263	298	662	743
<b>Net wealth, end-1996</b> .....	<b>245 603</b>	<b>-4 185</b>	<b>184 842</b>	<b>235 505</b>	<b>246 686</b>	<b>245 098</b>	<b>366 353</b>
		Number, etc.					
Persons per household .....	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.1
Of whom adults .....	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2
Average age of the head of the household .....	48	32	57	49	45	42	44
Share where the head of household is a woman .....	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Share of owner-occupied dwelling .....	0.5	-	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Floorspace per household m <sup>2</sup> .....	107	70	89	100	110	117	131
Number of households in the survey .....	3 438	161	754	618	489	453	963
Number of households in Denmark - (1,000s) ...	2 441	114	641	457	327	307	595

Pct. of total consumption



Consumption expenditure of private households

# Earnings, consumption and prices

Percentage distribution of household consumption expenditure, by level of prosperity	1987					1996				
	Total	1st fourth	2nd fourth	3rd fourth	4th fourth	Total	1st fourth	2nd fourth	3rd fourth	4th fourth
	Per cent									
<b>Consumption expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco .....	21	26	22	19	16	17	21	18	16	15
Clothing and footwear .....	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Rent and fuels .....	32	30	29	30	33	28	30	27	27	28
Furniture and household services .....	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	8
Medical care and health expenses .....	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Transport and communications .....	15	12	16	17	17	17	13	17	18	19
Recreational equipment, entertainment, day-care institutions, education, etc. ..	8	9	9	9	8	11	12	11	11	10
Other goods and services .....	10	9	11	11	12	12	10	12	13	12

Note: Households are distributed according to their "level of prosperity". The distribution is based on household income and household size (number of children and adults). The "1st fourth"

comprises all Danish households with the lowest income, when household size is taken into account, while the "4th fourth" comprises all Danish households with the highest income.

Consumption expenditure, by type of household 1996	Total		Single p. under 60 years with-out children	S. persons 60 and over with-out children	Single persons with children	2 adults without children, head of h. under 60 years and over	2 adults with-out children head of h. 60	2 adults with children	Other household types	
	DKK per household									
<b>Total income</b> .....	<b>357 853</b>	<b>210 698</b>	<b>158 724</b>	<b>262 373</b>	<b>459 804</b>	<b>327 831</b>	<b>529 419</b>	<b>627 147</b>		
<b>Disposable income</b> .....	<b>220 188</b>	<b>130 002</b>	<b>113 431</b>	<b>176 768</b>	<b>272 551</b>	<b>226 788</b>	<b>307 704</b>	<b>377 765</b>		
<b>Net saving</b> .....	<b>14 382</b>	<b>-1 002</b>	<b>-2 800</b>	<b>-15 546</b>	<b>29 085</b>	<b>25 833</b>	<b>16 911</b>	<b>57 871</b>		
<b>Consumption expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>200 178</b>	<b>127 397</b>	<b>112 878</b>	<b>188 558</b>	<b>236 815</b>	<b>195 111</b>	<b>282 804</b>	<b>311 459</b>		
Food .....	23 725	12 157	13 419	25 181	25 929	23 914	36 974	38 830		
Non-alcoholic beverages .....	2 830	1 743	1 370	2 951	3 256	2 274	4 234	5 449		
Alcoholic beverages .....	4 560	2 802	2 248	3 143	6 521	4 981	5 430	7 951		
Tobacco .....	3 830	3 253	2 262	4 033	4 890	3 498	4 233	5 828		
Clothing, etc. ....	9 211	5 524	4 209	11 924	10 467	6 704	15 269	14 020		
Footwear, etc. ....	2 052	1 375	1 035	2 370	1 825	1 268	3 598	3 908		
Rent .....	13 522	17 444	16 799	26 427	12 490	7 306	10 679	7 202		
Rental value of own dwelling, etc. ....	21 749	8 406	13 640	10 988	25 624	30 051	30 591	39 709		
Repair and maintenance of dwelling ...	3 764	1 424	2 164	1 501	4 820	5 355	5 137	6 795		
Services relating to dwellings .....	4 484	3 244	3 650	4 698	4 879	5 039	5 407	5 509		
Electricity and fuels .....	13 226	7 938	11 263	11 522	13 548	15 949	16 739	20 223		
Furniture and carpets, etc. ....	4 894	3 129	1 745	4 492	6 686	3 880	7 959	5 666		
Curtains and bedlinen, etc. ....	941	472	1 201	558	959	946	1 159	1 400		
Household appliances, etc. ....	1 757	891	682	1 625	2 090	2 014	2 893	2 351		
Tableware, kitchen utensils, bathroom equipment, etc. ....	1 141	656	579	1 075	1 409	1 463	1 501	1 691		
Household and garden tools .....	1 292	1 185	526	821	1 544	1 512	1 643	1 568		
Other household goods and services .....	2 413	1 186	1 432	2 371	2 422	2 462	4 064	3 667		
Medical prods., vitamins, spectacles. .	2 676	1 360	1 959	2 224	3 402	4 390	2 811	3 491		
Medical and dental services .....	1 823	964	1 051	1 885	2 324	2 784	1 935	3 057		
Hospital services and the like .....	85	28	46	159	165	52	128	3		
Purchase of vehicles .....	12 453	5 765	2 479	3 285	20 258	14 570	19 040	17 742		
Operation of personal transport equip. .	14 160	7 720	3 916	6 690	19 034	12 057	22 843	28 430		
Purchase of transport services .....	3 386	3 468	1 381	3 582	4 455	1 981	3 682	6 599		
Communications .....	4 051	3 461	2 793	4 242	4 750	3 665	4 731	5 582		
Audio-visual, data process. equipmen.	4 479	4 571	1 360	6 892	4 838	1 940	6 350	8 126		
Musical instruments, boats, etc. ....	566	268	-34	548	825	56	1 467	327		
Sporting equipment, toys, plants, pets, etc. ....	4 283	1 860	1 672	5 264	5 208	4 327	6 882	7 304		
Entertainment, television licence fees .	6 266	5 123	3 518	6 397	7 718	4 991	7 912	9 802		
Books, magazines, newspapers, etc. .	3 948	3 238	3 118	3 398	4 105	4 353	4 496	5 892		
Package holidays .....	2 576	1 779	1 265	3 257	3 349	2 577	2 755	5 379		
Education .....	728	443	196	1 764	441	175	1 443	1 993		
Restaurants, hotels, etc. ....	7 352	6 510	2 580	6 005	10 374	4 514	9 274	13 316		
Personal care, day-care institutions, insurance, other goods and services ..	15 954	8 008	7 354	17 289	16 212	14 065	29 544	22 650		
	Number, etc.									
Persons per household .....	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.6		
Of whom adults .....	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1		
Average age of the head of household	48	36	73	38	41	69	37	46		
Share where head of hh. is a woman ..	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Share of owner-occupied dwelling .....	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8		
Floorspace per household m <sup>2</sup> .....	107	84	95	95	111	118	124	132		
Number of households in the survey.....	3 438	781	385	144	762	386	747	233		
No. of households in Denmark, 1000s	2 441	537	388	101	466	293	508	149		

# Earnings, consumption and prices

Families possessing consumer durables	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	Thousands									
Number of families .....	2 174	2 152	2 184	2 190	2 205	2 227	2 307	2 282	2 225	
Of whom possessing:	Per cent									
Owner-occupied dwelling .....	58.8	54.0	57.8	59.4	59.1	59.6	62.0	58.5	61.8	
Summer cottage .....	10.7	10.5	9.4	10.3	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.9	11.5	
Dry tumbler .....	23.9	...	25.3	30.0	31.3	32.9	33.9	36.5	40.7	
Washing machine .....	68.7	67.8	68.8	73.8	73.2	72.5	75.5	73.8	77.3	
Dishwasher .....	28.5	30.6	33.1	35.8	35.4	39.9	39.1	39.3	45.6	
Microwave oven .....	16.6	20.6	25.4	31.5	34.9	37.2	41.1	43.6	49.3	
Video recorder .....	40.9	47.6	55.4	63.4	66.5	73.1	74.3	79.1	81.6	
CD player .....	...	...	39.6	47.7	58.0	65.5	73.3	78.7	80.9	
PC/home computer .....	15.1	19.4	23.4	27.2	33.2	36.6	45.1	48.4	52.5	
Answering machine .....	...	...	13.5	17.9	21.1	26.4	33.4	38.7	40.7	
Mobile phone .....	...	...	...	...	13.7	20.1	37.7	42.7	48.7	
Telefax .....	...	...	...	...	6.1	8.5	7.0	11.8	20.6	
Modem for PC/home computer (telefax/phone) .....	...	...	...	...	5.0	5.9	10.2	15.7	26.9	
Video camera .....	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	16.4	16.3	23.1	
CD-ROM .....	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	20.7	28.1	40.0	
Internet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	9.9	21.5	
	No.									
Persons interviewed .....	1 385	1 438	1 516	1 540	1 519	1 533	940	989	969	

Note: The statistics are compiled by raising the results from Statistics Denmark's omnibus surveys conducted in October 1990-1998, including cases where a sample of the population aged 16-74 was interviewed. As the surveys are conducted as samples the results are subject to margins of uncertainty of +/-2.5 pct.

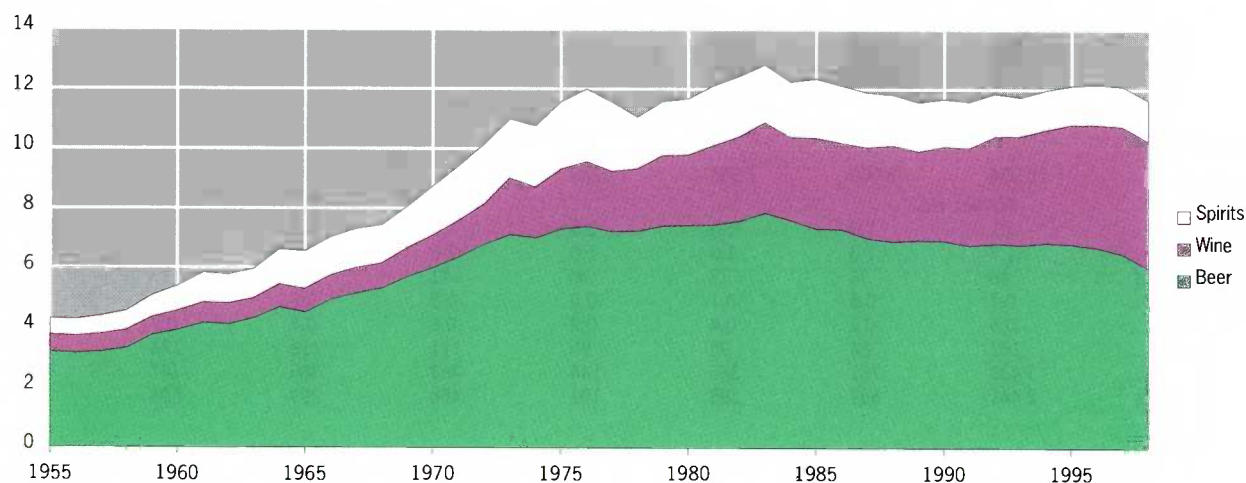
Consumption of beverages/tobacco	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Litres, 1000s										
Imported spirits .....	5 332	5 255	4 722	4 922	4 273	3 610	3 993	4 067	4 993	5 268	5 769
Danish spirits .....	13 179	12 383	11 986	11 418	10 641	10 464	9 858	9 979	10 163	9 408	9 438
Imported/Danish table and dessert wine .....	110 563	103 548	109 574	113 544	125 612	130 677	136 462	144 308	149 056	154 935	154 211
	Litres, mio.										
Duty on beer <sup>1</sup> .....	630	635	636	620	626	623	632	628	619	601	557
Duty-free beer <sup>1,2</sup> .....	21	21	19	29	31	26	24	21	20	19	13
	Litres per 100 per cent										
Average consumption of alcoholic beverages per inhabitant .....	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.5
Average consumption of alcoholic beverages per inhabitant over 14 years .....	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.6
	Units in mio.										
Cigarettes .....	7 076	6 616	6 735	6 573	6 727	6 374	6 499	6 415	6 669	6 791	6 873
Cigars and cigarillos .....	392	368	313	283	263	227	215	202	193	187	180
	Tons										
Smoking tobacco .....	2 755	2 866	3 215	2 810	2 858	2 893	2 711	2 857	2 293	2 327	2 218

Note: The consumption of beverages and tobacco covers the consumption subject to duty.

<sup>1</sup> The duty for tax schedule II was repealed on 1 July 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Production in the year 1 October to 30 September.

Litre á 100 pct. per inhabitant over 14 years



Total consumption of spirits subject to duty



# Earnings, consumption and prices

Human consumption of selected foodstuffs	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
Kg in millions											
<b>Milk and cream, etc.</b>											
Whole milk, minimum 3.5% fats, total .....	256.5	241.9	231.0	226.4	225.2	220.7	222.5	213.2	218.5	212.7	211.7
of which authorized sales .....	181.5	166.9	156.0	151.4	150.2	145.7	147.5	138.2	143.5	137.7	136.7
Producers' consumption and direct sales <sup>1</sup> ..	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Whole milk, 1.5-1.8% fats .....	269.4	281.0	289.0	290.6	292.1	284.5	288.2	287.2	298.4	290.5	289.8
Skimmed milk .....	66.0	67.3	64.8	63.5	61.2	58.0	58.9	59.9	68.7	75.9	89.1
Buttermilk .....	39.1	39.1	35.6	33.1	33.3	28.9	32.1	27.5	27.3	27.8	24.5
Junket, etc. ....	35.9	36.5	35.7	36.5	37.2	35.2	36.1	34.2	32.9	33.1	33.8
Yoghurt (all types) .....	39.8	40.6	40.3	44.3	44.9	43.0	39.4	40.6	39.8	39.3	42.2
Skimmed cocoa milk .....	30.4	28.8	26.9	28.3	33.0	33.7	35.5	31.4	32.8	32.5	37.9
Other milk products .....	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.8	7.5	6.2
Cream (incl. creme fraiche), total .....	46.7	47.1	47.3	47.6	48.6	52.1	52.2	50.0	50.7	50.5	50.4
of which creme fraiche .....	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.8
<b>Fats</b>											
Butter <sup>2</sup> .....	35.4	32.5	29.8	20.8	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.8
Margarine .....	87.0	80.9	76.7	70.3	70.8	66.5	62.3	66.8	57.4	52.1	51.1
<b>Cheese</b> .....	<b>65.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>86.8</b>
<b>Eggs</b> .....	<b>73.9</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>
<b>Meat</b>											
Beef and veal <sup>3</sup> .....	87.1	98.4	96.8	99.5	105.6	104.1	98.2	92.3	95.8	97.6	102.6
Edible cattle products <sup>3</sup> .....	12.0	13.3	13.4	13.2	12.8	9.6	8.7	10.3	12.3	9.3	5.2
Pork <sup>4</sup> .....	337.6	331.3	329.8	334.0	334.2	334.0	329.4	334.7	340.5	300.7	333.5
Edible pork products .....	30.2	31.2	31.1	25.6	28.2	28.0	25.9	21.1	20.0	16.3	20.7
Poultry .....	60.2	60.3	59.6	63.9	70.3	72.1	77.2	79.8	79.4	95.4	93.2
Horse meat .....	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Mutton and lamb .....	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.2	6.4
Game meat .....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6
<b>Flour and groats, etc.</b>											
Wheat flour .....	229.3	224.2	230.2	249.0	263.5	257.1	263.0	282.3	281.8	302.6	330.1
Rye flour .....	99.9	101.5	94.4	92.7	85.8	82.9	79.6	80.1	81.8	89.4	79.0
Oat-meal .....	9.6	6.1	7.1	8.2	8.1	16.5	17.7	19.6	20.2	23.4	20.3
Other flours and groats <sup>5</sup> .....	50.3	56.1	61.0	57.0	65.8	68.7	78.6	82.1	91.3	91.6	94.1
<b>Sugar<sup>6</sup></b> .....	<b>191.2</b>	<b>184.0</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>210.7</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>226.7</b>
<b>Potatoes (excl. privately grown)<sup>7</sup></b> .....	<b>330.6</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>293.3</b>	<b>294.2</b>	<b>294.2</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>299.0</b>	<b>300.7</b>	<b>301.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes producers' consumption of own output and sales directly to consumers (sales at stable door).

<sup>2</sup> To this is added mixed products, accounting for about 29 mio. kg in 1995.

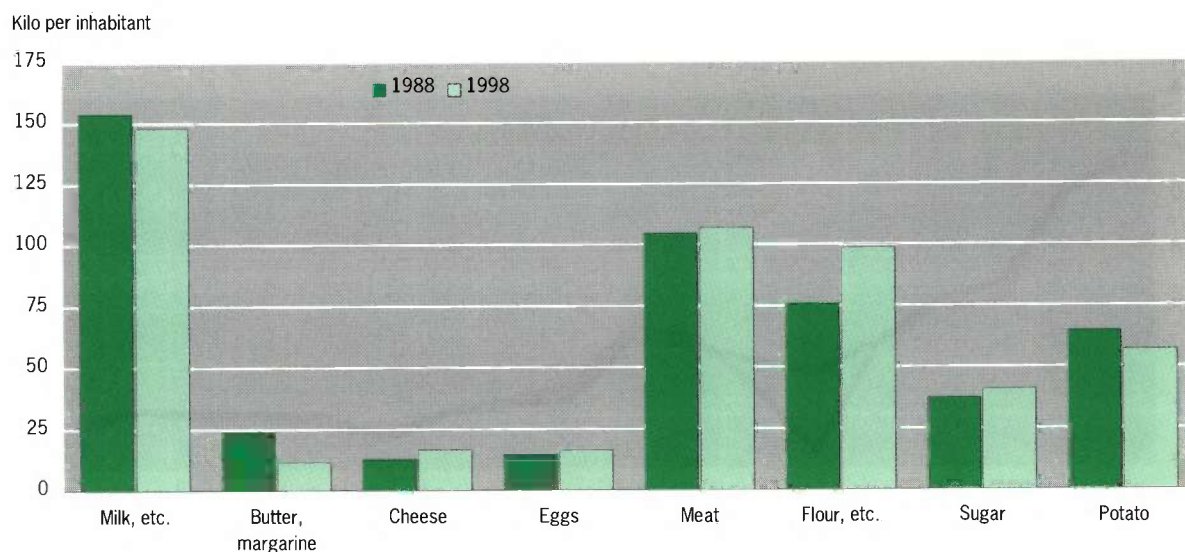
<sup>3</sup> From 1994, kidneys and kidney fats are classified to edible products and edible fats.

<sup>4</sup> 1993 figures are partially estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Includes potato starch, flour, groats of barley, maize, rice and durum wheat.

<sup>6</sup> From 1994: Excluding sugar used in the chemical industry.

<sup>7</sup> From 1989: Consumption is revised in relation to earlier years.



Human consumption of selected important foodstuffs

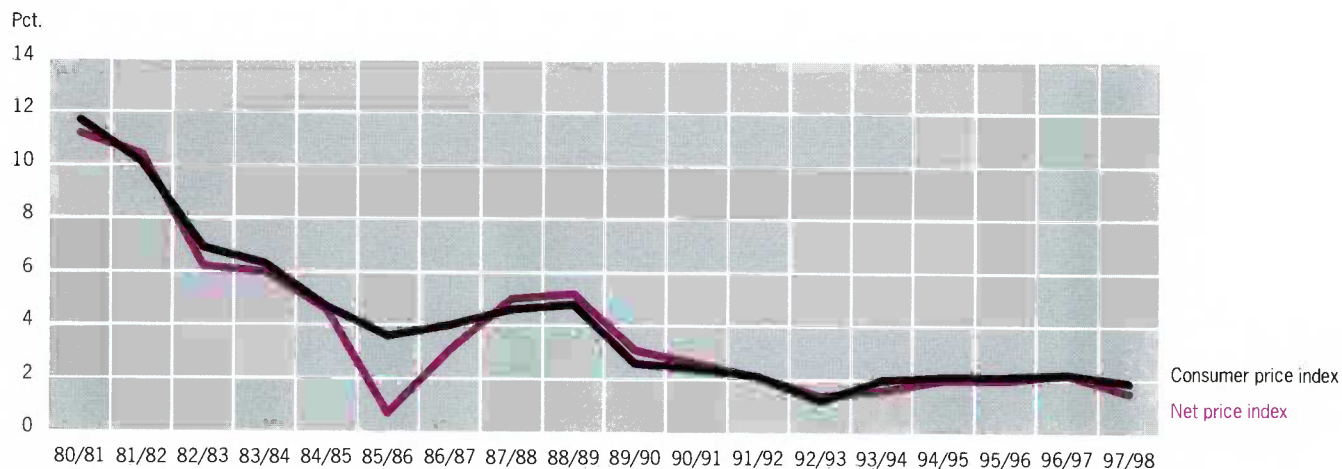
# Earnings, consumption and prices

Consumer price index	Weights											
	1996 Sept.	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		1980=100										
<b>Consumer price index, total</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>207.9</b>
Food .....	14.32	157.5	164.2	164.7	165.7	168.5	168.0	173.0	178.2	181.2	187.5	191.4
Beverages .....	3.41	158.8	162.7	167.1	166.4	164.1	154.1	154.9	157.3	160.4	164.7	169.6
Tobacco .....	2.55	158.4	158.8	162.8	171.4	180.6	184.4	187.8	191.2	201.1	204.1	207.7
Clothing and footwear .....	5.36	159.9	168.6	170.2	174.2	177.0	178.4	180.0	180.0	179.9	181.0	182.6
Rent (housing) .....	21.94	171.2	182.2	192.1	200.6	207.6	213.9	220.2	225.4	230.0	236.3	242.1
Fuel and power .....	5.75	166.4	179.1	185.4	188.5	186.4	186.1	185.4	185.0	195.8	201.9	207.9
Furniture and household services .....	6.03	160.6	165.6	170.4	174.4	178.7	180.1	180.9	184.7	187.6	189.6	193.2
Medical care and health expenses .....	2.02	194.6	209.7	221.4	216.5	220.8	226.2	229.8	230.5	230.7	232.5	235.0
Transport .....	15.68	168.3	175.7	176.7	181.0	185.1	188.9	194.0	199.8	204.7	208.4	210.5
Telephone and postage .....	2.12	160.4	173.6	177.3	182.1	186.3	186.4	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1	184.4
Recreational equipment, entertainment .....	9.67	165.2	171.7	177.3	182.4	186.3	189.5	192.7	197.4	200.2	202.1	204.0
Other goods and services .....	11.15	166.4	172.3	177.5	180.5	184.1	187.7	191.1	194.9	199.8	204.6	209.6
<b>Goods and services, excl. gross rent</b> .....	<b>80.13</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>170.8</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>200.5</b>
Goods .....	55.23	158.8	165.6	168.0	169.9	171.7	171.8	174.2	177.5	181.3	184.6	187.5
Services .....	24.90	181.8	190.4	197.5	205.2	212.3	217.4	222.8	228.4	233.8	239.6	244.4

Note: Indices for the years 1988-90 are calculated on the basis of weights for April 1984 and from February 1991 to September 1996 on the basis of weights for January 1991.

Index of net retail prices	Weights											
	1996 Sept.	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
		November 1974 - January 1975=100										
<b>Index of net retail prices, total</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>291.2</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>302.7</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>314.0</b>
Food .....	14.81	240.3	250.5	253.0	254.2	258.7	258.3	266.1	274.4	279.0	289.0	294.1
Beverages .....	2.78	245.3	254.0	264.7	273.3	286.2	287.2	289.2	295.9	304.4	313.8	320.5
Tobacco .....	0.73	258.0	260.4	280.8	296.9	317.0	338.1	356.5	374.8	396.0	413.4	434.3
Clothing and footwear .....	5.68	216.1	227.9	229.9	235.8	239.5	241.4	243.7	243.6	243.5	244.9	247.0
Rent (housing) .....	25.65	259.4	273.2	284.6	294.2	300.4	306.5	311.6	318.0	323.8	332.5	339.9
Fuel and power .....	4.36	244.0	275.9	288.5	296.5	287.2	283.8	277.4	271.7	289.1	295.6	291.3
Furniture and household services .....	6.40	239.0	247.4	255.7	261.3	267.8	269.9	271.2	277.0	281.4	284.3	289.8
Medical care and health expenses .....	2.34	292.7	306.8	315.6	324.8	331.2	338.2	341.9	342.9	343.7	346.7	349.9
Transport .....	12.46	264.6	280.5	291.1	301.5	309.5	318.7	326.6	334.3	341.7	348.4	348.4
Telephone and postage .....	2.27	192.0	207.9	212.5	218.2	223.2	223.4	223.1	223.1	223.1	223.1	221.1
Recreational equipment, entertainment .....	10.81	236.1	246.2	254.9	262.0	267.8	271.8	276.3	283.1	287.7	290.9	293.9
Other goods and services .....	11.71	280.0	291.2	302.6	311.6	321.5	329.4	335.4	342.1	350.3	358.4	367.2
<b>Goods and services, excl. gross rent</b> .....	<b>74.35</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>259.3</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>297.9</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>307.6</b>

Note: Indices for the years 1988-90 are calculated on the basis of weights for April 1984 and from February 1991 to September 1996 on the basis of weights for January 1991.



Note: For example, "80/81" indicates the percentage change from 1980 to 1981.

Annual pct. change in the consumer price index and index of net retail prices



# Sales of real property

Total sales of real property <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
<b>Sales</b>	<b>No.</b>										
<b>Properties, total</b> .....	<b>127 955</b>	<b>120 353</b>	<b>121 534</b>	<b>128 405</b>	<b>114 580</b>	<b>111 461</b>	<b>121 504</b>	<b>126 209</b>	<b>132 104</b>	<b>133 271</b>	<b>129 354</b>
Farmhouses .....	5 455	6 027	6 125	6 331	6 384	6 418	7 343	7 246	7 067	6 614	5 910
One-family houses .....	61 930	57 568	61 125	67 255	59 087	56 779	60 433	61 195	61 600	59 594	57 871
Owner-occupied flats .....	20 617	17 331	17 477	16 938	14 437	15 494	18 221	19 890	22 408	24 061	23 986
Other properties .....	29 966	30 825	30 405	32 076	29 569	28 016	29 436	31 147	32 232	33 418	33 034
Building sites under 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> ....	6 262	5 423	3 839	3 816	3 345	3 252	4 472	5 046	6 814	7 502	6 781
Building sites over 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> .....	3 725	3 179	2 563	1 989	1 758	1 502	1 599	1 685	1 983	2 082	1 772
<b>Purchase price</b>	<b>DKK mio.</b>										
<b>Properties, total</b> .....	<b>91 704</b>	<b>96 172</b>	<b>96 767</b>	<b>92 736</b>	<b>78 493</b>	<b>79 884</b>	<b>87 199</b>	<b>97 790</b>	<b>100 190</b>	<b>109 658</b>	<b>120 597</b>
Farmhouses .....	5 697	7 091	7 189	6 616	6 622	6 828	8 393	8 915	8 765	9 356	9 521
One-family houses .....	35 536	32 849	32 812	36 997	32 209	30 901	36 272	39 202	44 395	46 442	49 570
Owner-occupied flats .....	9 666	8 072	7 472	7 201	6 316	6 608	8 064	9 498	11 796	13 242	15 239
Other properties .....	37 856	45 591	47 110	39 388	30 851	33 566	32 110	37 947	32 165	37 145	43 043
Building sites under 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> ....	851	744	480	799	678	623	1 111	1 133	1 648	2 041	2 026
Building sites over 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> .....	2 098	1 825	1 704	1 737	1 817	1 360	1 249	1 095	1 422	1 434	1 198

<sup>1</sup> Includes properties sold in ordinary free trade, family sales, compulsory sales and other selling methods.

Sales in ordinary free trade	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
<b>Sales</b>	<b>No.</b>										
Farmhouses .....	2 875	3 395	3 274	2 845	4 730	4 593	5 526	5 439	5 287	5 095	4 579
One-family houses, total .....	46 355	41 552	43 420	40 606	47 172	49 516	54 713	55 577	56 222	54 977	53 615
Copenhagen region .....	10 175	9 393	10 738	10 285	11 086	12 188	13 069	12 977	13 260	12 816	12 039
The islands .....	12 010	10 994	11 464	10 685	12 274	12 187	13 837	14 429	14 286	14 235	14 267
Jutland .....	24 170	21 165	21 222	19 636	23 812	25 141	27 807	28 171	28 676	27 926	27 309
Owner-occupied flats .....	17 138	13 529	13 330	11 835	12 880	13 716	16 637	18 473	21 233	23 091	22 950
Weekend cabins .....	6 437	6 545	6 616	6 620	7 812	7 387	8 300	9 245	10 132	11 055	10 528
Building sites under 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> ....	2 100	1 811	1 413	1 351	2 875	2 737	4 088	4 636	6 433	7 172	6 408
Copenhagen region .....	329	294	192	180	405	471	688	828	1 109	1 167	978
The islands .....	566	534	461	371	772	652	760	843	1 108	1 536	1 514
Jutland .....	1 205	983	760	800	1 698	1 614	2 640	2 965	4 216	4 469	3 916
<b>Purchase price</b>	<b>DKK in 1000s hec. for land/buildings</b>										
Farmhouses, total .....	51	57	58	59	56	52	56	65	73	79	89
	<b>DKK in 1000s per one-fa. house</b>										
One-family houses, total .....	586	586	555	568	551	565	622	656	753	806	882
Copenhagen region .....	853	839	780	799	785	796	891	958	1 116	1 220	1 365
The islands .....	487	489	457	470	448	457	495	522	586	632	702
Jutland .....	523	524	493	501	492	505	557	585	666	699	762
	<b>Average p. price, DKK in 1000s</b>										
Owner-occupied flats, total .....	474	474	438	435	421	419	452	474	514	536	630
	<b>Average p. price, DKK in 1000s</b>										
Weekend cabins, total .....	286	295	287	315	309	325	333	339	381	399	468
	<b>DKK per m<sup>2</sup></b>										
Buil. sites under 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> , total .	127	123	105	110	101	113	137	148	144	129	154
Copenhagen region .....	235	239	203	229	189	197	252	258	238	206	251
The islands .....	90	83	77	87	80	75	89	90	95	94	111
Jutland .....	117	111	98	94	92	108	125	135	134	121	150

# Sales of real property

Indices for changes in cash prices. Sales in ordinary free trade. All DK	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	1995 = 100										
One-family houses .....	92	92	86	86	84	83	93	100	111	124	135
Owner-occupied flats .....	109	109	98	99	90	87	94	100	112	126	143
Weekend cabins .....	88	90	88	92	93	93	98	100	108	116	124
Building sites under 2,000 m <sup>2</sup> .....	95	95	87	100	90	91	98	100	100	103	108
Agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	90	90	94	93	93	88	92	100	110	122	134

Note: From 1992 calculations are based on the relationship between cash prices and the general assessment, which is subjected to indexation.

<sup>1</sup> Before 1992: All Denmark, excluding the capital region 15-60 hectares.

Source: The period 1988-1991: Central Customs and Tax Administration. 1992-1998: Statistics Denmark.

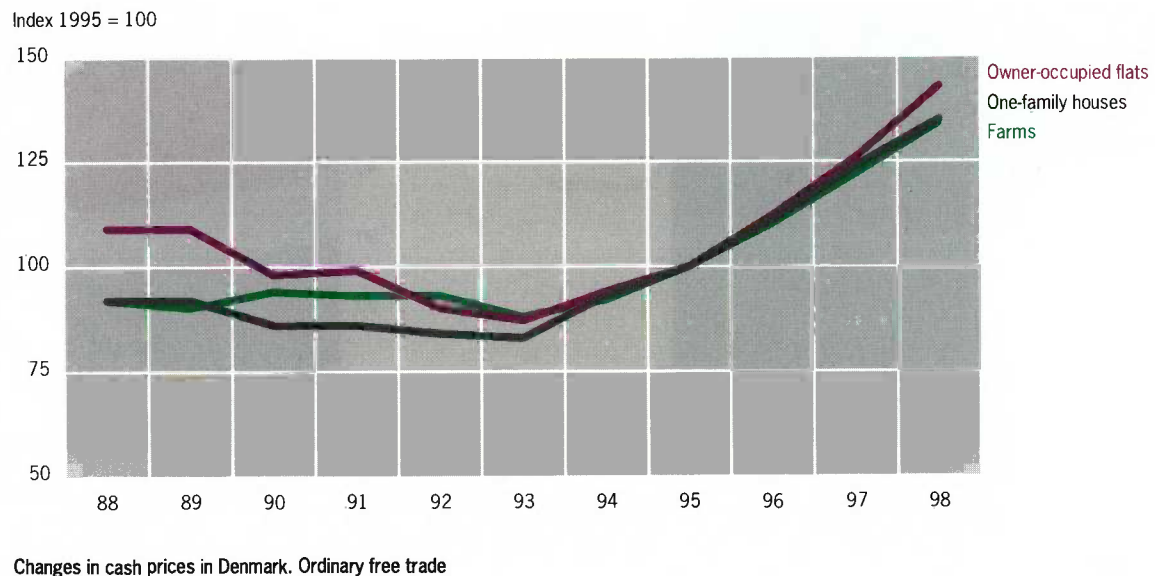
Indices for changes in assessment of property values for identical properties <sup>1</sup>	General assessment 1988	General assessment 1989	General assessment 1990	General assessment 1991	19th gen. assessment 1992	General assessment 1993	General assessment 1994	General assessment 1995	General assessment 20th gen. 1996	General assessment 1997	General assessment 1998
	17th gen. assess. 1981=100										
One-family houses .....	160	170	160	151	160	160	160	170	206	216	248
Two and three-family houses .....	185	187	185	175	209	209	210	211	254	254	278
Residential properties with 4-8 flats .....	219	217	228	250	296	299	302	305	363	367	382
Residential properties with 9 flats and over .....	208	211	221	245	307	310	313	313	347	347	357
Farms .....	169	166	164	169	177	179	172	173	201	207	234
Weekend cabins .....	126	133	133	131	169	171	171	174	204	212	236
Owner-occupied flats .....	204	213	215	190	215	215	210	212	225	236	256

<sup>1</sup> Properties which have not been subjected to any actual changes between each general assessment.

Source: Central Customs and Tax Administration.

Auction sales and announcements of forced sales of real property	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	No.										
<b>Auction sales of real property, total .....</b>	<b>10 235</b>	<b>14 390</b>	<b>14 262</b>	<b>12 040</b>	<b>10 646</b>	<b>10 671</b>	<b>6 377</b>	<b>3 398</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>1 361</b>
<b>Announcements of forced sales of real property, total .....</b>	<b>14 667</b>	<b>19 896</b>	<b>20 339</b>	<b>18 188</b>	<b>16 519</b>	<b>14 693</b>	<b>8 788</b>	<b>5 126</b>	<b>3 666</b>	<b>2 824</b>	<b>2 426</b>
Agricultural properties .....	685	1 077	798	877	961	1 222	822	351	216	168	159
One-family houses .....	8 079	11 104	11 109	9 538	8 003	6 461	3 642	2 173	1 608	1 311	1 091
Owner-occupied flats .....	2 258	3 074	3 865	3 219	2 932	2 851	1 776	982	759	535	448
Weekend cabins .....	1 030	1 146	1 112	986	888	763	552	357	288	228	229
Building sites .....	381	510	521	439	392	364	249	230	108	66	65
Other properties .....	2 234	2 985	2 934	3 129	3 343	3 032	1 747	1 033	687	516	434
Copenhagen region .....	4 129	5 754	6 547	6 103	6 014	5 339	3 326	1 757	1 280	918	717
The islands .....	4 395	5 955	5 709	4 771	3 981	3 568	2 175	1 390	931	768	719
Jutland .....	6 143	8 187	8 083	7 314	6 524	5 786	3 287	1 979	1 455	1 138	990

Note: Owing to the time lag between the announcement of a forced sale and an actual sale (1-2 months), the annual figures are not strictly comparable.





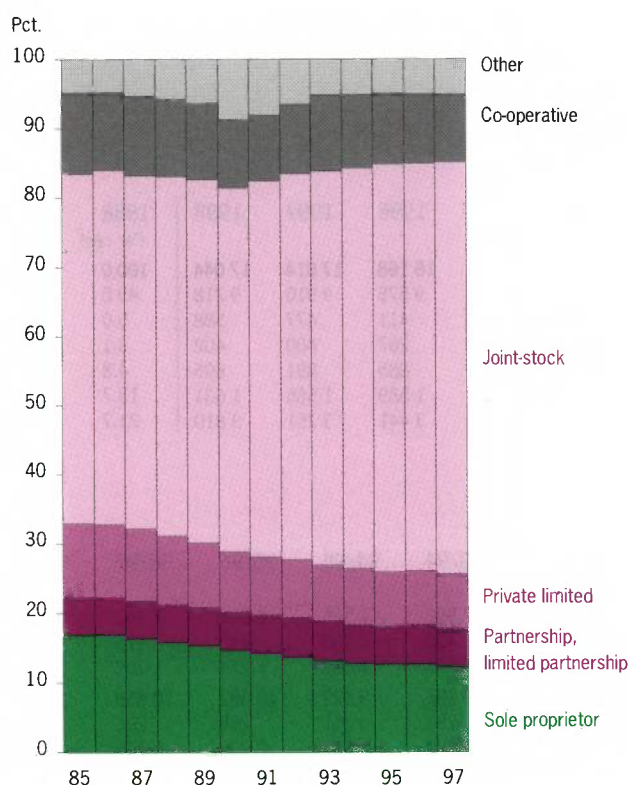
# Business units and sales

Sales reported by business units registered for VAT settlement	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	DKK bn.										
<b>Total sales reported for VAT settlement</b> .....	<b>1 371.0</b>	<b>1 411.1</b>	<b>1 499.1</b>	<b>1 546.6</b>	<b>1 589.0</b>	<b>1 579.0</b>	<b>1 560.0</b>	<b>1 692.8</b>	<b>1 776.4</b>	<b>1 842.0</b>	<b>1 979.0</b>
Domestic sales liable to VAT .....	1 111.2	1 126.3	1 185.8	1 219.3	1 246.6	1 213.9	1 210.4	1 310.7	1 375.4	1 431.5	1 529.7
VAT-exempt exports, etc. ....	259.8	284.8	313.3	327.3	342.4	365.2	349.5	382.1	401.0	410.5	449.7

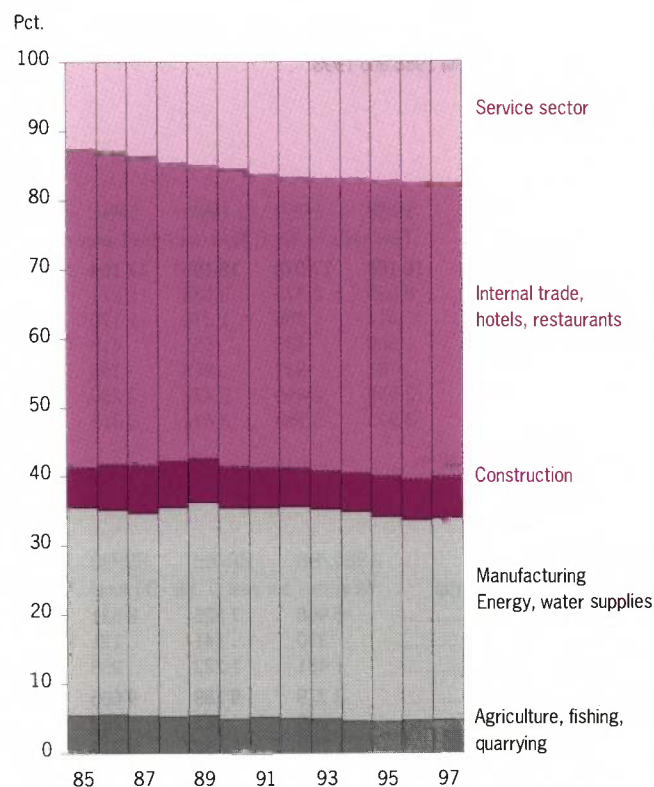
	Per cent										
<b>Total sales reported for VAT settlement</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Domestic sales liable to VAT .....	81.1	79.8	79.1	78.8	78.5	76.9	77.6	77.4	77.4	77.7	77.3
VAT-exempt exports, etc. ....	18.9	20.2	20.9	21.2	21.5	23.1	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.7

	Per cent										
<b>Total sales reported for VAT settlement, by main groups of industry</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, fishing and quarrying .....	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing .....	26.2	27.0	27.2	27.1	26.6	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.1	25.0	25.2
Electricity, gas and water supply .....	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.0
Construction .....	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants .....	44.8	43.2	42.5	43.0	42.5	42.0	42.2	42.5	43.0	42.9	42.5
Transport, post and telecommunications .....	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	7.0
Financial intermediation, business activities .....	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.8
Public and personal services .....	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Industry not stated .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Per cent										
<b>Total sales reported for VAT settlement, by form of ownership</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sole proprietorship .....	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.3
Partnership and limited partnership .....	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4
Private limited company .....	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9
Public limited company .....	51.0	52.0	52.5	52.6	54.4	55.9	56.9	57.9	58.9	58.8	59.5
Co-operative society .....	11.4	11.1	11.0	9.8	9.5	9.9	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7
Other .....	5.4	5.8	6.4	8.8	8.1	6.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2



Total sales reported for VAT settlement, by ownership



Total sales reported for VAT settlement, by main groups of industry

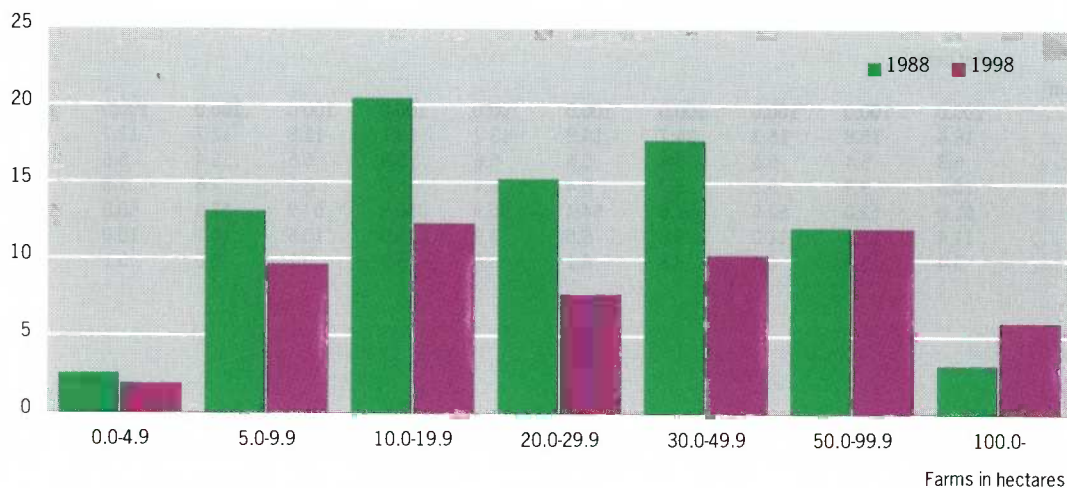
# Agriculture

Farms by size of arable land <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
	No.											Per cent	
<b>Total number of farms</b> .....	<b>84 093</b>	<b>81 267</b>	<b>79 338</b>	<b>77 197</b>	<b>74 460</b>	<b>73 784</b>	<b>69 346</b>	<b>68 771</b>	<b>64 426</b>	<b>63 151</b>	<b>59 761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0.0-4.9 hectares .....	2 560	2 232	2 203	2 115	2 079	1 959	1 768	2 090	2 172	2 243	1 900	3.0	3.2
5.0-9.9 hectares .....	13 061	12 517	12 203	11 770	11 469	11 735	10 609	11 348	9 946	10 307	9 641	15.5	16.1
10.0-19.9 hectares .....	20 395	19 605	18 562	18 091	16 788	17 030	15 647	14 934	13 758	13 475	12 306	24.3	20.6
20.0-29.9 hectares .....	15 198	14 195	13 667	13 050	11 986	12 103	11 166	10 361	9 080	8 600	7 748	18.1	13.0
30.0-49.9 hectares .....	17 710	17 153	16 689	16 016	15 705	14 545	13 730	12 906	11 804	10 975	10 247	21.1	17.1
50.0-99.9 hectares .....	12 027	12 162	12 287	12 269	12 285	12 107	11 784	12 135	12 391	11 977	12 001	14.3	20.1
100.0 hectares and over .....	3 141	3 403	3 727	3 887	4 148	4 305	4 642	4 997	5 274	5 575	5 917	3.7	9.9
Authorized ecological farms	219	401	523	672	675	640	677	1 050	1 166	1 617	2 228	0.3	3.7
<b>Average size</b>	Hectares per farm												
Total farms .....	33.1	34.1	35.1	35.9	37.0	37.1	38.8	39.6	42.2	42.6	44.7		
Authorized ecological farms <sup>1</sup>	10.6	13.9	15.2	15.6	15.5	26.2	24.2	16.2	17.3	22.9	19.5		

Note: The survey covers all farms with an arable area of at least 5 hectares or an output corresponding to this.

<sup>1</sup> Includes areas which are completely ecologically cultivated.

Farms in 1000s



Farms by size of arable land in 1988 and 1998

Crop production	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
	Feed units in mio. (1 feed unit = feed value of 1 kg barley)											Per cent	
<b>Total crop production</b> .....	<b>16 186</b>	<b>17 070</b>	<b>18 195</b>	<b>17 154</b>	<b>13 684</b>	<b>16 142</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>16 485</b>	<b>16 168</b>	<b>17 014</b>	<b>17 044</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cereals .....	8 035	8 775	9 588	9 211	6 940	8 176	8 067	9 496	9 575	9 910	9 718	49.6	57.0
Rape .....	814	1 056	1 279	1 170	655	672	608	512	411	477	588	5.0	3.4
Pulses .....	508	475	551	418	303	454	362	294	267	400	402	3.1	2.4
Straw <sup>1</sup> .....	781	921	828	790	742	1 130	994	920	885	891	895	4.8	5.3
Roots .....	2 535	2 490	2 477	2 250	2 095	2 309	1 823	1 681	1 589	1 585	1 631	15.7	9.6
Grass and green fodder .....	3 513	3 353	3 472	3 315	2 949	3 401	3 466	3 582	3 441	3 751	3 810	21.7	22.4

<sup>1</sup> After subtracting non-gathered straw.

Use of cereals (Danish and imported), total	1987/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98
	Kg in mio. per year (1 July - 30 June)										
Crop production less waste .....	6 968	7 825	8 531	9 319	8 954	6 746	7 952	7 566	8 876	8 942	9 243
Imports .....	330	141	121	146	174	722	496	363	443	315	230
Stock at end of period .....	1 481	1 223	953	1 291	1 572	1 925	1 545	1 893	1 274	1 209	1 196
<b>Total available</b> .....	<b>8 779</b>	<b>9 189</b>	<b>9 605</b>	<b>10 756</b>	<b>10 700</b>	<b>9 393</b>	<b>9 994</b>	<b>9 822</b>	<b>10 592</b>	<b>10 466</b>	<b>10 670</b>
Used for sowing .....	285	281	282	281	290	258	253	261	289	296	384
Exports .....	1 772	2 537	2 274	3 215	2 937	1 727	1 892	2 137	2 706	1 769	1 871
Grinded for flour, grains, etc. ....	484	466	455	533	515	518	559	569	511	554	486
Other industrial uses .....	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	335	335	335
Stock at end of period .....	1 223	953	1 291	1 572	1 925	1 545	1 893	1 274	1 209	1 196	1 641
Used for feeding .....	4 813	4 750	5 101	4 954	4 831	5 143	5 195	5 379	5 543	6 316	5 953



# Agriculture

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Livestock</b>											
<b>Farms with:</b>	<b>No.</b>										
Horses .....	9 567	9 442	9 541	8 255	6 901	5 130	4 471	4 564	5 015	8 313	7 834
Cattle .....	38 813	37 130	36 432	35 511	34 700	33 701	30 915	30 250	29 417	27 606	26 142
Cows .....	33 249	32 049	31 892	31 551	30 900	30 179	27 852	27 317	26 595	24 757	23 670
Pigs .....	34 322	31 205	29 903	28 341	27 392	26 859	22 716	21 418	19 821	18 829	17 688
Poultry .....	14 657	13 858	13 764	12 564	11 166	10 692	9 901	9 495	9 388	8 034	6 793
<b>Number of domestic animals:</b>	<b>Thousands</b>										
Horses <sup>1</sup> .....	34	35	38	32	28	20	18	18	20	39	38
Cattle, total .....	2 262	2 221	2 239	2 222	2 190	2 195	2 105	2 090	2 093	2 004	1 977
Of which: Cows .....	842	831	840	843	824	838	817	825	824	795	791
Pigs, total .....	9 217	9 190	9 497	9 783	10 455	11 568	10 923	11 084	10 842	11 383	12 095
Of which: Sows .....	901	883	904	928	1 001	1 041	992	1 015	1 010	1 068	1 092
Sheep .....	124	144	159	188	182	157	145	145	170	142	156
Poultry, total .....	14 768	16 266	15 498	15 086	18 259	18 916	18 954	18 673	19 224	18 156	18 023
Chickens for human consumption .....	9 332	10 860	9 802	10 019	12 620	13 399	12 023	12 585	12 907	12 510	13 118

<sup>1</sup> Up to and including 1996 only breeding stallions are included.

Degree of specialization in cattle and pigs	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Percentage distribution of farms										
Cattle as well as pigs .....	20.3	18.7	18.2	17.3	17.4	16.6	14.3	13.2	13.3	12.2	12.0
Cattle, but not pigs .....	25.8	27.0	27.7	28.7	29.2	29.0	30.3	30.8	32.3	31.5	31.7
Pigs, but not cattle .....	20.5	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.8	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.7	17.6
Neither cattle nor pigs .....	33.4	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.0	34.6	37.0	38.0	36.9	38.6	38.7

Feeding stuffs	1987/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	87/88	97/98
	Feed units in mio. per year (1 July - 30 June)											Per cent	
<b>Total feeding stuffs</b> .....	<b>13 521</b>	<b>13 487</b>	<b>13 928</b>	<b>13 521</b>	<b>13 595</b>	<b>14 443</b>	<b>14 895</b>	<b>14 554</b>	<b>14 487</b>	<b>14 857</b>	<b>14 951</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Fodder concentrates</b> (including milk and whey) .....	<b>8 943</b>	<b>8 444</b>	<b>8 904</b>	<b>8 703</b>	<b>9 004</b>	<b>9 573</b>	<b>9 450</b>	<b>9 652</b>	<b>9 677</b>	<b>10 195</b>	<b>10 217</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>
<b>Coarse fodder, total</b> .....	<b>4 578</b>	<b>5 043</b>	<b>5 024</b>	<b>4 818</b>	<b>4 591</b>	<b>4 870</b>	<b>5 445</b>	<b>4 902</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>4 734</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>
Roots .....	1 122	1 383	1 389	1 304	1 216	1 531	1 621	1 150	1 024	944	1 076	8.3	7.2
Fresh beet tops, beet top silage .....	191	226	211	172	131	110	108	83	67	86	73	1.4	0.5
Grass and greenfodder .....	3 011	3 181	3 104	3 076	2 795	2 793	3 076	3 163	3 266	3 183	3 161	22.3	21.1
Straw .....	254	253	320	266	449	436	641	506	453	450	425	1.9	2.9

Vegetable production	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Hec. in 1000s										
<b>Total arable land</b> .....	<b>2 787</b>	<b>2 774</b>	<b>2 788</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>2 756</b>	<b>2 739</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>2 726</b>	<b>2 716</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>2 672</b>
<b>Cereals, total</b> .....	<b>1 586</b>	<b>1 562</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 403</b>	<b>1 447</b>	<b>1 545</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>1 494</b>
Wheat .....	308	444	533	519	582	619	572	607	674	685	673
Rye .....	80	100	109	80	88	78	88	96	75	88	103
Barley .....	1 154	988	901	936	910	709	700	714	764	739	660
Oats .....	40	27	20	21	28	28	40	26	26	30	29
Triticale and other grains .....	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	6	13	29
<b>Pulses</b> .....	<b>147</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Roots</b> .....	<b>211</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>134</b>
of which:											
Potatoes .....	33	34	40	43	54	47	39	42	43	39	36
Beets for sugar production .....	68	67	66	65	65	66	66	68	70	69	66
<b>Grass and greenfodder</b> .....	<b>551</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>717</b>
<b>Seeds for sowing and industrial use</b> .....	<b>261</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Horticultural products</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Other agricultural crops</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-
<b>Fallow land receiving subsidies<sup>1</sup></b> .....	-	-	-	-	-	<b>220</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>151</b>

<sup>1</sup> Bare fallow is also included under the categories grass and greenfodder, seeds for sowing and industrial use and for 1993 also under other agricultural crops.

# Agriculture

## Livestock products

### Production, exports and consumption<sup>1</sup>

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Natural milk<sup>2</sup></b>											
Kg in millions											
Total production .....	4 739	4 747	4 742	4 640	4 605	4 660	4 642	4 676	4 695	4 632	4 668
Weighed in milk quantities <sup>3</sup> .....	4 539	4 547	4 542	4 440	4 405	4 460	4 442	4 476	4 495	4 432	4 468
<b>Butter</b>											
Production .....	93.8	92.3	93.3	70.5	62.2	59.4	59.3	54.4	56.6	50.4	48.7
Exports .....	59.7	55.2	50.6	49.0	48.0	48.5	49.7	51.1	54.7	43.8	42.3
Consumption <sup>4</sup> .....	35.4	32.5	29.8	20.8	15.5	13.4	12.2	10.8	10.6	9.7	9.8
<b>Cheese</b>											
Production .....	259.6	276.7	295.0	286.7	291.4	323.3	288.1	311.2	299.2	290.6	291.9
Exports .....	195.8	216.1	220.7	231.4	216.5	247.6	228.1	246.6	236.4	246.5	236.6
Consumption .....	65.0	72.9	75.4	79.2	79.9	92.6	91.4	88.3	88.7	86.8	86.8
<b>Eggs</b>											
Production (including hatching eggs) .....	79.4	82.0	82.4	84.0	88.2	87.1	90.1	94.8	87.8	84.9	83.9
Exports .....	6.2	8.3	11.5	11.2	11.5	9.3	7.9	14.5	14.8	16.3	14.0
Consumption .....	73.9	72.6	71.5	73.2	77.9	77.3	83.7	82.9	74.2	80.2	85.9
<b>Beef and veal<sup>5,6</sup></b>											
Production .....	235.9	222.2	219.1	230.8	236.3	223.7	210.2	200.3	197.6	195.3	179.1
Exports .....	175.6	160.6	137.5	147.7	163.6	176.2	179.1	154.7	144.1	179.3	148.8
Consumption .....	99.1	111.7	110.2	112.7	118.4	113.7	106.9	102.6	108.1	106.9	107.8
<b>Pork<sup>5</sup></b>											
Production .....	1 217.6	1 214.2	1 259.8	1 326.0	1 442.0	1 588.4	1 604.3	1 581.8	1 591.6	1 638.5	1 769.9
Exports <sup>7</sup> .....	865.6	863.0	895.5	1 003.8	1 072.3	1 207.7	1 296.3	1 247.4	1 222.4	1 404.2	1 420.6
Consumption <sup>7</sup> .....	367.8	362.5	360.9	359.7	362.4	362.0	355.3	355.8	360.5	317.0	354.2
<b>Poultry<sup>8</sup></b>											
Production .....	116.8	129.8	133.3	142.1	159.6	172.2	185.4	184.0	181.7	185.0	193.4
Exports .....	61.7	72.8	81.2	84.2	99.7	116.9	122.4	128.0	125.2	118.1	124.7
Consumption .....	60.2	60.3	59.6	63.9	70.3	72.1	77.2	79.8	79.4	95.4	93.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures on production and consumption include producers' own products. The consumption figures include household waste and non-residents' purchases of products.

<sup>2</sup> Unprocessed milk.

<sup>3</sup> The difference between total milk production and weighed in milk quantities is the producers' own use, with respect to consumption and fodder.

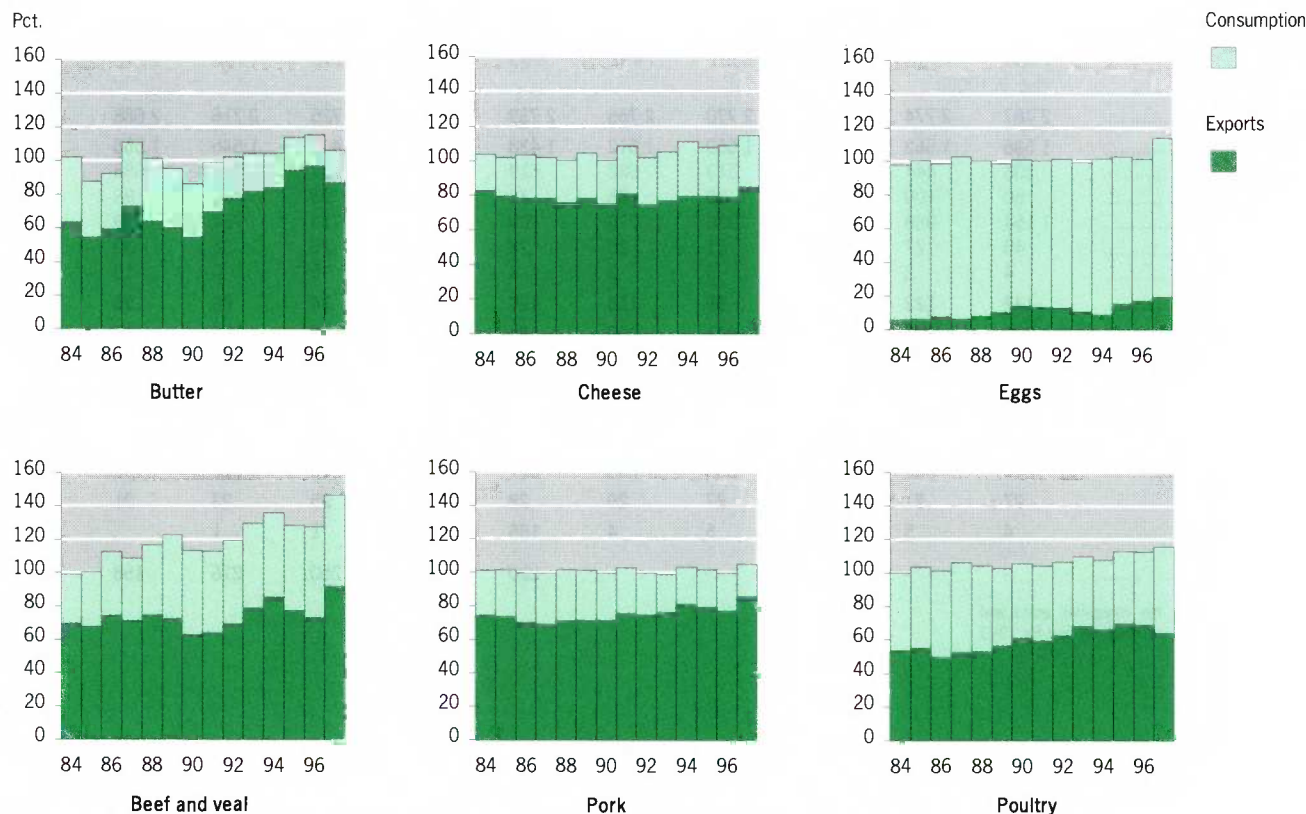
<sup>4</sup> To this is added mixed products, accounting for about 29 mio. kg in 1995.

<sup>5</sup> Including edible products.

<sup>6</sup> From 1994, kidneys and kidney fats are grouped to edible products and edible fats.

<sup>7</sup> 1993 figures are partially estimated.

<sup>8</sup> Figures on poultry meat are given as the ready-to-cook-weight.



(NB. Exports + consumption do not equal 100 pct., which is tantamount to production, due to changes in stocks, imports and other uses)

### Most important agricultural products. Exports and consumption in pct. of annual production

Farms analysed by age of farmer	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988 Per cent	1998
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>84 093</b>	<b>81 267</b>	<b>79 338</b>	<b>77 197</b>	<b>74 460</b>	<b>73 784</b>	<b>69 346</b>	<b>68 771</b>	<b>64 426</b>	<b>63 151</b>	<b>59 761</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 40 years .....	16 944	16 790	16 652	16 272	15 771	15 671	15 172	15 163	15 136	14 261	13 403	20.1	22.4
40-59 years .....	40 448	38 661	37 555	36 502	35 086	34 675	32 291	32 123	30 822	30 155	28 461	48.1	47.6
60-69 years .....	18 240	17 364	17 005	16 261	15 209	15 204	13 561	12 993	11 404	11 095	10 566	21.7	17.7
70 years and over .....	7 836	8 043	7 623	7 766	8 013	7 744	7 879	8 093	6 459	7 147	6 742	9.3	11.3
Not stated .....	625	409	503	397	382	489	443	399	604	493	589	0.7	1.0

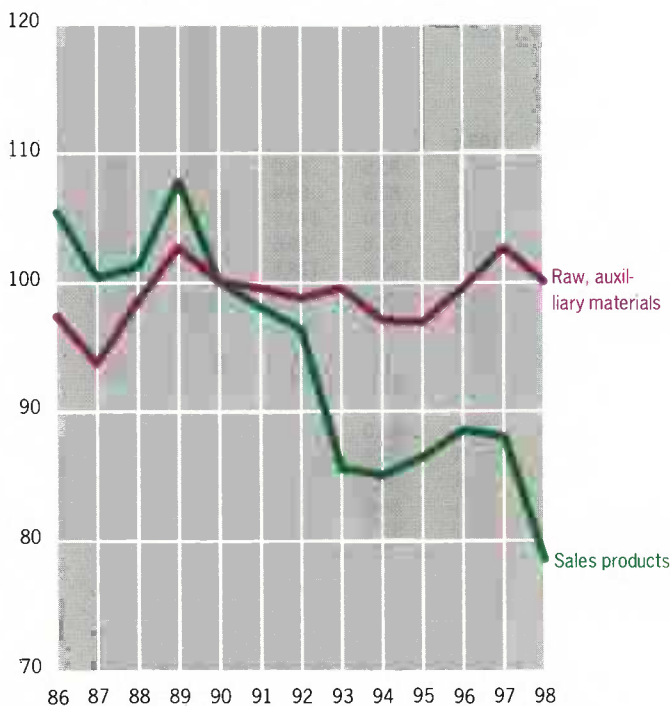
Capital formation	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Current prices in DKK mio. per calendar year											
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b> .....	<b>4 129</b>	<b>4 923</b>	<b>6 157</b>	<b>6 367</b>	<b>5 036</b>	<b>4 973</b>	<b>4 922</b>	<b>5 195</b>	<b>6 788</b>	<b>7 332</b>	<b>7 787</b>
<b>Fixed gross capital formation</b> .....	<b>4 895</b>	<b>4 521</b>	<b>5 546</b>	<b>6 355</b>	<b>5 253</b>	<b>5 636</b>	<b>4 318</b>	<b>5 464</b>	<b>6 388</b>	<b>6 976</b>	<b>7 432</b>
consumption of real capital (estimated) .....	6 283	6 466	6 620	6 773	6 752	6 706	6 731	6 812	7 086	7 336	7 526
fixed net capital formation .....	- 1 388	- 1 945	- 1 074	- 418	- 1 499	- 1 070	- 2 413	- 1 348	- 698	- 360	- 94
Farm buildings .....	1 725	1 443	1 579	2 106	1 757	2 263	1 506	2 050	2 137	2 194	2 534
of which: pig barns .....	437	304	364	...	...	1 111	521	600	554	714	999
cow barns .....	277	265	325	...	...	299	323	540	658	597	553
Equipment .....	3 539	3 180	3 925	3 925	3 478	3 328	2 697	3 393	4 056	4 619	4 811
of which: combine harvesters .....	560	417	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tractors .....	799	750	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil improvement and land reclamation .....	79	82	94	113	92	101	71	77	103	87	106
Breeding stocks and draught animals <sup>1</sup> .....	- 448	- 184	- 52	211	- 74	- 56	44	- 56	92	76	- 19
<b>Changes in stocks and livestock, total</b> .....	<b>- 766</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>- 217</b>	<b>- 663</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>- 269</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>355</b>
Changes in stocks .....	- 423	591	504	19	- 305	- 888	684	- 215	469	332	211
Changes in livestock .....	- 343	- 189	107	- 7	88	225	- 80	- 54	- 69	24	144
1985 prices											
<b>Fixed gross capital formation<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>4 888</b>	<b>4 072</b>	<b>4 641</b>	<b>6 031</b>	<b>5 098</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>3 951</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 618</b>	<b>6 055</b>	<b>6 351</b>
Farm buildings .....	1 581	1 238	1 295	2 106	1 688	2 123	1 382	1 842	1 845	1 829	2 060
Equipment .....	3 307	2 834	3 346	3 925	3 410	3 228	2 569	3 225	3 773	4 226	4 291

<sup>1</sup> Figures with a negative sign are obtained by reducing the breeding stock.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding soil improvement and breeding stocks.

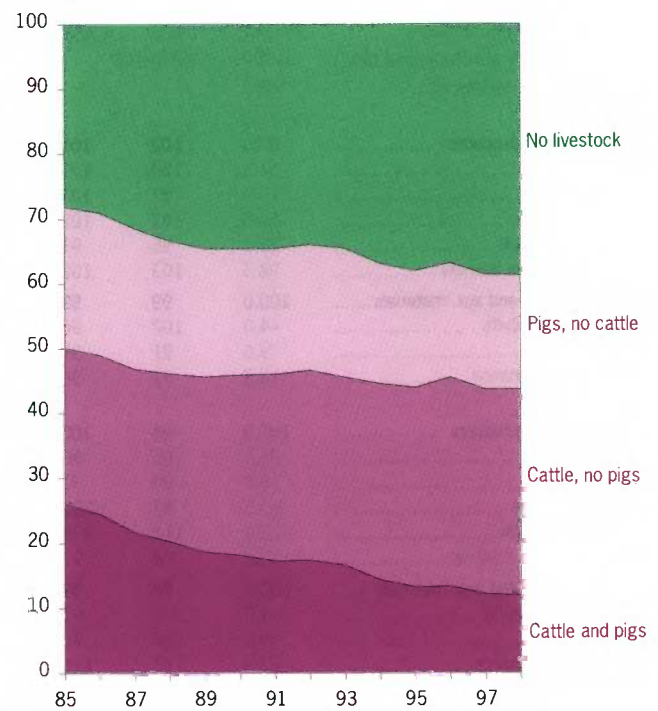
Interest payments and liabilities	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Current prices in DKK mio. per calendar year											
<b>Interest payments, total</b> .....	<b>10 399</b>	<b>10 839</b>	<b>11 098</b>	<b>11 010</b>	<b>11 580</b>	<b>11 530</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>10 347</b>	<b>10 174</b>	<b>9 950</b>	<b>9 777</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b> .....	<b>97 167</b>	<b>108 566</b>	<b>107 680</b>	<b>106 510</b>	<b>114 378</b>	<b>113 588</b>	<b>119 609</b>	<b>109 662</b>	<b>113 477</b>	<b>116 676</b>	<b>122 283</b>
Secured liabilities .....	86 199	96 455	95 748	88 910	91 242	90 759	97 025	89 500	93 487	95 847	99 939
Other liabilities .....	8 540	8 837	9 290	15 195	20 740	20 926	20 952	18 891	18 932	19 468	20 638

Index, 1990 = 100



Price changes in agricultural products and auxiliary materials

Pct. of all farms



Percentage of farms with and without livestock





# Manufacturing industries

Output indices for the manufa. industries	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Firms with at least 20 persons employed</b>	1995 = 100										
<b>Manufacturing industries, total<sup>1,2</sup></b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>
Mining and quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	106	111	103	100	102	94	100	100	104	88	94
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco <sup>2</sup> ..	89	88	91	94	96	98	104	100	98	103	102
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather .....	106	105	103	106	101	96	101	100	104	101	106
Paper and paper products; printing and publis.	89	86	86	86	89	87	94	100	105	111	109
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products .....	77	79	80	80	86	85	94	100	103	112	117
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products .....	98	95	94	90	87	82	95	100	100	105	110
Fabricated metal products .....	80	84	84	83	87	82	93	100	102	108	111
Mfr. of furniture, other manufacturing n.e.c. ....	83	88	88	89	89	87	97	100	97	100	106

Note: The index is a quantity index for manufacturers' sales of own goods and services. Assuming that year-on-year changes in stocks are negligible, it can be used as an output index.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding dairies 1988-1994.

Return on investment	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Manufacturing industries, total</b> .....	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	...	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>

Return on capital and reserves	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Manufacturing industries, total</b> .....	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Mining and quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	9.0	12.0	13.1	43.0	6.9	5.7	8.8	12.9	13.9	11.4	9.2
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ..	11.9	13.6	14.0	16.0	13.8	12.9	13.7	12.7	23.5	18.4	17.1
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather .....	7.0	8.8	5.7	5.7	7.8	11.4	8.3	10.8	10.7	13.0	14.1
Paper and paper products; printing, publishing ..	13.1	12.2	10.3	9.0	5.2	6.2	7.0	9.9	16.3	13.4	18.7
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products .....	11.9	12.1	14.0	14.7	12.7	15.0	11.3	13.9	13.8	14.4	17.2
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products .....	12.8	13.1	15.0	6.5	5.5	7.6	10.0	16.0	15.8	16.2	20.4
Fabricated metal products .....	0.4	6.8	10.3	8.4	6.4	8.5	6.4	8.4	11.8	7.3	15.3
Mfr. of furniture, other manufacturing n.e.c. ....	7.9	7.7	12.8	11.6	7.4	14.6	13.4	19.7	14.8	15.7	15.6

<sup>1</sup> Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

Net profit ratio	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Manufacturing industries, total</b> .....	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Mining and quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.2	8.4	4.6	11.7	12.5	10.9	9.6	7.8
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco ..	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.5	6.5
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather .....	4.9	5.2	4.2	3.9	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2
Paper and paper products; printing and publis.	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.6	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.9
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products .....	7.1	6.5	8.5	7.4	7.6	9.2	9.5	10.0	9.2	8.9	11.1
Mfr. of other non-metallic mineral products .....	8.3	8.1	7.1	5.5	4.6	6.3	7.1	8.4	8.9	9.3	11.1
Fabricated metal products .....	2.6	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.3	4.4	6.0
Mfr. of furniture, other manufacturing n.e.c. ....	5.3	6.4	7.4	6.6	6.8	8.2	9.1	8.7	6.8	7.2	6.8

<sup>1</sup> Excluding crude oil production and exploration.

# Manufacturing industries

Profit and loss account	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	DKK bn., current prices										
<b>Manufacturers' sales, total<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>271.2</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>300.7</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>350.1</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>451.2</b>	<b>472.7</b>
	Per cent										
<b>Sales<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Increase in stock, excl. raw materials .....	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Intermediate consumption, etc. ....	54.9	55.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	53.9	52.4	53.0	52.1	52.0	51.5
Wages and salaries, pension costs, etc. ....	24.6	23.2	23.9	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.9	23.4
Other ordinary expenditure, net .....	16.0	17.0	15.6	16.7	17.5	17.5	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.0
<i>Ordinary result</i> .....	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.5
Financial expenses, net .....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
Extraordinary expenses, net .....	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
<i>Result before tax</i> .....	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.7	8.1

Note: From 1995 the table is based on data reported by all businesses, while figures before 1995 are based on data reported by businesses with at least 20 persons employed.

<sup>1</sup> Including other (secondary) operating receipts.

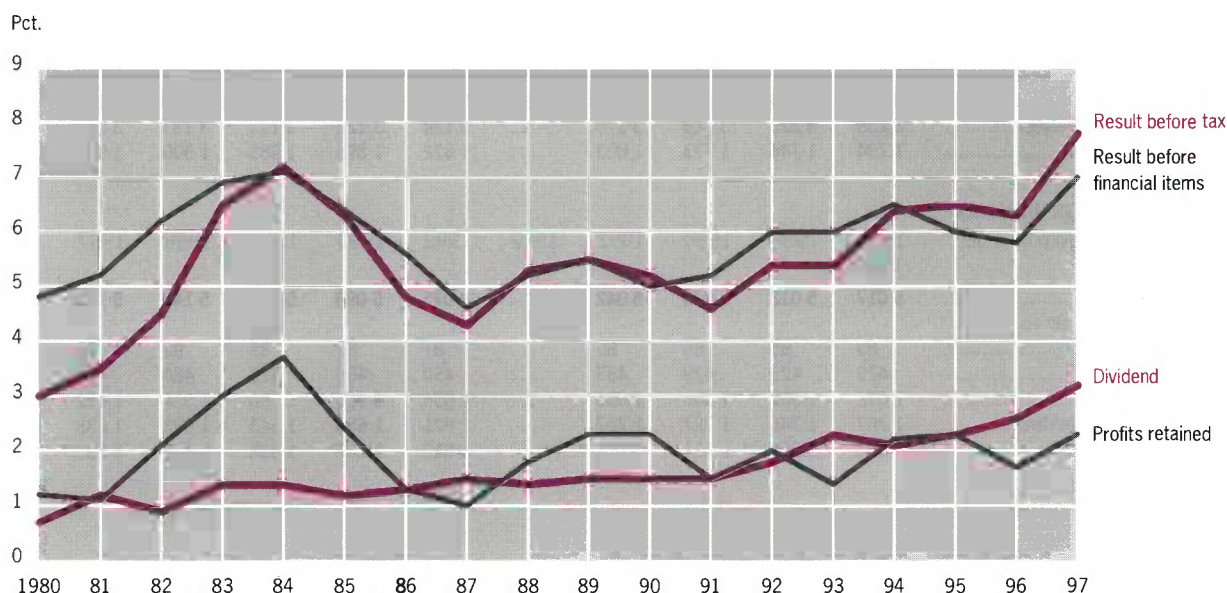
Balance sheet data	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	DKK bn., current prices										
<b>Manufacturers' total assets=total liabilities</b> .....	<b>210.3</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>251.9</b>	<b>262.4</b>	<b>271.2</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>340.5</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>378.9</b>
	Per cent										
<b>Total assets = total liabilities</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Fixed assets .....	41.7	42.1	41.9	43.6	44.3	45.7	47.5	47.4	47.3	47.7	48.4
Current assets .....	58.3	57.9	58.1	56.4	55.7	54.3	52.5	52.6	52.7	52.3	51.6
Capital and reserves .....	34.6	34.7	35.1	35.6	36.4	37.8	39.2	40.2	39.0	40.2	41.2
Total debt and provisions for liabilities .....	65.4	65.3	64.9	64.4	63.6	62.2	60.8	59.8	61.0	59.8	58.8

Note: See comments above.

Financial position	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Per cent										
<b>Manufacturing industries, total</b> .....	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.8</b>
Mining and quarrying <sup>1</sup> .....	53.9	52.3	53.9	64.1	48.9	48.3	43.0	48.2	46.6	49.8	50.1
Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco .....	37.5	38.2	37.2	37.2	37.8	40.2	40.4	43.3	35.5	41.2	44.0
Mfr. of textiles, wearing apparel, leather .....	33.1	33.6	34.1	35.6	36.2	40.1	39.8	42.2	42.4	44.1	45.0
Wood and paper products; printing, publishing .....	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.6	34.6	36.6	37.8	38.3	39.6	36.8	37.5
Mfr. of chemicals and plastic products .....	45.3	41.5	41.8	44.7	44.9	46.4	49.9	49.6	52.0	52.8	53.9
Manufacture of non-metallic products .....	40.3	39.7	39.5	33.3	37.1	39.4	42.5	44.0	50.8	47.2	46.1
Fabricated metal products .....	30.8	32.1	34.1	33.3	33.9	35.2	36.8	36.7	34.9	34.6	34.1
Mfr. of furniture, other manufacturing .....	31.4	32.3	30.6	32.3	33.3	35.4	34.8	34.5	35.9	35.0	37.6

Note: See comments above.

<sup>1</sup> Excluding crude oil production and exploration.



Profits and distribution of profits (in pct. of turnover, limited liability companies, etc.)



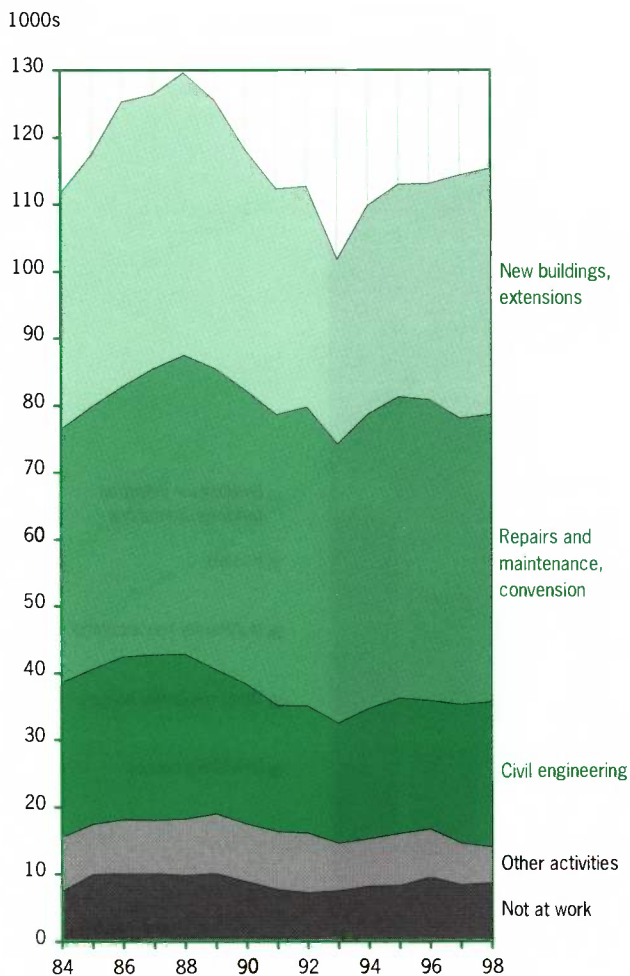


# Construction and housing

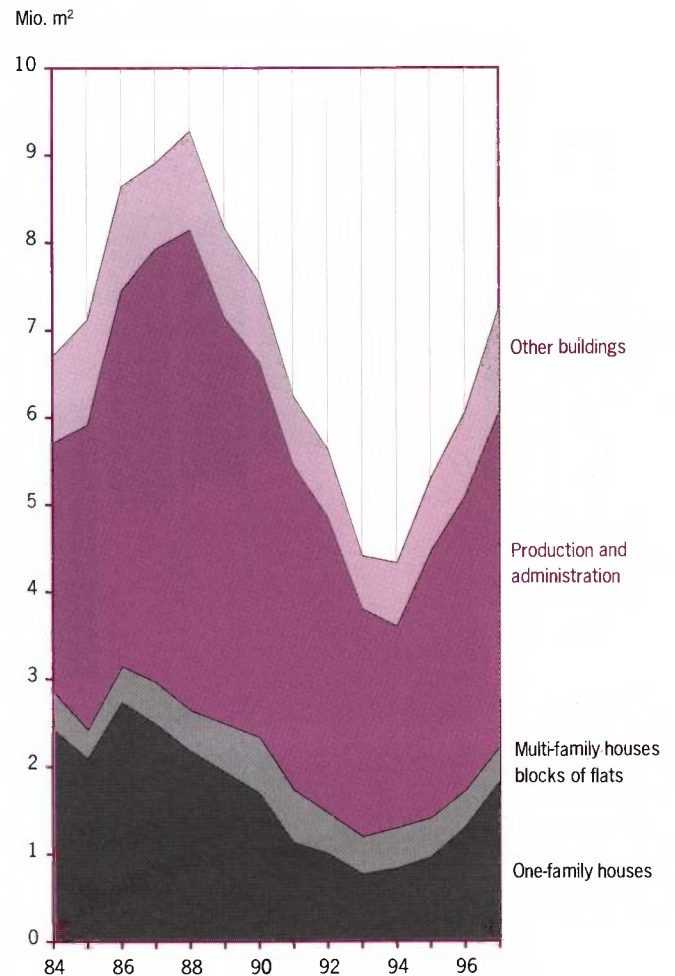
Dwellings, by type of energy used for heating on 1 January	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
	Thousands											Per cent	
<b>Dwellings, total</b> .....	<b>2 307</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>2 353</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 388</b>	<b>2 403</b>	<b>2 413</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
District heating .....	956	1 010	1 063	1 104	1 136	1 200	1 238	1 283	1 320	1 354	1 385	41.4	56.3
Oil-fired district heating .....	936	887	824	801	759	689	653	618	570	542	522	40.6	21.2
Natural gas .....	96	116	157	190	212	232	245	262	275	288	299	4.2	12.1
Electricity .....	134	141	146	149	152	154	155	154	154	152	150	5.8	6.1
Other and type of energy not stated .....	184	174	163	131	129	126	121	109	118	111	105	8.0	4.3

Regulating price indices for residential construction (excl. VAT)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	1 January 1987= 100										
<b>Aggregate index</b> .....	<b>108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>150</b>
Index for materials .....	107	114	121	125	129	131	133	139	142	145	149
Index for costs of labour .....	112	113	116	120	123	126	131	136	141	148	155



Employed wage earners and working masters in the construction industry



New buildings completed (floor space)

# Construction and housing

Employed wage earners and working masters in the construction industry	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
	No.											Per cent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>129 522</b>	<b>125 394</b>	<b>118 065</b>	<b>112 175</b>	<b>112 554</b>	<b>101 701</b>	<b>109 690</b>	<b>112 870</b>	<b>109 303</b>	<b>114 184</b>	<b>115 306</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>By trades (occupations)</b>													
Contractors	31 598	29 806	27 199	25 613	26 634	27 666	31 338	32 484	29 731	30 264	30 566	24.4	26.5
Master bricklayers	14 026	13 350	12 455	11 344	11 560	9 150	10 283	10 691	10 816	11 840	11 244	10.8	9.8
Master carpenters and joiners	26 449	26 524	24 252	22 595	23 280	18 622	19 562	20 039	20 668	22 346	23 055	20.4	20.0
Master painters <sup>1</sup>	11 213	11 174	10 820	10 466	10 239	9 833	10 847	10 954	10 899	11 299	10 282	8.7	8.9
Master glaziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 051	...	0.9
Plumbers	16 366	15 668	15 574	15 614	15 347	12 313	12 841	13 686	12 242	12 639	12 770	12.6	11.1
Electricians	16 426	16 475	16 128	15 467	15 155	14 334	15 278	16 117	16 309	17 349	17 957	12.7	15.6
Public enterprises	13 444	12 397	11 637	11 076	10 339	9 783	9 541	8 899	8 640	8 449	8 380	10.4	7.3
<b>By type of work</b>													
New buildings and extensions	42 087	39 967	35 927	33 620	32 833	27 542	31 053	31 670	30 935	36 238	36 806	32.5	31.9
Repair work, maintenance and conversion	44 687	45 012	43 863	43 430	44 681	41 754	44 053	45 079	43 859	42 756	42 920	34.5	37.2
Civil engineering	24 551	21 491	20 860	18 863	18 994	17 890	19 357	20 147	18 453	20 674	21 577	19.0	18.7
Other	8 400	8 876	8 640	8 629	8 863	7 051	7 098	7 785	6 931	6 183	5 351	6.5	4.6
Not at work due to holiday, sickness, weather conditions and etc.	9 798	10 049	8 776	7 633	7 183	7 465	8 130	8 189	9 125	8 333	8 653	7.6	7.5
<b>Salaried employees, etc. in private enterprises within construction</b>													
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1988	1998
	No.											Per cent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 448</b>	<b>27 198</b>	<b>26 237</b>	<b>25 297</b>	<b>25 801</b>	<b>23 810</b>	<b>25 293</b>	<b>26 416</b>	<b>25 398</b>	<b>25 041</b>	<b>25 392</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owners <sup>2</sup>	4 183	4 854	3 950	3 713	3 749	3 248	3 028	2 984	2 840	2 552	2 466	15.8	9.7
Salaried employees	19 813	19 982	20 169	19 609	20 170	18 839	20 542	21 617	20 973	20 800	21 223	74.9	83.6
Other employees <sup>3</sup>	2 453	2 362	2 118	1 975	1 882	1 724	1 723	1 815	1 586	1 689	1 703	9.3	6.7

Note: The 1993 and 1996 figures are adjusted by means of combined register- and questionnaire-based statistics for May 1993 and May 1996. The annual figures constitute a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment figures are

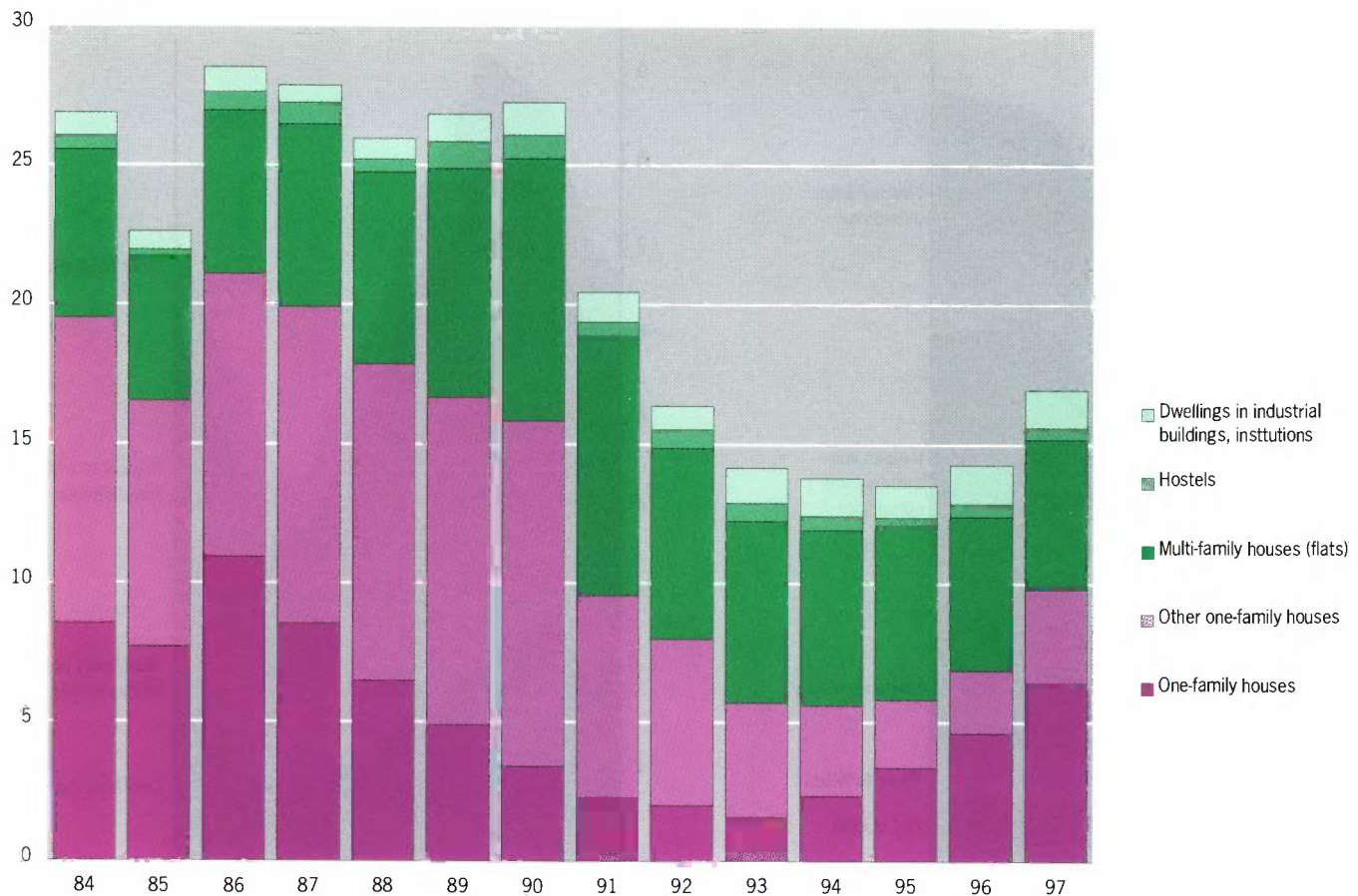
compiled on a specific day in the middle of the quarter. Some 11,000 employed wage earners, working masters and salaried employees are excluded from the quarterly surveys.

<sup>1</sup> From 1988 to 1997 master painters include master glaziers.

<sup>2</sup> Masters with predominantly administrative functions and assisting spouses.

<sup>3</sup> Foremen, site and warehouse staff, drivers, repairers, etc.

Floor space in mio. m<sup>2</sup>



New buildings completed









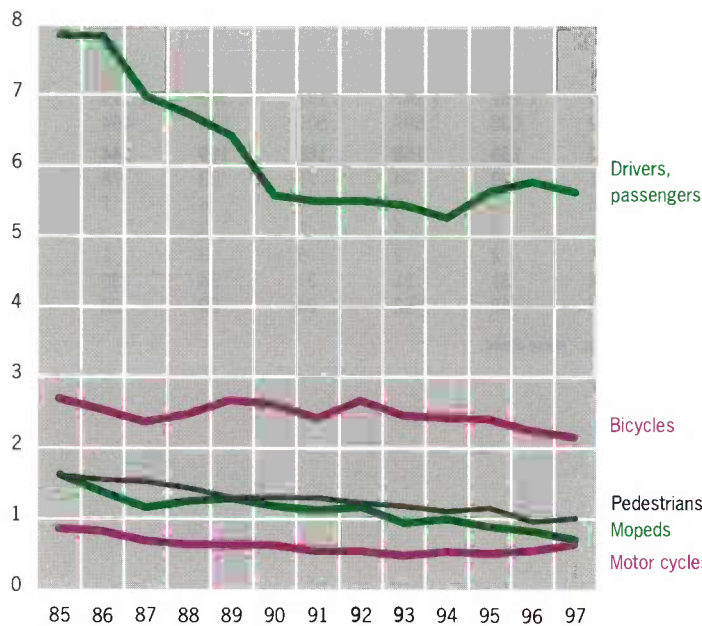
# Transport

Goods transport performance, by mode of transp.	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1987	1997
	Ton-kilometres in bn.											Per cent	
Total (excl. pipeline) .....	13.1	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.0	12.8	13.9	14.3	15.1	15.0	100.0	100.0
By lorry .....	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.0	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	76.1	73.7
By rail .....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	8.6	7.8
By sea .....	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.8	15.3	18.6
Pipeline .....	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.7		

Source: Ministry of Transport.

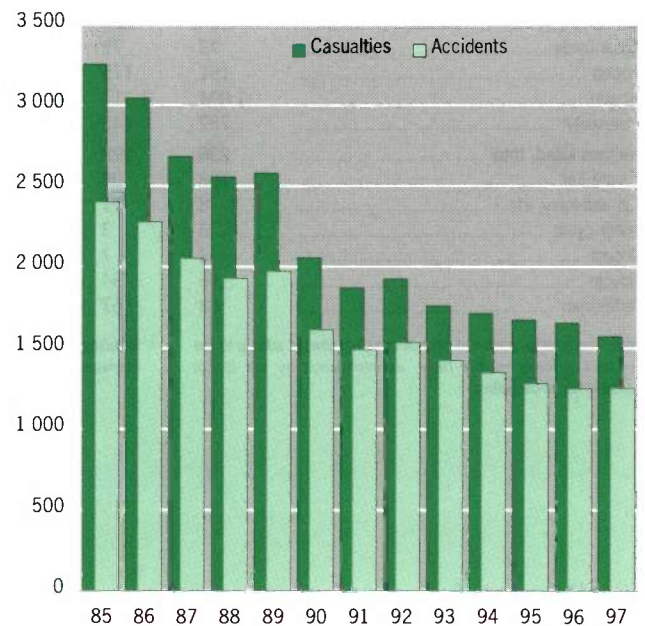
Goods traffic at Danish ports	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Tons in 1000s										
Goods carried by ferries, total .....	23 777	24 050	24 873	26 678	28 228	29 011	29 075	32 449	32 384	30 833	28 444
International .....	14 426	15 134	15 868	16 497	17 704	18 242	18 283	20 907	20 836	19 258	17 315
National .....	9 350	8 916	9 005	10 182	10 524	10 769	10 791	11 542	11 547	11 575	11 128
Goods car. by cargo vessels, total .....	55 577	54 907	56 683	56 102	62 620	63 915	62 009	66 096	69 102	70 294	72 028
To abroad .....	32 317	30 501	30 695	30 018	32 664	34 010	33 056	35 885	37 314	37 124	38 291
From foreign countries .....	12 020	13 480	14 719	15 596	17 446	18 500	19 297	20 682	20 284	19 854	21 060
Goods unloaded from Denmark .....	11 240	10 926	11 269	10 488	12 510	11 406	9 655	9 529	11 505	13 317	12 677
Of wh. fishing of boulders, sand, gravel ....	2 322	2 093	2 174	1 822	1 625	1 616	1 518	1 884	1 759	1 697	1 452

Persons in 1000s



Road accidents causing casualties

No.



Trends in alcohol accidents and casualties



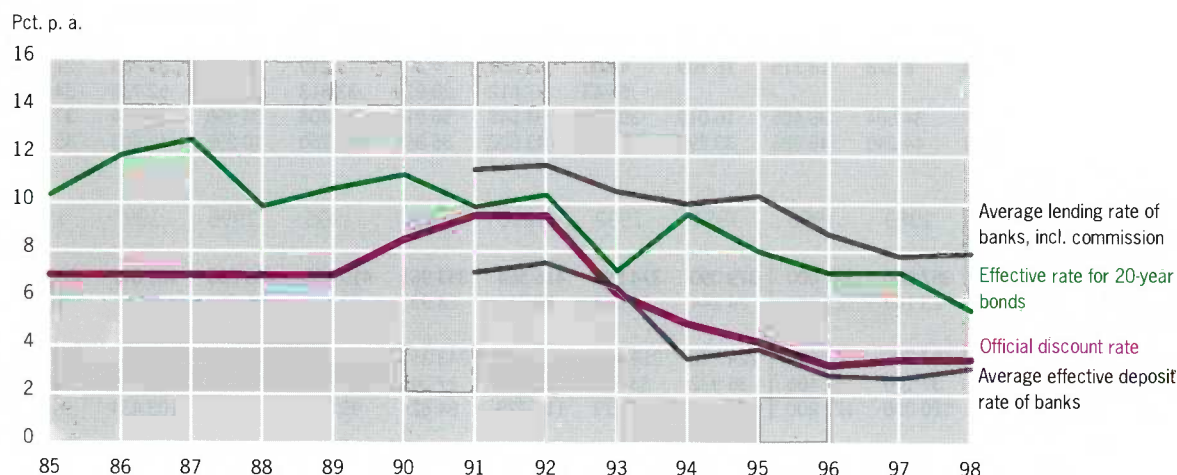




# Money and credit market

Important interest rates	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Per cent p.a.										
Official discount rate at end of year .....	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.50	9.50	6.25	5.0	4.25	3.25	3.50	3.50
Average effective lending rate of banks .....	13.2	13.3	14.1	11.4	11.6	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.7	7.8	7.9
Average effective deposit rate of banks .....	7.0	7.0	7.9	7.1	7.5	6.5	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.1

Effective nominal rate	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Per cent p.a.										
<b>Government bonds:</b>											
5-year term: End-year .....	8.98	10.56	10.71	9.14	9.67	5.71	8.77	6.26	5.34	5.12	3.95
Annual average .....	9.76	9.75	10.74	9.59	9.52	7.14	7.47	7.69	6.11	5.18	4.58
10-year term: End-year .....	9.03	10.26	10.50	8.76	8.91	6.09	9.14	7.23	6.52	5.63	4.27
Annual average .....	9.87	9.70	10.63	9.27	8.99	7.28	7.85	8.27	7.19	6.26	4.93
<b>Unit mortgage bonds:</b>											
20-year term: End-year .....	9.82	10.57	11.17	9.83	10.34	7.17	9.53	7.98	7.09	7.11	5.53
Annual average .....	11.26	10.16	10.98	10.09	10.14	8.16	8.39	9.09	7.84	7.22	5.98
30-year term: End-year .....	9.92	10.49	11.15	9.80	10.17	7.11	9.73	8.36	7.87	7.28	6.37
Annual average .....	11.40	10.16	10.88	10.06	10.07	8.07	8.61	9.38	8.44	7.65	7.65



## Interest rates

Average redemption yield on bonds at end of year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Per cent p.a.										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9.78</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>5.40</b>
Government bonds .....	8.77	10.78	10.71	9.35	9.70	5.97	8.48	6.15	5.35	5.08	4.06
Ordinary and special mortgage credit bonds .....	10.06	10.64	10.93	10.12	10.50	9.33	9.65	8.19	6.86	7.19	7.02
Unit mortgage credit bonds .....	10.44	10.95	11.30	10.27	10.64	8.84	9.80	8.47	7.64	7.04	6.44

Share price index at end of year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	End-1982= 100										
<b>Shares, total</b> .....	<b>272</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>638</b>
Commercial banks and savings banks .....	282	273	218	221	153	229	212	241	289	507	452
Insurance companies .....	571	854	713	798	488	755	666	633	628	896	784
Commercial and service companies .....	318	457	378	418	357	515	532	557	691	870	1 259
Shipping companies .....	385	674	504	662	531	833	755	669	942	1 850	1 268
Manufacturing industries .....	200	259	246	291	233	303	300	336	449	539	478
Investment companies .....	308	484	488	419	205	211	184	187	238	254	239

Bonds and shares of financial institutions (book value)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	DKK mio.										
Danmarks Nationalbank .....	26 911	32 431	37 717	42 345	32 018	41 235	39 505	34 096	35 108	33 766	37 487
Post-giro office .....	12 390	14 902	15 514								
Commercial banks .....	139 010	163 252	177 617	198 547	194 748	184 277	219 073	213 548	226 444	249 368	288 115
Savings banks .....	48 683	59 047	29 056								
Life insurance companies .....	162 406	180 289	196 205	214 578	233 215	277 142	296 864	324 962	374 089	434 481	...
Geneal insurance companies .....	47 018	54 151	61 100	66 627	58 737	52 489	66 963	71 808	80 267	81 195	...
Pension funds .....	77 890	89 144	96 839	108 486	116 943	127 984	149 217	158 737	176 839	165 551	...









# External trade

Quantity indices	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	1985 = 100										
<b>Imports, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>171</b>
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture, total .....	100	99	105	107	126	130	127	131	120	122	126
Intermediate goods for the											
construction industry .....	104	104	109	108	116	115	132	141	143	167	174
Intermediate goods for other non-agricultural industries, total ..	111	114	119	123	127	121	134	146	144	157	162
Fuels, lubricants and electric current .....	86	87	82	87	89	90	90	85	85	92	82
Machinery and other capital equipment (except drilling rigs and production platforms) .....	99	101	111	109	110	103	123	142	148	164	165
Transport equipment (except ships over 250 GT and aircraft) ..	65	62	67	76	80	69	99	110	117	129	144
Goods for household consumption .....	128	136	146	160	167	164	187	201	208	224	232
<b>Exports, total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>113</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>
Agricultural products of animal origin .....	110	111	112	125	133	141	153	149	147	161	161
Agricultural products of vegetable origin .....	102	105	138	130	107	96	100	109	100	102	97
Canned meat and milk, total .....	88	88	92	93	88	94	99	87	88	87	87
Other manufactured goods (excl. canned meat, milk, ships) ....	112	121	129	137	145	144	156	170	175	186	187
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs .....	118	127	131	135	136	140	134	136	146	148	142
Raw furskins .....	164	175	140	140	168	142	114	118	108	129	115
Fuels, lubricants and electric current .....	127	151	164	207	235	246	263	250	311	322	313
	1985 = 100										
<b>Imports, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>87</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Intermediate goods for agriculture and horticulture, total .....	85	91	78	76	74	73	72	70	77	83	76
Intermediate goods for the											
construction industry .....	102	109	108	109	106	98	104	107	106	107	106
Intermediate goods for other non-agricultural industries, total ..	92	99	93	93	91	88	92	96	94	96	97
Fuels, lubricants and electric current .....	40	50	51	51	44	41	40	39	46	50	40
Machinery and other capital equipment (except drilling rigs and production platforms) .....	100	105	101	103	101	101	103	104	104	109	109
Transport equipment (except ships over 250 GT and aircraft) ..	121	125	125	128	131	135	137	141	145	145	144
Goods for household consumption .....	94	97	95	96	94	92	90	90	91	94	97
<b>Exports, total<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
Agricultural products of animal origin .....	89	99	96	93	93	85	87	87	90	93	84
Agricultural products of vegetable origin .....	96	96	86	89	94	92	89	91	95	93	90
Canned meat and milk, total .....	79	92	91	90	90	85	84	85	89	95	95
Other manufactured goods (excl. canned meat, milk, ships) ....	101	106	105	105	105	103	106	106	106	108	110
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs .....	110	109	115	122	114	104	105	103	98	100	108
Raw furskin .....	67	52	37	51	41	40	60	49	82	68	65
Fuels, lubricants and electric current .....	39	48	52	49	43	42	38	37	46	47	35
	1985 = 100										
<b>Terms of trade<sup>1,2</sup></b>											
Unit value indices for exports .....	94	100	98	99	97	95	96	96	98	100	99
Unit value indices for imports .....	87	93	90	90	87	85	86	88	89	91	91
Terms of trade .....	108	107	110	110	111	111	112	110	111	109	109
	Tons in 1000s										
<b>Weight of imports and exports<sup>3</sup></b>											
Imports .....	39 120	40 076	38 866	42 676	44 709	43 297	46 979	48 662	47 872	52 027	48 549
Exports .....	21 343	23 280	24 920	27 541	29 175	30 766	32 643	33 158	32 307	34 613	41 740

Note: Previously published quantity indices have been revised.

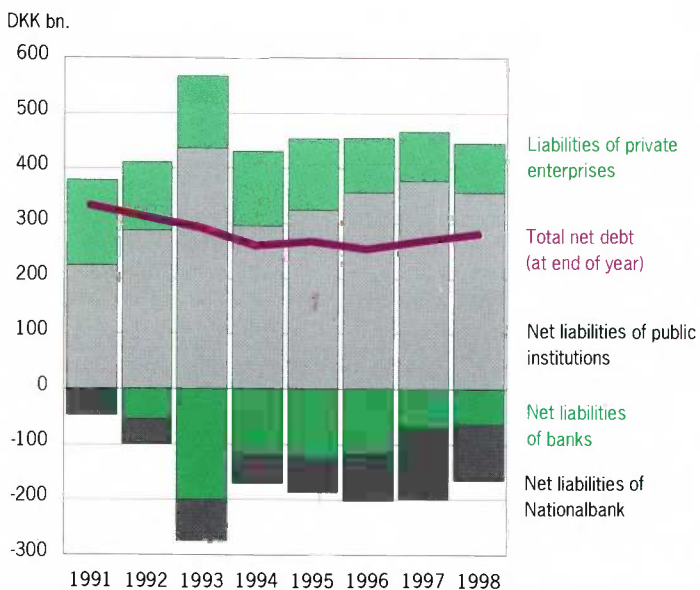
<sup>1</sup> Ships over 250 GT, aircraft, drillings rigs and production platforms, confidential consignments and goods not classified by type, are excluded from the statistics.

<sup>2</sup> In compiling index numbers for exports and the terms of trade, the export value is not adjusted for the monetary equalization amounts received from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA).

<sup>3</sup> From 30 June 1997 net weight for some selected goods is not compiled in connection with trade between EU countries.

# Balance of payments and foreign debt

Balance of payments	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
<b>Current account</b>	DKK mio.										
<b>Gross receipts</b>	<b>292 083</b>	<b>328 651</b>	<b>359 098</b>	<b>400 482</b>	<b>431 709</b>	<b>454 804</b>	<b>484 222</b>	<b>492 377</b>	<b>514 696</b>	<b>558 221</b>	<b>559 844</b>
Merchandise (fob)	188 367	212 749	226 893	239 632	248 335	242 831	267 285	282 651	294 651	317 650	317 287
Services	62 119	67 458	73 292	85 099	81 219	81 060	79 376	78 797	83 754	92 938	97 989
Sea transport	18 623	23 407	22 056	28 897	26 481	32 985	36 284	35 390	38 852	46 347	48 271
Travel	18 290	18 586	22 557	24 147	25 677	21 092	22 058	20 577	19 858	21 023	21 521
Other	25 206	25 465	28 679	32 055	29 061	26 983	21 034	22 830	25 044	25 570	28 193
Compensation of employees	3 906	4 644	4 051	4 838	5 259	6 717	6 481	6 697	6 654	5 637	5 540
Property income	20 269	26 641	35 863	49 021	75 874	101 293	110 043	103 094	108 622	118 214	115 868
Current transfers	17 422	17 159	18 999	21 892	21 022	22 903	21 037	21 138	21 016	23 781	23 162
EU's institutions	10 288	9 324	9 853	10 582	10 287	12 817	11 368	11 507	10 653	10 105	9 977
Other	7 134	7 835	9 146	11 310	10 735	10 086	9 669	9 631	10 363	13 676	13 185
<b>Gross expenditure</b>	<b>302 337</b>	<b>338 937</b>	<b>352 078</b>	<b>388 790</b>	<b>408 813</b>	<b>425 522</b>	<b>466 557</b>	<b>480 100</b>	<b>497 215</b>	<b>552 166</b>	<b>575 785</b>
Merchandise (fob)	173 989	193 190	194 303	206 550	203 619	192 353	220 129	245 325	249 141	282 172	294 242
Services	56 813	62 484	62 263	65 857	65 766	68 742	75 004	73 971	78 858	90 747	102 253
Sea transport	22 277	26 693	24 844	29 029	26 866	30 688	35 389	35 209	38 143	45 387	44 468
Travel	22 166	22 451	24 020	22 948	24 432	21 233	23 276	24 451	24 494	27 783	30 307
Other	12 370	13 340	13 399	13 880	14 468	16 821	16 339	14 311	16 221	17 576	27 476
Compensation of employees	1 295	1 449	1 604	1 624	1 679	1 805	2 205	1 982	2 044	2 444	2 334
Property income	48 757	58 667	70 654	85 967	109 666	132 132	139 090	128 044	134 472	143 988	143 579
Current transfers	21 483	23 146	23 254	28 792	28 083	30 491	30 129	30 778	32 700	32 814	33 378
EU's institutions	8 371	8 037	7 052	9 380	9 034	9 723	10 356	10 033	10 518	11 910	13 577
Other	13 112	15 109	16 202	19 412	19 049	20 768	19 773	20 745	22 182	20 904	19 801
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>-10 254</b>	<b>-10 285</b>	<b>7 020</b>	<b>11 692</b>	<b>22 896</b>	<b>29 282</b>	<b>17 665</b>	<b>12 277</b>	<b>17 482</b>	<b>6 058</b>	<b>-15 942</b>
<b>Capital and financial items</b>	DKK mio.										
Capital transfers, etc. from abroad, net	107	1 162	566	-127	109	260	-61	-349	158	824	191
Net lending	-10 147	-9 123	7 586	11 565	23 005	29 542	17 604	11 928	17 640	6 882	-15 753
Financial transactions, net from abroad	18 839	-18 537	13 976	-32 403	-24 133	-4 701	-30 565	1 425	3 208	36 135	-13 427
Increase in currency reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank	8 692	-27 660	21 562	-20 838	-1 128	24 841	-12 961	13 353	20 848	43 017	-29 180
<b>Surplus on the balance of payments current account</b>	Per cent										
Per cent of gross domestic product	-1.4	-1.3	0.9	1.4	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.5	-1.4



Capital account (net amounts)



Balance of payments current account (receipts, net)



# Balance of payments and foreign debt

Capital account	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*
	DKK bn. on 31 December										
<b>Assets, total</b> .....	<b>415</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 228</b>
Private, excluding the banking sector .....	120	155	196	271	292	298	309	311	399	481	587
Bonds, etc. ....	9	15	22	49	31	32	31	32	41	52	64
Shares .....	22	30	27	34	35	47	45	49	76	121	169
Other assets .....	89	110	147	188	226	219	233	230	282	308	355
Public sector .....	11	12	30	17	21	20	23	23	28	35	41
Central government .....	11	12	12	16	17	16	17	14	13	13	13
Bonds issued in Denmark .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets .....	...	...	18	1	4	4	6	9	15	22	28
Banks .....	207	239	273	291	290	392	310	318	377	451	497
Danmarks Nationalbank .....	77	46	64	49	73	76	56	66	87	131	103
<b>Liabilities, total</b> .....	<b>708</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>1 508</b>
Private, excluding the banking sector .....	235	247	278	426	416	428	444	440	498	570	675
Bonds, etc. ....	30	23	23	61	65	74	85	86	122	131	179
Shares .....	5	8	7	11	9	13	32	37	55	90	81
Other liabilities .....	200	216	248	354	342	341	327	317	321	349	414
Public sector .....	260	244	291	241	308	456	318	347	384	412	399
Central government .....	123	115	118	91	104	164	130	106	102	104	82
Bonds issued in Denmark .....	54	47	72	132	186	278	169	225	266	294	302
Other liabilities .....	83	82	101	18	18	14	19	16	16	14	14
Banks .....	212	250	275	289	236	192	193	195	260	383	433
Danmarks Nationalbank .....	1	1	1	4	28	1	2	2	2	1	1

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Net debt (liabilities - assets)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*
	DKK bn. on 31 December										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>293</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>280</b>
Private, excluding the banking sector .....	115	92	82	155	124	130	135	129	99	89	88
Public sector .....	249	232	261	224	287	436	295	324	356	377	357
Banks .....	5	11	2	-2	-54	-200	-117	-123	-117	-68	-64
Danmarks Nationalbank .....	-76	-45	-63	-45	-45	-75	-54	-64	-85	-130	-101

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank

Net debt	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
<b>Net foreign debt at end of year</b>	Per cent										
Per cent of gross domestic product .....	39.2	36.8	34.2	38.7	35.1	32.3	26.8	26.4	23.8	24.0	24.0

Denmark's currency reserves at end of year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Danmarks Nationalbank</b>	DKK bio.										
Gold holding .....	4 595	4 340	3 720	3 464	3 456	4 339	3 790	3 531	3 652	3 331	3 934
Special Drawing Rights with The International Monetary Fund (SDR) .....	1 542	1 850	1 246	1 430	528	580	1 107	880	997	2 291	2 208
European currency units (ECU) .....	10 454	4 625	5 200	2 814	2 757	4 947	3 460	4 521	4 979	4 790	-
Gross foreign assets .....	59 063	33 180	52 707	38 588	63 540	62 818	44 658	53 577	73 624	115 844	89 416
Reserve position with the IMF .....	2 167	2 213	1 807	2 155	2 975	2 876	2 616	3 297	3 601	4 310	7 122
<b>Gross currency reserves</b> .....	<b>77 821</b>	<b>46 208</b>	<b>64 680</b>	<b>48 451</b>	<b>73 256</b>	<b>75 560</b>	<b>55 631</b>	<b>65 806</b>	<b>86 853</b>	<b>130 566</b>	<b>102 680</b>
Foreign liabilities .....	1 582	1 304	1 361	3 888	28 292	790	1 537	2 200	1 634	876	1 253
<b>Net currency reserves</b> .....	<b>76 239</b>	<b>44 904</b>	<b>63 319</b>	<b>44 563</b>	<b>44 964</b>	<b>74 770</b>	<b>54 094</b>	<b>63 606</b>	<b>85 219</b>	<b>129 690</b>	<b>101 427</b>

## New national accounts

The national accounts tables presented on the following pages are compiled in accordance with the guidelines set out in the new European System of Accounts, ESA95: The national accounts have been subject to 4 major changes:

New definitions, revision of sources and methods, new classifications and base year is 1990.

## Basis and delimitation

The national accounts aim at providing an overall picture of the transactions between the different sectors of the economy over a given period. The accounts show how incomes are generated and how these incomes are distributed or redistributed, prior to causing a demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. As most activities contain an economic element, statistics providing data on activities in the different sectors of the economy must necessarily be supplemented by a detailed definition of the activities under survey.

The goods and services in the national accounts are primarily defined as being produced for the object of market sales, i.e. sales where it is intended to make a profit. This principle is justified by the fact that goods and services are sold via a market at market prices, which can be regarded as an objective valuation of the goods and services sold.

It is a general principle that only measurable market activities are included, but in a few instances the value of goods produced by households and retained for own final consumption is included, e.g. farmers' production of goods for own final consumption. In contrast, the value of services produced by households for own final consumption (e.g. cooking and cleaning) are excluded from the national accounts, except for the value of owner-occupied dwellings. The services thus covered are valued on the basis of market prices for analogous goods or services or an obvious alternative.

Furthermore, some non-market activities are incorporated in the national accounts. They concern primarily the production of public services. The value of these are calculated as the expenditure involved in producing the services.

The national accounts cover Denmark proper, whereas transactions with the Faroe Islands and Greenland are treated as external transactions.

The new Danish national accounts work with a new classification of industries and a new grouping of household consumption. The new classification of industries is based on DB93.

An outline of the formal structure of the national accounts and the possibilities of undertaking analyses is given in the following sections. The section *Review* sums up the most important sectors of the economy in the national accounts.

## Value concepts

The value of the above market and non-market activities is the production value. Subtracting intermediate consumption from the production value, the gross value added is thus obtained. It can be valued by means of three price concepts: *Market prices* are the prices at which the goods and services of the production value are actually sold on the market, i.e. including indirect taxes less subsidies.

*Basic prices* are obtained by subtracting taxes on production, e.g. VAT and excise duties, from the market price and adding subsidies on products.

The price concept is used in compiling production value and value added by industries.

*Factor prices* are basic prices less other taxes on production, e.g. vehicle excise duty and property taxes and adding other subsidies on production.

The economic transactions which cover regular flows of goods and services are compiled at *current prices* and *at constant prices (1990 prices)*. Values at constant prices are used in monitoring changes in terms of quantity.

## Gross and net concepts

In the national accounts, the term "net" has two meanings. A net aggregate is either the difference between two gross aggregates, e.g. gross receipts and gross expenditure, i.e. net receipts, or a gross aggregate less *consumption of fixed capital (=depreciations)*. The consumption of fixed capital measures the physical and technical wear and tear of the capital stock over a given period. In the national accounts, consumption of fixed capital should not be mixed up with fiscal depreciations as Danish tax legislation opens up the possibility of expediting depreciations and is generally based on historic cost prices.

## Review (p. 108)

*Supply and demand* gives a summary picture of the most important economic aggregates, which can be derived from the *Full sequence of accounts for the total economy*, cf. below. The supply and demand figures show the value of goods and services for *final use* and their breakdown by aggregates of demand, i.e. partly the domestic final use: Private and government consumption expenditure, capital formation, partly exports of goods and services to the rest of the world. The final use of goods and services is exclusively enabled by an analogous *supply*, which can either be assigned to the value added, generated in Denmark (*gross domestic product, GDP*) or via supply from the rest of the world (imports).

The tables show changes at 1990 prices, to enable an analysis of changes in quantity, i.e. the actual growth in each individual aggregate. Actual growth is also shown as annual increase in pct.

Attention is focused on actual growth in GDP, due to the fact that the concept is colloquially associated with *economic growth*. However, *gross value added at basic prices (called gross value added)* is a more adequate measure of growth, i.e. growth in the gross domestic product, excluding net taxes on products, because it shows the economic growth, independent of taxes on products and subsidies.

Changes in the main aggregates of supply and demand are schematically illustrated by means of index numbers, base year 1990 = 100.

The growth in prosperity is largely determined by changes in *productivity*, i.e. the actual value added per unit of production factor used. The most simple measurement of productivity is the labour productivity measured in terms of value added (*gross value added* at 1990 prices) in relation to the number of persons in employment. The result from this division does not attract any interest, as it depends on the base year used in the calculation at constant prices. In contrast, changes in the measurement of productivity is of great interest, and consequently the growth in productivity is expressed as the percentage change over previous years.

The growth in productivity is given for selected groups of industry and not for the total economy. The reason why is that gross value added at constant prices for the general government sector is compiled from the expenditure side and thus consists of labour costs. Changes in labour costs are another measurement of employment changes, which compared to changes in the number of persons employed do not reveal any information on productivity changes in the general government sector.

A number of the main aggregates in the national accounts are compiled at both current prices and constant prices. The relationship between the values at current prices and at constant prices results in the so-called *implicit price indices*.

The calculation of implicit price indices is undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a measurement, covering the price changes for a group of goods and services. For example, the implicit price index is incorporated in the private consumption expenditure. This is the price index which is generally used to indicate *inflation*.

Price changes for the goods and services, which are the result of activities in the total economy, are shown in the annual percentages in the implicit price index for GDP or gross value added. *Income distribution by function* shows how the total gross value added (gross domestic product at factor cost) is classified to the factors of production. The *wage ratio* indicates the share of gross domestic product at factor cost, which accrues to wage and salary earners in the form of direct compensation of employees and indirect staff costs (employers' contributions, etc.) The remaining amount of gross domestic product at factor cost accrues to the other factors of production, to cover *consumption of fixed capital* and as net operating surplus and mixed income.

Changes in the income distribution by function for the total economy are affected by both changes in the distribution within each industry and by changes in the mutual importance of the industries in relation to the total gross domestic product at factor cost.

Changes in the mutual importance of the industries can be cancelled out by means of an estimation of the wage ratio. The *estimated wage ratio* shows for each year the size of the wage ratio, assuming that the mutual importance of industries had remained unchanged and only the wage ratios in each industry had changed since the base year for the estimation (here 1990). If the estimated wage ratio is, e.g. higher than the actual wage ratio, it thus follows that industries with a relatively low wage ratio have increased their importance in relative terms, i.e. a greater share of the total GDP at factor cost.

## Full sequence of accounts (p. 110)

The logical structure of the system of national accounts is detailed in the following sections. To detail the system in a comprehensible way, the difference between *Gross and net concepts* and the differences in *Value concepts* are ruled out.

*Goods and services account* shows the value of the total supply of goods and services, i.e. gross output at basic prices and imports. The supply is, by definition, counterbalanced by total use, which is classified to the main groups, intermediate consumption, final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, increase in stocks and exports.

# Concepts

*Production account* shows the domestic product, i.e. the value added by means of the domestic factors of production. The domestic product is obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption from gross output at basic prices.

*Generation of income account* records the value added in Denmark and how it is used for payment of taxes on production, net, compensation of employees or accrues to resident producers measured in the form of gross operating surplus and mixed income.

Unlike the generation of income account, *the allocation of primary income account* focuses on resident units in their capacity as recipients, rather than as producers whose activities generate primary incomes. Then the gross operating surplus and mixed income accruing to Danish producers is shown, the compensation of employees receivable by Danish households (whether from Danish territory or from the rest of the world) and the taxes on production, net, accruing to government units (not all taxes on production, net, accrue to government units, as some accrue to EU institutions). If property income, net, from the rest of the world (ROW), which comprises primarily interest and dividends, is added, the *gross national income, GNI* is thus obtained.

To *the secondary distribution of income account* is added current taxes on income, wealth and other current transfers (including development aid) from the rest of the world, net; and thereby the gross national disposable income is obtained. The purpose of *the use of disposable income account* is to show how national income is allocated between final consumption and saving. The difference between final consumption and saving is the time of consumption, as the use of income taking place over the same period, concurrently with the generation of income, is considered to be final consumption.

The purpose of *the capital account* is to show how saving is allocated between capital formation, investment grants to the rest of the world or to net lending. The latter is thus the total current balance, which is frequently called "the financial saving". Recording of net lending with a negative sign indicates that the gross national disposable income is unable to cover final consumption and investment activities over the period. As each economic activity is always financed, net lending with a negative sign implies that activities are financed from the rest of the world, i.e. foreign borrowing.

*Rest of the world account* completes the system of the national accounts, as all transactions in the other accounts, which are related to external transactions, are set off in this account. The balance is analogous to the balance of the capital account, corresponding to the balance of *the balance of payments current account*, when it is taken into account that transactions with the Faroe Islands and Greenland are treated as external transactions in the national accounts.

## **Institutional sectors (p. 112)**

The detailed breakdown of the total economy in the national accounts serves the purpose of showing functional and institutional distributions. The *functional* distribution gives a technical description of the economy, as it shows which economic units produce specific goods and services and the way in which they are produced. The economic units, i.e. primarily *workplaces* are

classified to *Kind-of-activity groups*. Some main aggregates from the functional distribution are detailed in the section on *Kind-of-activity tables*.

The *institutional* distribution aims to monitor the economic behaviour, and consequently it is the competent units, typically *enterprises*, which form the basis of the classification to sectors.

In the Danish national accounts the economy is divided into 4 main sectors: *the corporations sector, the general government sector, the household sector and the rest of the world* where the corporations sector is further divided into sub-sectors. Only the main sectors are incorporated in the tables.

Accounts showing a sector's output and transactions with other domestic sectors and the rest of the world are prepared for all domestic sectors of the economy, cf. the principles detailed in the section on *Full sequence of accounts*, note that the goods and services account and the rest of the world account are omitted. An institutional breakdown of the economy implies that in each account a number of special concepts appear, which are not incorporated in the full sequence of accounts for the total economy, as the mutual transactions among the sectors cancel out each other in connection with the summation that takes place over the accounts when they are *consolidated*.

## **Kind-of-activity tables (p. 115)**

The kind-of-activity tables provide a *functional* description of the economy divided into 26 kind-of-activity groups. For each kind-of-activity group, the following main aggregates are presented:

*Production value* is the value of the total market and non-market activities by industries.

*Gross value added at current prices* is the income accruing to the factors of production as compensation for the value added by the industry in question via the production process.

*Gross value added at 1990 prices* measures the value added by industries, when price increases since 1990 are excluded. Changes in the figures are interpreted as growth in terms of quantity - i.e. a measurement of *economic growth*.

*Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)* is the difference between interest receipts and interest payments of banks, i.e. the interest margin. It is subtracted from the sum of the total gross value added by industries. The purpose is to be able to incorporate the interest margin in the production value of the financial corporations, leaving out an estimated breakdown of the amount by intermediate consumption of each industry.

*Compensation of employees* includes the following kinds of remuneration, wages or salaries, employers' and employees' social contributions and the value of payment in kind ("fringe benefits") paid in Denmark, irrespective of the recipient's nationality.

*Gross operating surplus and mixed income* is calculated by subtracting compensation of employees and other taxes on production, net, from the gross value added. The income obtained is allocated for compensation of work done by self-employed, compensation of the capital equipment and consumption of fixed capital ("depreciations"). In the general government sector, the gross operating surplus is analogous to the consumption of fixed capital, and it thus follows that the net operating surplus is equal to zero, as the

# National accounts

production value is measured from the expenditure side.

*Total employment* is compiled as total employment weighted on the basis of the duration of the employment period. The measure of employment results in an average figure, which does not take into account that some persons work part-time and some have more than one job. It follows that the measure of employment is not equal to the total number of jobs for the work performed.

*Wage and salary earners* comprise the following job categories: salaried employees, skilled and unskilled workers. The number of employees are estimated according to the same principles as for total employment. Self-employed and assisting spouses are equal to the difference between total employment and wage and salary earners.

## **Consumption expenditure (p. 119)**

The private consumption expenditure consists almost entirely of final consumption expenditure of households on purchases of goods and services. The private consumption expenditure is grouped into the following categories:

*Final consumption of households on Danish territory*, which is classified to 10 groupings of consumption (food, clothing, etc.) and with a breakdown by durability.

*Income from tourism*, i.e. consumption expenditure of foreign tourists in Denmark.

*Expenditure on tourism*, i.e. consumption expenditure of Danish tourists abroad. The total consumption expenditure of households is obtained by subtracting total final consumption of households on Danish territory and their consumption abroad, from income from tourism.

*Membership organizations, etc.* comprises, e.g. cultural associations and other associations supplying households with services.

*General government final consumption expenditure* is broken down by individual consumption expenditure and collective consumption expenditure. General government final consumption expenditure on individual consumption comprises expenditure on services consumed by individual persons, e.g. a wide range of services within education and health. Collective consumption expenditure is expenditure on services consumed collectively, e.g. defence and administration of justice.

*Actual individual consumption* is the total of private consumption expenditure and individual consumption expenditure of general government. The figure obtained shows the total expenditure on individual consumption and is not affected by any change in the distribution of payments among households and the general government sector.

## **Capital formation (p. 120)**

Capital formation comprises both fixed capital formation and increase in stocks.

*Fixed capital formation* is defined as expenditure on durables, which are goods purchased for use in the production process for more than 1 year, e.g. expenditure on purchased machines and equipment and on construction of buildings. Fixed capital formation is calculated both as net and gross capital formation. The difference is the consumption of fixed capital.

*Increase in stocks* measures the value of quantity increase in stocks, e.g. increase in stocks of raw materials and finished goods in the manufacturing industries and in the wholesale and retail trade.

# National accounts

## Supply and demand

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
	1990 prices in DKK mio.									
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP) .....	815 440	825 310	836 800	847 486	854 621	903 796	931 261	962 018	991 423	1 020 629
+ Imports of goods and services .....	250 022	253 832	263 649	264 094	260 995	295 536	324 769	336 716	369 867	387 146
<b>Total supply = total use .....</b>	<b>1 065 462</b>	<b>1 079 142</b>	<b>1 100 449</b>	<b>1 111 580</b>	<b>1 115 616</b>	<b>1 199 332</b>	<b>1 256 030</b>	<b>1 298 734</b>	<b>1 361 290</b>	<b>1 407 775</b>
- Exports of goods and services .....	278 475	295 698	316 408	314 901	315 233	341 052	356 120	369 391	389 823	390 088
<b>Domestic final use, total .....</b>	<b>786 987</b>	<b>783 444</b>	<b>784 041</b>	<b>796 679</b>	<b>800 383</b>	<b>858 280</b>	<b>899 910</b>	<b>929 343</b>	<b>971 467</b>	<b>1 017 687</b>
Private consumption .....	403 904	404 915	412 091	422 669	428 618	458 910	474 079	487 046	504 569	522 246
Government consumption .....	211 459	210 930	212 327	214 132	222 866	229 357	234 346	241 831	244 401	250 649
Gross fixed capital formation .....	167 406	165 954	161 442	159 844	156 753	168 368	189 013	198 218	219 205	232 500
Changes in stocks .....	4 217	1 645	-1 819	34	-7 854	1 645	2 473	2 248	3 291	12 293
	Pct. change over previous year									
Gross domestic product at market prices .....	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	5.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9
+ Imports of goods and services .....	4.2	1.5	3.9	0.2	-1.2	13.2	9.9	3.7	9.8	4.7
<b>Total supply .....</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
- Exports of goods and services .....	4.3	6.2	7.0	-0.5	0.1	8.2	4.4	3.7	5.5	0.1
<b>Domestic final use, total .....</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Private consumption .....	-0.3	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.4	7.1	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.5
Government consumption .....	-0.8	-0.3	0.7	0.9	4.1	2.9	2.2	3.2	1.1	2.6
Gross fixed capital formation .....	0.2	-0.9	-2.7	-1.0	-1.9	7.4	12.3	4.9	10.6	6.1

## Gross value added (GVA)

	1990 prices									
	In millions of DKK									
In millions of DKK .....	699 154	710 115	717 570	726 516	737 446	775 257	804 519	828 049	852 008	873 812
Annual increase in pct. (growth rate) .....	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.5	5.1	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.6

## Productivity changes in selected industries

(GVA at 1990 prices per persons employed)

	Annual increase in pct.									
Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing .....	16.1	7.4	1.7	2.6	15.0	8.4	13.4	-1.0	3.6	4.6
Manufacturing .....	4.7	-1.5	1.0	0.6	2.0	11.9	3.4	4.7	0.8	2.3

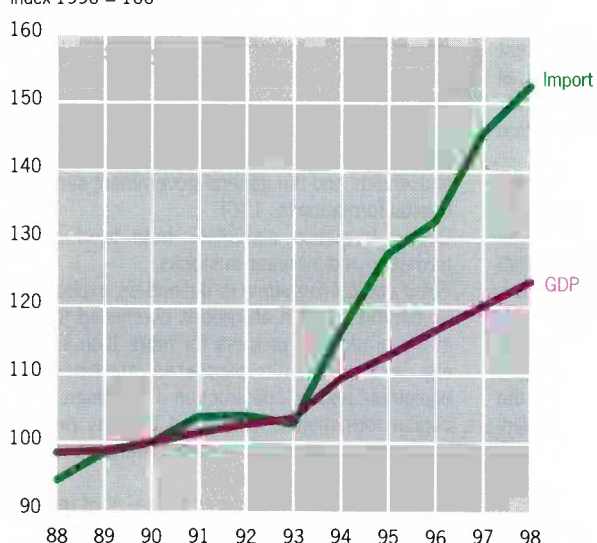
## Price index

	Annual increase in pct.									
Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP) .....	5.1	3.4	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.4
Gross value added (GVA) .....	5.7	3.8	3.2	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.2
Private consumption .....	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.7

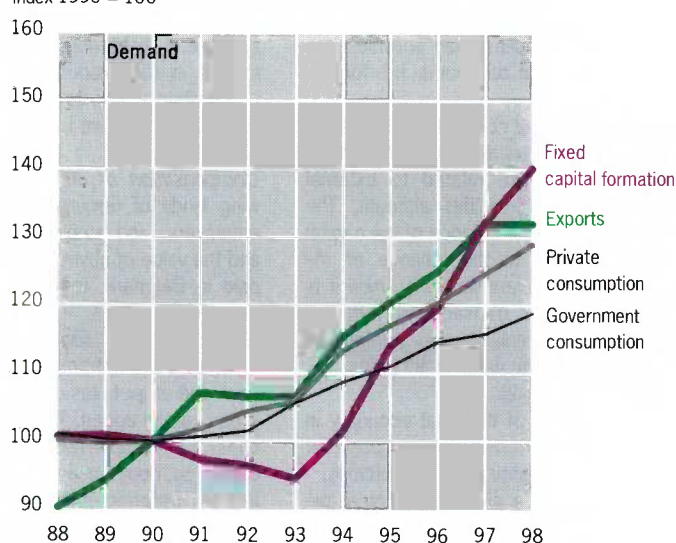
## Income distribution, by function

	Percentage of gross domestic product at factor cost									
Consumption of fixed capital .....	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.5	17.9	18.4	18.7	19.2
Net operating surplus and mixed income .....	16.4	17.5	17.9	18.7	18.9	21.4	20.6	20.4	18.9	16.8
Compensation of employees (wage ratio) .....	65.4	64.4	63.8	63.0	62.8	61.1	61.5	61.2	62.4	64.0
<b>Estimated wage ratio .....</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>

Index 1990 = 100



Index 1990 = 100

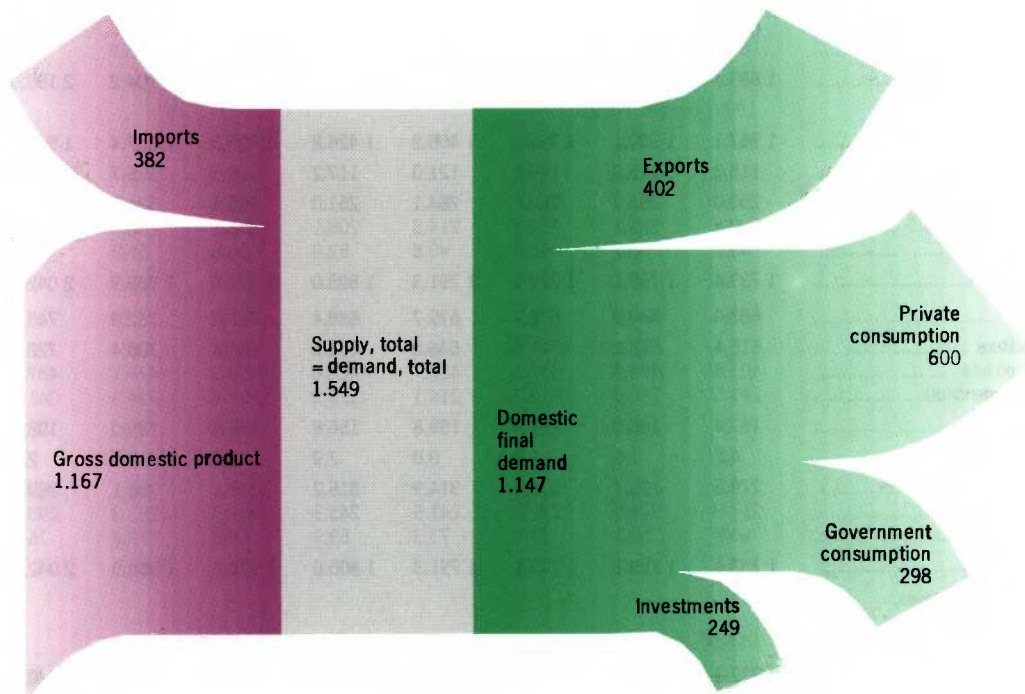


Supply and demand. 1990 prices

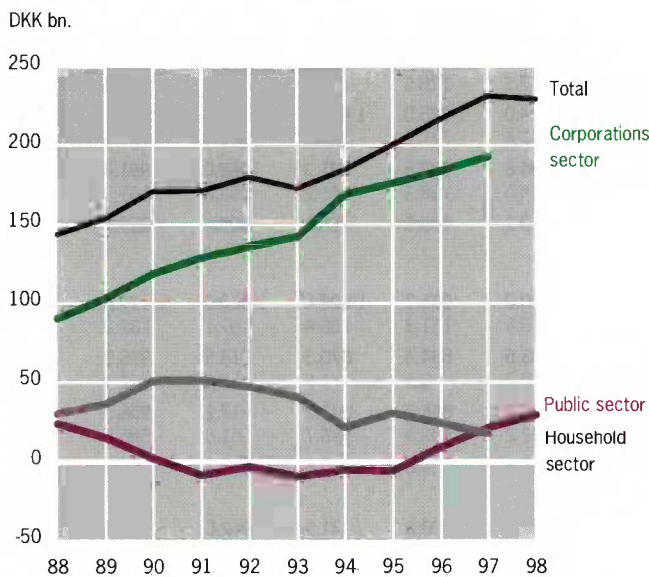
# National accounts

## Main aggregates in the national accounts

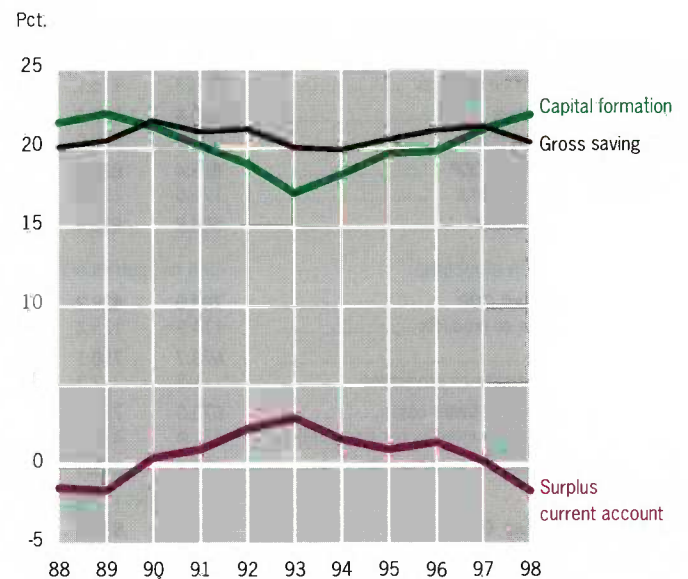
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
	DKK mio., current prices									
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b> .....	675 047	712 305	741 969	774 535	783 411	834 740	872 162	917 200	956 282	988 689
+ Other taxes on products less subsidies .....	-1 300	-2 190	-1 195	-6 327	154	-334	-1 813	-3 281	-426	3 471
<b>Gross value added (GVA)</b> .....	673 747	710 115	740 773	768 208	783 564	834 406	870 348	913 919	955 857	992 159
+ Taxes on products .....	127 732	128 413	130 682	134 148	135 162	149 913	157 252	169 282	179 660	191 831
- Subsidies on products .....	12 879	13 217	13 804	14 488	18 574	18 601	18 841	18 166	17 692	17 354
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b> .....	788 600	825 310	857 652	887 868	900 153	965 718	1 008 760	1 065 035	1 117 824	1 166 636
- Compensation of employees, property income, net from rest of the world and taxes on production and imports less subsidies from rest of the world ..	21 662	24 752	26 393	22 323	15 974	16 039	11 524	13 368	14 237	19 469
<b>Gross national income (GNI)</b> .....	766 938	800 558	831 259	865 545	884 179	949 679	997 236	1 051 667	1 103 587	1 147 167
- Consumption of fixed capital .....	123 234	128 959	135 521	141 857	143 471	145 953	155 977	168 830	179 045	189 374
<b>Net national income (NNI)</b> .....	643 704	677 324	708 025	742 311	760 945	826 445	874 002	928 433	980 353	1 023 933



Supply and demand 1998, current prices (DKK bn.)



Gross saving



Gross capital formation and gross saving. Share of GNI

# National accounts

Account: Goods and services	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Output</b> .....	<b>1 332.3</b>	<b>1 390.1</b>	<b>1 430.6</b>	<b>1 467.7</b>	<b>1 487.0</b>	<b>1 584.2</b>	<b>1 650.9</b>	<b>1 720.5</b>	<b>1 812.7</b>	<b>1 873.2</b>
+ Taxes less subsidies on products .....	114.9	115.2	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	162.0	174.5
- Taxes on products .....	127.7	128.4	130.7	134.1	135.2	149.9	157.3	169.3	179.7	191.8
- Subsidies on products .....	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.5	18.6	18.6	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.4
+ Imports of goods and services .....	252.2	253.8	268.7	265.6	257.3	291.0	314.8	323.4	369.3	382.0
- Imports of goods .....	201.5	203.1	215.3	212.1	200.9	229.5	255.2	259.4	293.5	305.3
- Imports services .....	50.7	50.7	53.4	53.5	56.4	61.5	59.6	64.0	75.9	76.7
<b>Resources</b> .....	<b>1 699.4</b>	<b>1 759.1</b>	<b>1 816.1</b>	<b>1 853.0</b>	<b>1 860.9</b>	<b>2 006.5</b>	<b>2 104.2</b>	<b>2 195.0</b>	<b>2 344.0</b>	<b>2 429.6</b>
Intermediate consumption .....	658.6	680.0	689.8	699.5	703.4	749.8	780.6	806.6	856.8	881.0
+ Final consumption expenditure .....	597.8	615.8	643.6	668.4	691.1	744.1	775.1	811.6	853.1	897.8
- Private consumption expenditure .....	393.3	404.9	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	515.9	538.0	569.9	600.1
- Government consumption expenditure .....	204.6	210.9	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	259.2	273.7	283.2	297.7
+ Gross fixed capital formation <sup>1</sup> .....	163.2	166.0	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.2	201.4	225.8	242.6
+ Changes in stocks .....	3.2	1.6	-1.9	-0.2	-7.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.1	6.1
+ Exports of goods and services .....	276.7	295.7	319.1	324.2	318.6	342.6	357.2	373.7	405.3	402.2
- Exports of goods .....	213.6	226.6	240.2	249.2	244.2	269.3	284.2	296.3	319.4	318.5
- Exports of services .....	63.0	69.1	78.9	75.0	74.4	73.3	73.1	77.4	85.9	83.7
<b>Uses</b> .....	<b>1 699.4</b>	<b>1 759.1</b>	<b>1 816.1</b>	<b>1 853.0</b>	<b>1 860.9</b>	<b>2 006.5</b>	<b>2 104.2</b>	<b>2 195.0</b>	<b>2 344.0</b>	<b>2 429.6</b>
	1990 prices in DKK bn.									
<b>Output</b> .....	<b>1 367.1</b>	<b>1 390.1</b>	<b>1 396.2</b>	<b>1 406.2</b>	<b>1 426.8</b>	<b>1 496.5</b>	<b>1 537.4</b>	<b>1 571.4</b>	<b>1 623.7</b>	<b>1 666.9</b>
+ Taxes less subsidies on products .....	116.3	115.2	119.2	121.0	117.2	128.5	126.7	134.0	139.4	146.8
+ Imports of goods and services .....	250.0	253.8	263.6	264.1	261.0	295.5	324.8	336.7	369.9	387.1
- Imports of goods .....	200.8	203.1	213.3	214.3	208.1	238.8	268.9	277.9	302.6	317.9
- Imports of services .....	49.2	50.7	50.3	49.8	52.9	56.8	55.9	58.8	67.3	69.2
<b>Resources</b> .....	<b>1 733.4</b>	<b>1 759.1</b>	<b>1 779.1</b>	<b>1 791.3</b>	<b>1 805.0</b>	<b>1 920.6</b>	<b>1 988.9</b>	<b>2 042.1</b>	<b>2 132.9</b>	<b>2 200.9</b>
Intermediate consumption .....	668.0	680.0	678.7	679.7	689.4	721.2	732.8	743.4	771.6	793.1
+ Final consumption expenditure .....	615.4	615.8	624.4	636.8	651.5	688.3	708.4	728.9	749.0	772.9
- Private consumption expenditure .....	403.9	404.9	412.1	422.7	428.6	458.9	474.1	487.0	504.6	522.2
- Government consumption expenditure .....	211.5	210.9	212.3	214.1	222.9	229.4	234.3	241.8	244.4	250.6
+ Gross fixed capital formation <sup>1</sup> .....	167.4	166.0	161.4	159.8	156.8	168.4	189.0	198.2	219.2	232.5
+ Changes in stocks .....	4.2	1.6	1.8	0.0	-7.9	1.6	2.5	2.2	3.3	12.3
+ Exports of goods and services .....	278.5	295.7	316.4	314.9	315.2	341.1	356.1	369.4	389.8	390.1
- Exports of goods .....	217.9	226.6	239.3	241.6	245.3	271.3	283.3	293.4	310.7	312.8
- Exports of services .....	60.6	69.1	77.1	73.3	69.9	69.8	72.8	76.0	79.2	77.3
<b>Uses</b> .....	<b>1 733.4</b>	<b>1 759.1</b>	<b>1 779.1</b>	<b>1 791.3</b>	<b>1 805.0</b>	<b>1 920.6</b>	<b>1 988.9</b>	<b>2 042.1</b>	<b>2 132.9</b>	<b>2 200.9</b>
	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Output</b> .....	<b>1 332.3</b>	<b>1 390.1</b>	<b>1 430.6</b>	<b>1 467.7</b>	<b>1 487.0</b>	<b>1 584.2</b>	<b>1 650.9</b>	<b>1 720.5</b>	<b>1 812.7</b>	<b>1 873.2</b>
+ Taxes less subsidies on products .....	114.9	115.2	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	162.0	174.5
<b>Resources from Denmark</b> .....	<b>1 447.2</b>	<b>1 505.3</b>	<b>1 547.5</b>	<b>1 587.4</b>	<b>1 603.6</b>	<b>1 715.5</b>	<b>1 789.3</b>	<b>1 871.6</b>	<b>1 974.6</b>	<b>2 047.6</b>
- Intermediate consumption .....	658.6	680.0	689.8	699.5	703.4	749.8	780.6	806.6	856.8	881.0
<b>Gross domestic product, GDP</b> .....	<b>788.6</b>	<b>825.3</b>	<b>857.7</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>900.2</b>	<b>965.7</b>	<b>1 008.8</b>	<b>1 065.0</b>	<b>1 117.8</b>	<b>1 166.6</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital .....	123.2	129.0	135.5	141.9	143.5	146.0	156.0	168.8	179.0	189.4
<b>Net domestic product, NDP</b> .....	<b>665.4</b>	<b>696.4</b>	<b>722.1</b>	<b>746.0</b>	<b>756.7</b>	<b>819.8</b>	<b>852.8</b>	<b>896.2</b>	<b>938.8</b>	<b>977.3</b>
	1990 prices in DKK bn.									
<b>Output</b> .....	<b>1 367.1</b>	<b>1 390.1</b>	<b>1 396.2</b>	<b>1 406.2</b>	<b>1 426.8</b>	<b>1 496.5</b>	<b>1 537.4</b>	<b>1 571.4</b>	<b>1 623.7</b>	<b>1 666.9</b>
+ Taxes less subsidies on products .....	116.3	115.2	119.2	121.0	117.2	128.5	126.7	134.0	139.4	146.8
<b>Resources from Denmark</b> .....	<b>1 483.4</b>	<b>1 505.3</b>	<b>1 515.5</b>	<b>1 527.2</b>	<b>1 544.0</b>	<b>1 625.0</b>	<b>1 664.1</b>	<b>1 705.4</b>	<b>1 763.1</b>	<b>1 813.7</b>
- Intermediate consumption .....	668.0	680.0	678.7	679.7	689.4	721.2	732.8	743.4	771.6	793.1
<b>Gross domestic products, GDP</b> .....	<b>815.4</b>	<b>825.3</b>	<b>836.8</b>	<b>847.5</b>	<b>854.6</b>	<b>903.8</b>	<b>931.3</b>	<b>962.0</b>	<b>991.4</b>	<b>1 020.6</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital .....	126.6	129.0	130.8	132.4	135.5	138.3	145.2	152.6	161.7	171.3
<b>Net domestic product, NDP</b> .....	<b>688.8</b>	<b>696.4</b>	<b>706.0</b>	<b>715.1</b>	<b>719.2</b>	<b>765.5</b>	<b>786.1</b>	<b>809.4</b>	<b>829.7</b>	<b>849.3</b>
	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Gross domestic product, GDP</b> .....	<b>788.6</b>	<b>825.3</b>	<b>857.7</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>900.2</b>	<b>965.7</b>	<b>1 008.8</b>	<b>1 065.0</b>	<b>1 117.8</b>	<b>1 166.6</b>
- Taxes less subsidies on products .....	114.9	115.2	116.9	119.7	116.6	131.3	138.4	151.1	162.0	174.5
<b>Gross value added</b> .....	<b>673.7</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>768.2</b>	<b>783.6</b>	<b>834.4</b>	<b>870.3</b>	<b>913.9</b>	<b>955.9</b>	<b>992.2</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production .....	-1.3	-2.2	-1.2	-6.3	0.2	-0.3	-1.8	-3.3	-0.4	3.5
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b> .....	<b>675.0</b>	<b>712.3</b>	<b>742.0</b>	<b>774.5</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>834.7</b>	<b>872.2</b>	<b>917.2</b>	<b>956.3</b>	<b>988.7</b>
- Compensation of em. (received by res.employees) .....	441.4	458.4	473.6	487.6	492.2	509.9	536.7	561.0	596.3	632.9
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>233.7</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>291.2</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>360.0</b>	<b>355.8</b>
	1990 prices in DKK bn.									
<b>Gross domestic product, GDP</b> .....	<b>815.4</b>	<b>825.3</b>	<b>836.8</b>	<b>847.5</b>	<b>854.6</b>	<b>903.8</b>	<b>931.3</b>	<b>962.0</b>	<b>991.4</b>	<b>1 020.6</b>
- Taxes less subsidies on products .....	116.3	115.2	119.2	121.0	117.2	128.5	126.7	134.0	139.4	146.8
<b>Gross value added<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>699.2</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>717.6</b>	<b>726.5</b>	<b>737.4</b>	<b>775.3</b>	<b>804.5</b>	<b>828.0</b>	<b>852.0</b>	<b>873.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

# National accounts

Allocation of primary and secondary income	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
DKK bn., current prices										
<b>Gross operating surplus and mixed income</b> .....	<b>233.7</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>291.2</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>335.5</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>360.0</b>	<b>355.8</b>
+ Compensation of employees (received by resident employees) .....	444.8	461.0	477.0	491.4	497.3	514.3	541.5	565.8	599.7	635.1
+ Taxes less subsidies on production and imports .....	119.7	119.5	122.0	120.2	125.8	139.1	144.9	155.3	168.0	183.9
+ Property income, net from rest of world, ROW .....	-31.2	-33.9	-36.2	-33.0	-30.2	-28.6	-24.7	-25.6	-24.0	-27.6
<b>Gross national income, GNI<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>766.9</b>	<b>800.6</b>	<b>831.3</b>	<b>865.5</b>	<b>884.2</b>	<b>949.7</b>	<b>997.2</b>	<b>1 051.7</b>	<b>1 103.6</b>	<b>1 147.2</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. net from rest of the world, ROW .....	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9
+ Other current transfers, net from ROW .....	-14.6	-13.3	-15.8	-16.6	-19.1	-20.1	-20.6	-22.0	-18.7	-19.7
<b>Gross national disposable income<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>751.8</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>814.9</b>	<b>848.3</b>	<b>864.1</b>	<b>928.9</b>	<b>975.8</b>	<b>1 028.9</b>	<b>1 084.5</b>	<b>1 127.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

Use of disposable income	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Gross national disposable income</b> .....	<b>751.8</b>	<b>786.9</b>	<b>814.9</b>	<b>848.3</b>	<b>864.1</b>	<b>928.9</b>	<b>975.8</b>	<b>1 028.9</b>	<b>1 084.5</b>	<b>1 127.3</b>
- Final consumption expenditure .....	597.8	615.8	643.6	668.4	691.1	744.1	775.1	811.6	853.1	897.8
<b>Gross saving<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>154.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>229.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

Capital	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Gross saving</b> .....	<b>154.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>231.4</b>	<b>229.5</b>
+ Capital transfers, net from ROW .....	1.1	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b> .....	<b>155.1</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>232.2</b>	<b>229.6</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation <sup>1</sup> .....	163.2	166.0	165.6	161.0	155.7	168.4	189.2	201.4	225.8	242.6
- Changes in stocks .....	3.2	1.6	-1.9	-0.2	-7.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.1	6.1
<b>Net lending</b> .....	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-19.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

## Account: Rest of the world

Current transactions	DKK bn., current prices									
<b>Exports of goods</b> .....	<b>213.6</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>269.3</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>319.4</b>	<b>318.5</b>
+ Income from tourism from ROW .....	18.9	22.7	24.2	25.8	21.5	22.4	20.9	20.2	21.3	22.1
+ Exports of other services .....	44.2	46.4	54.6	49.2	53.0	50.9	52.2	57.2	64.6	61.6
+ Compensation of employees from ROW .....	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.5	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	5.8	4.5
+ Subsidies from ROW .....	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	11.4	10.5	10.6	9.6	9.0	8.7
+ Property income from ROW .....	26.8	36.0	49.2	76.0	101.4	110.1	103.2	108.7	112.5	115.7
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. from ROW .....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
+ Other current transfers, etc. from ROW .....	7.8	9.4	12.0	11.0	10.8	9.69	9.7	10.5	13.8	13.3
<b>Current income from ROW</b> .....	<b>325.5</b>	<b>355.0</b>	<b>395.2</b>	<b>426.8</b>	<b>449.8</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>488.4</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>547.3</b>	<b>545.3</b>
+ Capital transfers, receivable from ROW .....	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.9
<b>Total income from ROW</b> .....	<b>327.2</b>	<b>355.9</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>427.5</b>	<b>450.7</b>	<b>481.4</b>	<b>489.5</b>	<b>510.8</b>	<b>548.5</b>	<b>547.3</b>
<b>Imports of goods</b> .....	<b>201.5</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>212.1</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>229.5</b>	<b>255.2</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>293.5</b>	<b>305.3</b>
+ Expenditure on tourism in ROW .....	22.8	24.3	23.1	24.8	21.6	23.5	24.7	24.7	28.3	30.6
+ Imports of other services .....	28.0	26.4	30.3	28.7	34.8	38.0	34.9	39.3	47.6	46.1
+ Compensation of employees to ROW .....	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3
+ Taxes on production and imports to ROW .....	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7
+ Property income to ROW .....	58.1	69.9	85.4	109.0	131.6	138.8	127.8	134.3	136.5	143.4
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. to ROW .....	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1
+ Other current transfers, etc. to ROW .....	22.3	22.7	27.8	27.6	30.0	29.7	30.4	32.5	32.5	33.0
<b>Current expenditure to ROW</b> .....	<b>337.9</b>	<b>351.6</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>465.6</b>	<b>479.0</b>	<b>496.1</b>	<b>544.8</b>	<b>564.5</b>
+ Capital transfers, payable to ROW .....	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.8
<b>Total expenditure to ROW</b> .....	<b>338.5</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>388.6</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>425.2</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>480.4</b>	<b>496.5</b>	<b>545.2</b>	<b>566.3</b>
<b>External balance of goods</b> .....	<b>12.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>External balance of services</b> .....	<b>12.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>External balance of goods and services</b> .....	<b>24.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>
<b>Current external balance</b> .....	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-19.2</b>
<b>Net lending</b> .....	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-19.0</b>

# National accounts

General government	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*
Account: Production	DKK bn., current prices									
Output .....	217.2	225.9	236.0	245.7	258.9	269.7	279.1	293.8	305.7	320.2
- Intermediate consumption .....	56.2	59.4	62.8	65.8	71.3	74.5	77.8	82.9	85.8	90.7
Gross value added .....	161.0	166.5	173.2	179.9	187.6	195.2	201.4	210.9	219.9	229.4
- Consumption of fixed capital .....	18.9	19.9	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.1	25.1
Net value added .....	142.1	146.7	152.4	158.0	164.8	170.7	176.7	185.6	194.7	204.3
Account: Generation of income										
Gross value added .....	161.0	166.5	173.2	179.9	187.6	195.2	201.4	210.9	219.9	229.4
- Other taxes less subsidies on production .....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost .....	160.6	166.1	172.9	179.6	185.7	193.2	199.6	209.1	217.8	228.2
- Compen. of employees (payable by resident prod.) .....	141.7	146.3	152.0	157.7	162.9	168.7	174.9	183.9	192.7	203.1
Gross operating surplus <sup>1</sup> .....	18.9	19.9	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.1	25.1
Account: Allocation of primary income										
Gross operating surplus .....	18.9	19.9	20.8	21.9	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	25.1	25.1
+ Taxes on production and imports .....	136.9	138.0	140.4	144.6	149.5	164.3	170.9	183.2	195.4	209.6
- Subsidies .....	17.2	18.5	18.4	24.4	23.7	25.2	26.1	28.0	27.4	25.6
+ Property income, net .....	-20.2	-21.7	-24.7	-13.7	-18.5	-22.5	-28.4	-21.8	-23.5	-21.5
Gross primary income <sup>1</sup> .....	118.5	117.6	118.2	128.4	130.1	141.1	141.1	158.7	169.7	187.5
Account: Secondary distribution of income										
Gross primary income .....	118.5	117.6	118.2	128.4	130.1	141.1	141.1	158.7	169.7	187.5
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. ....	236.3	233.7	244.5	257.4	271.0	297.4	307.5	324.9	335.4	344.9
+ Social contributions .....	17.0	18.8	19.6	21.2	22.6	26.9	26.4	27.8	29.1	30.3
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Other current transfers .....	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	7.1	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.1
Gross total income .....	375.6	374.9	387.4	412.0	430.7	471.8	481.9	518.6	541.8	569.8
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social contributions .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind .....	140.4	147.4	157.7	167.7	178.4	204.3	206.2	210.3	210.2	212.9
+ Other current transfers .....	15.6	14.7	17.8	18.2	20.8	22.7	22.3	25.4	27.0	29.9
Gross total expenditure .....	156.0	162.2	175.5	186.0	199.3	227.0	228.5	235.7	237.2	242.8
Gross disposable income <sup>1</sup> .....	219.6	212.7	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	253.5	282.9	304.6	327.0
Account: Redistribution of income in kind										
Gross disposable income .....	219.6	212.7	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	253.5	282.9	304.6	327.0
- Social transfers in kind .....	134.3	138.5	145.6	153.7	162.9	166.3	174.5	185.1	192.4	202.4
Adjusted gross disposable income <sup>1</sup> .....	85.2	74.2	66.3	72.3	68.6	78.5	79.0	97.7	112.3	124.6
Account: Use of disposable income										
Gross disposable income .....	219.6	212.7	211.9	226.0	231.5	244.8	253.5	282.9	304.6	327.0
- Final consumption expenditure .....	204.6	210.9	220.5	229.2	240.9	250.3	259.2	273.7	283.2	297.7
Gross saving <sup>1</sup> .....	15.0	1.8	-8.6	-3.2	-9.5	-5.5	-5.8	9.2	21.4	29.3
Account: Use of adjusted disposable income										
Gross adjusted disposable income .....	85.2	74.2	66.3	72.3	68.6	78.5	79.0	97.7	112.3	124.6
- Actual collective consumption .....	70.2	72.4	74.9	75.5	78.0	84.0	84.8	88.5	90.9	95.3
Gross saving <sup>1</sup> .....	15.0	1.8	-8.6	-3.2	-9.5	-5.5	-5.8	9.2	21.4	29.3
Account: Capital										
Gross saving <sup>1</sup> .....	15.0	1.8	-8.6	-3.2	-9.5	-5.5	-5.8	9.2	21.4	29.3
+ Capital transfers, net .....	0.7	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.6
Changes in net worth due to saving and current transfers .....	15.7	4.6	-7.8	-2.8	-9.3	-6.3	-5.3	9.7	22.1	28.7
- Gross fixed capital formation <sup>2</sup> .....	14.6	13.4	12.9	16.8	16.4	17.4	18.4	20.4	20.7	20.0
- Changes in stocks .....	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1
- Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net .....	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net lending .....	2.4	-8.4	-20.6	-19.7	-25.7	-23.4	-23.3	-10.6	1.3	8.6

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

<sup>2</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.



# National accounts

Corporations sector	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*
<b>Account: Production</b>	DKK bn., current prices									
Output	826.5	888.8	937.0	963.4	988.0	994.4	1 067.6	1 114.7	1 160.3	1 229.6
- Intermediate consumption	451.2	483.9	504.2	511.7	519.5	517.6	554.9	580.8	598.6	640.5
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>432.8</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>468.5</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>589.0</b>
- Consumption of fixed capital	63.9	68.5	72.6	77.3	82.9	83.5	84.3	90.6	97.5	103.5
<b>Net value added</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>374.4</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>428.3</b>	<b>443.3</b>	<b>464.2</b>	<b>485.6</b>
<b>Account: Generation of income</b>										
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>432.8</b>	<b>451.7</b>	<b>468.5</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>589.0</b>
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	-1.1	-2.3	-2.9	-1.5	-5.6	-1.6	-2.0	-2.6	-3.6	-1.4
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>376.4</b>	<b>407.3</b>	<b>435.7</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>474.1</b>	<b>478.3</b>	<b>514.6</b>	<b>536.5</b>	<b>565.3</b>	<b>590.4</b>
- Compen. of employees (payable by resident producers)	253.9	264.8	277.0	287.2	295.0	292.5	302.8	321.1	334.6	358.1
<b>Gross operating surplus<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>230.7</b>	<b>232.3</b>
<b>Account: Allocation of primary income</b>										
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>230.7</b>	<b>232.3</b>
+ Property income, net	12.2	9.3	6.5	6.7	-0.3	6.9	7.7	11.9	5.3	11.1
+ Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	28.7	33.1	33.8	31.7	30.4	32.0	32.2	30.8	30.2	30.5
<b>Gross primary income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>205.7</b>	<b>212.9</b>
+ Of which distributed income of corporations, payable	28.5	29.6	20.6	27.5	37.1	29.6	25.9	24.4	26.6	30.2
+ Of which reinvested income of direct foreign investments, expenditure	-1.0	-1.0	-1.9	-1.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
<b>Gross entrepreneurial income</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>212.4</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>241.8</b>
<b>Account: Secondary distribution of income</b>										
<b>Gross primary income</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>205.7</b>	<b>212.9</b>
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social contributions	16.3	17.0	19.5	19.7	21.4	24.9	29.2	25.7	30.7	33.6
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Other current transfers	32.5	32.9	35.6	42.0	42.7	42.3	40.5	35.8	43.8	42.4
<b>Gross total income</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>258.0</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>289.0</b>
<b>Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>
+ Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	11.0	12.3	14.2	14.6	16.3	17.9	17.7	19.4	20.4	21.8
+ Other current transfers	33.0	32.7	36.3	41.1	41.4	42.4	39.8	36.0	45.3	42.3
<b>Gross total expenditure</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>Gross disposable income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>204.3</b>
<b>Account: Use of disposable income</b>										
<b>Gross disposable income</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>179.9</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>204.3</b>
- Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	11.8
<b>Gross saving<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>192.4</b>
<b>Account: Capital</b>										
<b>Gross saving<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>192.4</b>
+ Capital transfers, net	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	-0.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.1
<b>Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>193.6</b>
- Gross fixed capital formation <sup>2</sup>	106.5	116.5	117.9	117.4	113.9	110.0	118.8	135.6	143.8	163.4
- Changes in stocks	1.0	4.2	1.2	-1.9	0.0	-7.2	2.3	2.4	1.7	3.2
- Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	0.1	1.0	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-1.0	-2.1	-2.1
<b>Net lending</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-18.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>29.1</b>

Note: Up to and including 1997, figures are calculated at detailed level for the corporations sector and household sector.

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

<sup>2</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

# National accounts

Household sector <sup>1</sup>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*
<b>Account: Production</b> ..... DKK bn., current prices										
Output	216.1	226.3	227.2	231.2	234.0	233.8	247.0	257.1	266.4	277.4
- Intermediate consumption	83.1	85.4	82.6	83.6	83.8	82.6	88.2	91.2	94.8	100.0
Gross value added	133.0	140.9	144.6	147.5	150.2	151.2	158.8	165.9	171.6	177.4
- Consumption of fixed capital	33.9	35.9	36.5	37.4	37.1	37.2	37.2	40.7	46.1	50.4
Net value added	99.0	105.1	108.1	110.1	113.1	114.0	121.7	125.1	125.5	127.0
<b>Account: Generation of income</b>										
Gross value added	133.0	140.9	144.6	147.5	150.2	151.2	158.8	165.9	171.6	177.4
- Other taxes less subsidies on production	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.4	-1.2
Gross domestic product at factor cost	132.2	140.3	144.3	147.6	151.3	151.3	159.1	166.8	173.0	178.6
- Compen. of employees (payable by resident producers)	35.0	34.9	35.1	34.4	34.9	36.8	38.4	40.6	42.6	45.5
Gross operating surplus and mixed income <sup>2</sup>	97.2	105.4	109.2	113.2	116.4	114.6	120.7	126.2	130.4	133.1
<b>Account: Allocation of primary income</b>										
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	97.2	105.4	109.2	113.2	116.4	114.6	120.7	126.2	130.4	133.1
<b>Account: Secondary distribution of income</b>										
Gross primary income	509.2	529.7	551.5	572.1	588.9	593.3	621.2	659.6	687.2	721.0
+ Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	138.3	153.0	162.2	172.8	184.6	196.9	222.7	226.1	231.4	233.1
+ Other current transfers	9.3	8.5	9.8	9.9	10.7	16.7	17.4	17.1	20.8	23.2
Gross total income	656.8	691.3	723.5	754.8	784.2	806.9	861.3	902.8	939.4	977.3
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	211.9	220.8	221.7	231.6	244.3	252.9	278.5	287.7	305.0	315.2
+ Social contributions	33.3	34.9	39.2	40.3	43.7	48.9	57.5	53.6	59.9	63.8
+ Social benefits other than transfers in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Other current transfers	10.9	10.8	12.0	13.5	14.8	21.2	21.1	21.4	22.5	22.7
Gross total expenditure	256.1	266.6	272.9	285.5	302.8	322.9	357.1	362.6	387.4	401.7
Gross disposable income <sup>2</sup>	400.8	424.8	450.6	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.3	552.0	575.6
<b>Account: Redistribution of income in kind</b>										
Gross disposable income	400.8	424.8	450.6	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.3	552.0	575.6
+ Social transfers in kind	129.1	134.3	138.5	145.6	153.7	162.9	166.3	174.5	185.1	192.4
Adjusted gross disposable income <sup>2</sup>	529.9	559.1	589.1	614.9	635.1	646.9	670.5	714.7	737.1	767.9
<b>Account: Use of disposable income</b>										
Gross disposable income	400.8	424.8	450.6	469.4	481.4	484.0	504.2	540.3	552.0	575.6
+ Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension funds	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	11.8
- Individual consumption expenditure	375.8	393.3	404.9	423.0	439.3	450.2	493.8	515.9	538.0	569.9
Gross saving <sup>2</sup>	30.1	36.2	51.0	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	30.8	24.3	17.6
<b>Account: Use of adjusted disposable income</b>										
Gross adjusted disposable income	529.9	559.1	589.1	614.9	635.1	646.9	670.5	714.7	737.1	767.9
+ Adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	7.0	11.5	6.4	10.3	11.8
- Actual individual consumption	504.9	527.6	543.5	568.6	592.9	613.0	660.1	690.3	723.1	762.2
Gross saving <sup>2</sup>	30.1	36.2	51.0	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	30.8	24.3	17.6
<b>Account: Capital</b>										
Gross saving	30.1	36.2	51.0	51.4	47.2	40.8	21.9	30.8	24.3	17.6
+ Capital transfers, net	-1.5	0.3	-2.7	-2.1	0.4	-1.6	-1.3	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0
Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	28.7	36.5	48.3	49.3	47.7	39.2	20.5	28.6	23.0	16.5
- Gross fixed capital formation <sup>3</sup>	32.8	32.1	34.6	35.3	30.3	29.4	32.2	35.2	37.2	41.6
- Changes in stocks	-0.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1
- Acquisitions of non-financial non-produced assets, net	0.9	-0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	1.0	2.1	2.1
Net lending	-4.2	5.1	13.3	13.2	17.6	10.2	-11.1	-7.8	-16.4	-27.1

Note: Up to and including 1997, figures are calculated at detailed level for the corporations sector and household sector.

<sup>1</sup> Including non-profit institutions serving households.

<sup>2</sup> The corresponding net aggregate is derived by subtracting consumption of fixed capital.

<sup>3</sup> Including acquisitions less disposals of valuables.











# National accounts

Capital formation	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995*	1996*	1997*	1998*	1989	1998*
	DKK bn., current prices										Per cent	
<b>Total gross fixed capital formation</b> .....	<b>163.2</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>225.8</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Machines and equipment .....	53.6	56.1	57.1	55.6	48.1	57.3	65.9	65.2	73.9	77.8	32.8	32.1
Transport equipment .....	17.7	17.4	22.0	17.6	18.2	17.0	19.1	21.1	22.6	25.7	10.9	10.6
Buildings: facilities and installations .....	82.6	81.7	74.8	76.2	76.8	79.6	87.4	97.9	110.6	116.7	50.6	48.1
Housing .....	33.6	31.2	28.4	29.0	31.7	35.4	38.9	42.2	47.3	50.1	20.6	20.6
Other buildings .....	26.7	26.5	25.0	25.3	21.2	21.1	24.8	29.5	34.6	38.0	16.3	15.7
Civil engineering works .....	22.4	24.0	21.4	21.9	23.9	23.2	23.7	26.2	28.7	28.6	13.7	11.8
Livestock .....	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Software, etc. ....	9.3	10.5	11.8	11.7	12.6	14.5	16.8	17.2	18.7	22.4	5.7	9.2
<b>Increases in stocks</b> .....	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Total gross capital formation</b> .....	<b>166.4</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>248.7</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>102.5</b>
Consumption of fixed capital .....	123.2	129.0	135.5	141.9	143.5	146.0	156.0	168.8	179.0	189.4	75.5	78.1
<b>Total net capital formation</b> .....	<b>43.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>
	1990 prices in DKK bn.											
<b>Total gross fixed capital formation</b> .....	<b>167.4</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>232.5</b>		
Machines and equipment .....	54.7	56.1	57.3	57.7	52.1	62.0	74.3	76.3	87.1	90.9		
Transport equipment .....	18.2	17.4	21.0	17.0	17.8	16.1	18.3	19.1	19.9	22.5		
Building: facilities and installations .....	86.2	81.7	72.5	72.1	71.5	72.3	75.4	81.7	89.5	92.1		
Housing .....	34.9	31.2	27.7	27.2	29.2	31.6	32.6	34.3	37.3	38.7		
Other buildings .....	27.9	26.5	24.1	23.4	19.4	18.8	21.1	24.2	27.5	29.5		
Civil engineering works .....	23.4	24.0	20.7	21.4	22.9	21.8	21.7	23.3	24.7	23.9		
Livestock .....	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Software, etc. ....	8.4	10.5	10.8	13.2	15.4	18.1	20.9	21.1	22.6	27.0		
<b>Increases in stocks</b> .....	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>		
<b>Total gross capital formation</b> .....	<b>171.6</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>244.8</b>		
Consumption of fixed capital .....	126.6	129.0	130.8	132.4	135.5	138.3	145.2	152.6	161.7	171.3		
<b>Total net capital formation</b> .....	<b>45.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>		



## Delimitation of general government

The general government sector comprises authorities and institutions primarily engaged in producing non-market public services for collective consumption and/or redistributing incomes and wealth. Public services or non-market services are services, which are either actively controlled by public authorities or are made available to the general public, free of charge. The majority of the authorities and institutions producing public services are public. That is, they are integrated (incorporated) in the accounts of the central and general government. Some public institutions are not integrated, but keep their own accounts, e.g. the National Church and the social security funds. Some institutions producing public services are legally private, keeping their own accounts. The criterion of incorporation in the general government sector is that they are primarily financed by public funds. Examples are private independent schools and private hospitals.

## Expenditure and revenue, by type of transaction

The purpose of classifying expenditure of general government, by type of transaction is to divide activities according to the way in which the resource allocation in the economy is affected. A characteristic feature of actual transactions, i.e. consumption and investment activities, is that the public sector binds the private sector's resources for purchases of goods and services. The transfers redistribute among the sectors, and any disposal of resources is not necessarily linked hereto.

The distribution of expenditure and revenue of general government, by type of transaction is comparatively unambiguous and consequently well suited for international comparability of the general government sector over time.

## Expenditure items

### Government final consumption expenditure

In compiling data from the expenditure side, output and government final consumption expenditure are obtained in the following way:

Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital

= Gross domestic product at factor cost

+ Intermediate consumption

+ Social benefits in kind

= Output

- Sales of goods and services

= Final consumption expenditure

The government final consumption expenditure comprises actual operating activities carried out for the general government sector. Two-thirds of government final consumption expenditure can be broken down by specific persons or household groups. The remainder is government collective consumption expenditure.

**Compensation of employees** comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash, and of contributions in respect of their employees to social security schemes, including pension contributions.

**Consumption of fixed capital** also called depreciations or reinvestments is an estimate of the normal wear and tear of fixed capital goods

(including roads, bridges, etc.) in the general government sector.

**Intermediate consumption** is defined as purchases of goods and services for current consumption, including rentals for premises and buildings, etc., insurance premiums and indirect taxes and duties paid by the general government. Furthermore, some purchases of durable goods by military authorities (weapons systems) will continue to be considered intermediate production.

**Social benefits in kind** denote, e.g. health insurance services and aids, purchased by the general government on the market and allocated to households in the form of full or part payment to producers, for supplying some specific products to households.

**Sales of goods and services** comprise sales of the total output of goods and services. To qualify as sales of goods and services, there must be a remuneration in return and a certain degree of voluntariness on the part of the buyer in connection with the purchase.

**Interest payments, etc.** comprise face or nominal interest, e.g. distributed losses on issue prices and expenditure on rentals for land and intangible assets. The losses on issue prices are entered (written off) in line with instalments on loans.

**Subsidies** are defined as unrequited transfers to public corporations or private industries. They cover a wide range of transfers. An example is EU's agricultural subsidies. Other subsidies on production cover, e.g. grants for social housing, enterprise allowance, etc. Subsidies to cover the losses of publicly controlled corporations are classified to subsidies on products.

**Income transfers** have an effect on the current disposable incomes. They consist primarily in transfers to households and are divided into social transfers, e.g. old-age pension and early retirement pension, civil servants' pension and unemployment benefits and early retirement pay, cash benefits, sickness and maternity benefits, family allowance, rent subsidies and education grants. To this is added other transfer payments to private institutions, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, EU institutions and to others, abroad.

**Non-financial capital accumulation** comprises actual capital activities for the general government sector, analogous with government final consumption expenditure comprising actual operating activities. Non-financial capital accumulation is calculated as follows:

New fixed assets

+ Acquisition of existing buildings, net

= Gross fixed capital formation

+ Increase in stocks, net

+ Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net

= Non-financial capital accumulation

**Gross fixed capital formation** is calculated as expenditure on construction of new buildings and plants and on purchased buildings, transport equipment and machinery, etc.

It should be noted that all purchased software and own development of software, where the amounts involved are significant, are regarded as capital formation. All purchases of military durable goods over a certain value - apart from weapons systems - will still be considered capital formation.

**Acquisition of existing buildings, net** is defined as purchases of real property, where the existing buildings are considered the most important factor less analogous sales.

**Increases/reductions in stocks** consist primarily in purchases of goods for intervention stocks and strategic stocks less sales of these stocks.

**Acquisition of land and intangible assets, net** comprise primarily purchases of real property, where the land is considered the most important factor, less sales. Expenditure on permanent acquisition of different rights of exploration is also included.

**Capital transfers** have an effect on the granter's or recipient's wealth. Examples are plant and investment grants, certain damages, loans written down, and similar services, which are frequently non-recurrent.

It should be noted that capital transfers to public quasi-corporations, to cover capital formation are considered subordinate loan capital, i.e. acquisition of certificates of share ownership, and thus a financial transaction.

## Revenue items

**Gross operating income** forms part of the gross domestic product at factor cost and accrues to the general government sector. As general government output is calculated from the expenditure side, the gross operating income corresponds to consumption of fixed capital in the general government sector.

**Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations** are calculated for the quasi-corporations, which are entered in the public accounts, but not incorporated in the general government sector, e.g. port authorities and the Danish Supervisory Authority of Financial Affairs. Operating profits include depreciations, but exclude any estimated return on capital. The share of Danmarks Nationalbank's profit and loss account is also included.

**Interest and dividends** also comprise in addition to the nominal rate of interest, dividends, and realized capital gains less any losses.

**Economic rent, etc.** comprises rentals, licence fees, etc.

**Taxes and duties** are defined as compulsory transfers to the general government without any link between the payment and acquisition of services. In the general statistics, taxes and duties are, e.g. distributed by types of tax and national accounts groups. Taxes and duties are divided into taxes on production and imports, current income and property taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contribution to social security schemes. In classifying taxes and duties accor-

ding to type, only the tax base is taken into account.

**Taxes on production and imports** are imposed on production and imports of goods and services or use of the factors of production. These taxes hinge on the operation profit of business enterprises. Examples of taxes on production and imports are VAT, excise duties, duties on specific goods, e.g. cigarettes, sugar, and spirits. Also property taxes, motor vehicle weight duty and employers' contributions to different labour market schemes are included. Taxes on production and imports are analysed by:

*Taxes on products* are duties levied and collected proportionately with the quantity of value of the goods and services produced.

*Other taxes on production* are duties imposed on use of the factors of production available to the producers, in order to enable operation of their business.

**Current taxes on income and wealth** comprise all compulsory payments imposed by the general government on income and wealth in the public sector.

Current taxes on income and wealth comprise:

Personal income taxes on earned income, property income, entrepreneurial income, pensions, etc.

Penalties, etc., regardless of whether they are paid by households or enterprises, are also included.

**Compulsory social security contributions** are compiled separately due to the fact that they are, in principle, earmarked for purposes of social protection. Furthermore, the contributions must be compulsory, i.e. employers and employees are obliged according to Danish legislation to make contributions to the scheme. Simultaneously, the scheme must be public, implying that administration must not be performed under the auspices of private individuals.

The compulsory contributions can be divided into membership contributions and employers' contributions.

**Voluntary social security contributions** entitle the depositor to public social protection payments. The voluntariness implies that the contributions are not subject to taxes and duties. The voluntary schemes comprise voluntary contributions to health and unemployment insurance and contributions to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme, ATP, mainly from self-employed persons.

**Imputed social security schemes** are estimated contributions paid by civil servants, etc. These contributions correspond to the value for earned entitlement to retirement, which is added to their wages and salaries. The contribution is, in practice, calculated as paid out pension for current pension schemes.

**Other current transfers** originate from other domestic sectors, EU institutions and from others, abroad.

## Concepts of operating surplus

**Purpose** of the concepts of operating surplus is to obtain indicators for the impact of public finance on income and liquidity and indicators for the financial position of the general government sector.

**Current surplus** is total current revenue less total current outlays, which is equivalent to gross saving of the general government sector.

**Gross saving** is calculated as current surplus, cf. below. The gross saving shows the capital appreciation of the general government, excluding depreciations of the capital stock. Saving with a negative sign is equivalent to a decrease in capital.

**Current and capital surplus** is total current and capital revenue less total current outlays, also called net lending. Current and capital surplus is typically used in international comparability of the general government sector and in analyses of economic policies.

**Overall surplus, net** shows changes in the financial position of the general government sector. An overall surplus with a negative sign is equivalent to the debts incurred by the general government (exclusive of losses on securities).

**Current, capital and lending surplus.** Deducting loans to private individuals from current and capital surplus and taking differences into account in the compilation method for specific revenues (mainly taxes), the central government current, capital and lending surplus is obtained.

**Central government surplus** is calculated as total payments received and effected by the central government.

**Central government net surplus** is calculated as total payments received less total payments effected, except for instalments on and redemption of central government debt. The net surplus is obtained by subtracting central government bond purchases (The Social Pension Fund) and adding losses on new issues, from the central government current, capital and lending surplus.

**Central government gross surplus** is obtained by deducting instalments on foreign government debt and redemption of Treasury notes. A deficit indicates the central government borrowing requirement.

The financing requirement may be met by domestic borrowing, by foreign borrowing or by borrowing from Danmarks Nationalbank. Only sales of government securities counterbalance the effect of a deficit. The gross borrowing requirement is analogous with the gross surplus.

**Central government debt** shows the amount owed by the central government on a specific date. The central government net financing requirement is equivalent to the central government net borrowing requirement, showing the total amount which the central government has to borrow over a specific period. In compiling changes in the central government debt, the net financing require-

ment for losses on new issues, foreign exchange rate adjustment and the central government net position with Danmarks Nationalbank have to be taken into account.

## Distribution by function

The functional distribution shows the purpose of public activities, i.e. how general government expenditure is used. In the statistics, functions of the general government sector are divided into three main groups: principal public services, social and health services and economic services. Expenditure by unclassified functions cover mainly interest payments and other costs related to general government debt.

### Principal public services

This main group consists in activities which are considered public, i.e. they cannot be performed by private individuals or enterprises. They comprise, e.g. legislative assemblies, principal executive bodies, principal monetary and fiscal policy activities, international relations and police and defence activities.

### Social and health services

This main group consists in different person-oriented services offered to households and private individuals. They comprise education, national health service, social security, different welfare services, housing, cultural, recreational and religious services.

### Economic services

This main group covers public activities connected to control and regulation of industries. The main group comprises activities, which promote economic development, influence regional balances, create a better business environment and improve job prospects.

### Distribution of task/burden

**Purpose** of the distribution of task/burden is to show, which sub-sectors perform the tasks and which sub-sectors pay for execution of the task.

**Expenditure calculated as a task** records each individual sub-sector's total outlays, with respect to other sectors. This aggregate is not necessarily analogous to the financial strain as some expenditure may be refunded. Conversely, the refunding becomes a financial strain, but is not regarded as an outward task in another section of the general government sector.

The expenditure on tasks is obtained as total outlays less internal public transfers made by each sector. The main task is the production of public services and provision of income and capital transfers primarily to households.

**Expenditure classified as a burden** shows the above-mentioned financial strain of each sector and is calculated as total outlays less internal public transfers received.

# Public finance

Financial transactions of central government	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	DKK mio.										
<b>Central gov. current, capital and lending surplus, excl. net interest</b> .....	<b>35 318</b>	<b>29 472</b>	<b>25 889</b>	<b>4 802</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>- 5 202</b>	<b>1 908</b>	<b>16 024</b>	<b>28 384</b>	<b>58 391</b>	<b>75 673</b>
Net interest .....	- 48 809	- 48 169	- 49 055	- 43 124	- 36 231	- 43 246	- 41 635	- 47 274	- 49 879	- 50 833	- 44 339
<b>Central government current, capital and lending surplus</b> .....	<b>- 13 491</b>	<b>- 18 697</b>	<b>- 23 166</b>	<b>- 38 322</b>	<b>- 35 250</b>	<b>- 48 448</b>	<b>- 39 727</b>	<b>- 31 250</b>	<b>- 21 495</b>	<b>7 558</b>	<b>31 334</b>
- The Social Pension Fund's bond purchases (DSP), net <sup>1</sup> .....	6 522	6 169	7 361	7 699	7 556	6 758	10 242	7 744	2 084	1 417	•
- Other central government bond purchases, net <sup>1</sup> .....	90	- 17	- 436	749	1 753	0	15 799	19 058	9 507	28 808	•
- Relending of government loans .....	1 153	1 267	2 161	856	956	3 108	5 133	1 579	1 374	843	- 314
+ Instalments on loans <sup>1</sup> .....	996	950	1 168	506	2 106	104	14 086	15 286	7 244	37 615	•
- Depreciation of losses on issue prices, etc. ....	- 4 399	- 6 179	- 13 176	9 077	- 12 566	- 12 946	- 7 407	- 5 826	- 7 733	1 446	2 144
<b>Net surplus =</b>											
- <b>Net borrowing requirement</b> .....	<b>- 15 861</b>	<b>- 18 987</b>	<b>- 17 908</b>	<b>- 56 197</b>	<b>- 30 843</b>	<b>- 45 264</b>	<b>- 49 408</b>	<b>- 38 517</b>	<b>- 19 483</b>	<b>12 659</b>	<b>33 792</b>
- The Social Pension Fund's bond purchases (DSP), net .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 081
- Instalments on foreign gov. debt ...	36 274	17 844	15 013	29 408	16 488	16 715	13 149	28 490	30 784	31 375	37 424
- Instalments on domestic government bond debt, etc. ....	61 235	62 725	44 671	25 740	55 654	38 050	50 451	48 366	38 685	24 920	21 200
- Redemption of Treasury notes .....	25 540	26 785	33 900	38 300	39 900	36 250	22 509	56 090	37 998	56 464	56 727
- Repayment of compulsory saving .....	51	52	494	485	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Gross surplus =</b>											
- <b>Gross borrowing requirement</b> .....	<b>- 138 961</b>	<b>- 126 393</b>	<b>- 111 986</b>	<b>- 150 130</b>	<b>- 143 263</b>	<b>- 136 279</b>	<b>- 135 517</b>	<b>- 171 463</b>	<b>- 126 950</b>	<b>- 100 100</b>	<b>- 82 640</b>
Distributed by:											
Foreign borrowing, gross .....	26 181	13 112	20 122	2 218	27 528	73 278	- 17 581	12 703	28 370	25 057	21 062
Compulsory saving .....	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other domestic borrowing, gross .....	94 663	108 678	101 833	114 354	135 013	120 856	119 581	137 173	95 955	73 015	66 581
Borrowing from DK's Nationalbank .....	18 105	4 601	- 9 952	33 558	- 19 278	- 57 855	33 517	21 587	2 625	2 028	- 5 003
<b>Financing, total</b> .....	<b>138 961</b>	<b>126 393</b>	<b>111 986</b>	<b>150 130</b>	<b>143 263</b>	<b>136 279</b>	<b>135 517</b>	<b>171 463</b>	<b>126 950</b>	<b>100 100</b>	<b>82 640</b>
<b>Changes in central govern. debt</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
	DKK mio.										
<b>Net borrowing requirement</b> .....	<b>15 861</b>	<b>18 987</b>	<b>17 908</b>	<b>56 197</b>	<b>30 843</b>	<b>45 264</b>	<b>49 408</b>	<b>38 517</b>	<b>19 483</b>	<b>- 12 659</b>	<b>- 33 792</b>
+ Losses on issue prices, fore. loans	329	466	1 174	150	287	1 202	187	455	48	169	99
+ Revaluation of foreign government loans, etc. ....	6 409	- 4 034	- 2 759	46	681	3 024	- 5 044	- 9 425	- 2 668	10 841	- 3 123
+ Losses on issue prices, dom. loans	653	3 022	6 617	6 046	10 545	4 099	10 106	7 842	1 621	1 762	- 739
+ Changes in the Social Pension Fund's government stock .....	658	- 3 203	- 5 981	- 2 679	- 4 739	- 1 659	- 4 873	- 18 746	- 14 546	- 9 018	- 7 682
<b>= Changes in central gov. debt</b> .....	<b>23 910</b>	<b>15 238</b>	<b>16 959</b>	<b>59 760</b>	<b>37 617</b>	<b>51 930</b>	<b>49 784</b>	<b>18 643</b>	<b>3 938</b>	<b>- 8 905</b>	<b>- 45 237</b>
<b>Central government debt</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
	DKK mio.										
<b>Foreign debt, total</b> .....	<b>122 764</b>	<b>114 457</b>	<b>117 975</b>	<b>90 965</b>	<b>103 482</b>	<b>164 274</b>	<b>129 782</b>	<b>105 647</b>	<b>101 495</b>	<b>103 613</b>	<b>88 338</b>
<b>Domestic debt, total</b> .....	<b>354 969</b>	<b>377 116</b>	<b>406 490</b>	<b>462 382</b>	<b>511 499</b>	<b>562 150</b>	<b>617 781</b>	<b>657 719</b>	<b>677 730</b>	<b>673 697</b>	<b>656 420</b>
- The Social Pension Fund's government stock .....	27 009	30 212	36 193	38 872	43 611	45 270	50 143	68 889	83 435	92 453	100 135
- Net liabilities to DK's Nationalbank ...	39 855	35 254	45 206	11 649	30 927	88 781	55 263	33 677	31 052	29 024	34 027
<b>Total debt of central government on 31 December</b> .....	<b>410 869</b>	<b>426 107</b>	<b>443 066</b>	<b>502 826</b>	<b>540 443</b>	<b>592 373</b>	<b>642 157</b>	<b>660 800</b>	<b>664 738</b>	<b>655 833</b>	<b>610 596</b>

<sup>1</sup> Owing to a change in central government accounts, the items from 1998 have been transferred and will in future be incorporated in Gross surplus.

# Public finance

Expenditure and revenue of general government, by type of transaction	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998*	1989	1998*
	DKK mio.										Per cent	
<b>Current and capital expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>451 479</b>	<b>468 893</b>	<b>492 375</b>	<b>519 766</b>	<b>549 836</b>	<b>588 831</b>	<b>603 283</b>	<b>626 698</b>	<b>637 683</b>	<b>652 709</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Current expenditure</b> .....	<b>436 167</b>	<b>453 379</b>	<b>477 047</b>	<b>499 491</b>	<b>529 359</b>	<b>566 860</b>	<b>580 193</b>	<b>602 416</b>	<b>612 614</b>	<b>627 732</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure, total</b> .....	<b>204 568</b>	<b>210 929</b>	<b>220 530</b>	<b>229 156</b>	<b>240 918</b>	<b>250 302</b>	<b>259 247</b>	<b>273 654</b>	<b>283 217</b>	<b>297 728</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Compensation of employees .....	141 682	146 286	152 023	157 696	162 930	168 715	174 928	183 869	192 655	203 079	31.4	31.1
Consumption of fixed capital .....	18 917	19 864	20 839	21 887	22 775	24 514	24 706	25 280	25 134	25 099	4.2	3.8
Intermediate consumption .....	56 596	59 760	63 185	66 110	73 181	76 447	79 509	84 669	87 904	91 975	12.5	14.1
Social benefits in kind .....	8 489	7 891	9 339	10 110	10 501	10 792	13 131	13 573	14 172	14 311	1.9	2.2
- Sales of goods and services .....	21 117	22 871	24 856	26 646	28 468	30 165	33 027	33 736	36 647	36 735	4.7	5.6
<b>Income transfers, total</b> .....	<b>231 600</b>	<b>242 450</b>	<b>256 517</b>	<b>270 335</b>	<b>288 441</b>	<b>316 558</b>	<b>320 946</b>	<b>328 762</b>	<b>329 397</b>	<b>330 005</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>
Interest, etc. ....	56 965	60 091	62 215	59 043	65 485	64 399	66 390	65 116	64 860	61 580	12.6	9.4
Subsidies .....	18 592	20 192	18 841	25 309	23 685	25 177	26 081	27 958	27 373	25 632	4.1	3.9
To public quasi-corporations .....	5 219	5 735	5 203	5 435	5 753	6 630	7 761	8 019	7 911	7 535	1.2	1.2
To other enterprises .....	13 373	14 457	13 638	19 874	17 932	18 547	18 320	19 938	19 462	18 098	3.0	2.8
Other income transfers .....	156 043	162 167	175 461	185 983	199 271	226 982	228 474	235 688	237 165	242 792	34.6	37.2
To households .....	140 425	147 423	157 653	167 748	178 430	204 290	206 152	210 313	210 207	212 868	31.1	32.6
To NPIH's <sup>1</sup> .....	845	925	1 144	1 326	1 662	2 153	1 939	2 542	3 127	3 830	0.2	0.6
Abroad .....	14 772	13 819	16 663	16 908	19 178	20 539	20 383	22 833	23 830	26 094	3.3	4.0
Faroe Islands, net .....	814	799	836	883	890	902	948	970	979	1 001	0.2	0.2
Greenland, net .....	2 192	2 156	2 325	2 461	2 535	2 638	2 675	2 729	2 745	2 820	0.5	0.4
EU institutions .....	5 180	4 365	6 247	6 281	7 441	8 012	7 714	8 304	9 355	10 900	1.1	1.7
To others, abroad .....	6 587	6 499	7 255	7 284	8 312	8 988	9 047	10 830	10 752	11 373	1.5	1.7
<b>Capital outlays</b> .....	<b>15 311</b>	<b>15 514</b>	<b>15 328</b>	<b>20 276</b>	<b>20 477</b>	<b>21 971</b>	<b>23 090</b>	<b>24 282</b>	<b>25 069</b>	<b>24 976</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Non-financial capital accumulation</b> .....	<b>13 322</b>	<b>13 007</b>	<b>12 785</b>	<b>16 879</b>	<b>16 386</b>	<b>17 113</b>	<b>17 971</b>	<b>20 266</b>	<b>20 737</b>	<b>20 023</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Gross fixed capital formation .....	14 594	13 387	12 932	16 751	16 609	17 656	18 306	20 754	21 055	20 129	3.2	3.1
New fixed assets .....	14 669	13 519	13 434	15 370	16 347	17 606	18 186	20 404	21 083	20 296	3.2	3.1
Acquisition of existing buildings, net .....	- 75	- 132	- 502	1 381	262	50	120	350	- 28	- 167	0.0	0.0
Change in stocks .....	- 534	412	192	133	- 6	- 249	- 462	- 100	- 10	51	- 0.1	0.0
Acq. of land and intangible assets, net .....	- 738	- 792	- 340	- 4	- 216	- 294	128	- 388	- 307	- 157	- 0.2	0.0
<b>Capital transfers, total</b> .....	<b>1 989</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>2 544</b>	<b>3 396</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>4 859</b>	<b>5 119</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>4 332</b>	<b>4 953</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Domestic .....	1 914	2 427	2 433	3 184	4 029	4 447	4 078	3 894	4 272	4 014	0.4	0.6
Abroad .....	75	80	111	212	61	412	1 039	122	60	940	0.0	0.1
<b>Current and capital revenue, total</b> .....	<b>452 480</b>	<b>459 206</b>	<b>471 044</b>	<b>498 967</b>	<b>524 126</b>	<b>565 403</b>	<b>579 968</b>	<b>616 147</b>	<b>639 018</b>	<b>661 338</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Current revenue</b> .....	<b>449 764</b>	<b>453 875</b>	<b>467 701</b>	<b>495 166</b>	<b>519 908</b>	<b>561 353</b>	<b>574 416</b>	<b>611 651</b>	<b>634 026</b>	<b>656 992</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.3</b>
<b>Gross operating surplus</b> .....	<b>18 917</b>	<b>19 864</b>	<b>20 839</b>	<b>21 887</b>	<b>22 775</b>	<b>24 514</b>	<b>24 706</b>	<b>25 280</b>	<b>25 134</b>	<b>25 099</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Withdrawals of income from quasi-corporations</b> .....	<b>10 552</b>	<b>8 476</b>	<b>7 950</b>	<b>13 493</b>	<b>11 572</b>	<b>7 858</b>	<b>3 356</b>	<b>6 851</b>	<b>6 519</b>	<b>6 533</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Income transfers, total</b> .....	<b>421 693</b>	<b>426 829</b>	<b>439 652</b>	<b>460 929</b>	<b>485 625</b>	<b>526 922</b>	<b>546 354</b>	<b>579 520</b>	<b>602 373</b>	<b>625 360</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Property income, total .....	26 217	29 881	29 562	31 826	35 429	34 007	34 607	36 452	34 877	33 510	6.1	5.1
Interest and dividends .....	25 701	29 215	28 844	31 076	34 647	33 226	33 793	35 651	33 793	32 258	6.0	4.9
Economic rent, etc. ....	516	666	718	750	782	781	814	801	1 084	1 252	0.1	0.2
Taxes and duties, total .....	383 801	384 059	396 800	415 028	434 619	476 951	493 935	524 682	548 186	572 375	84.6	86.5
Taxes on production and imports .....	136 682	137 809	140 134	144 372	149 513	164 318	170 948	183 220	195 359	209 574	30.1	31.7
Current taxes on income and wealth .....	236 584	234 303	244 463	257 438	270 949	297 396	307 459	324 878	335 396	344 908	52.1	52.2
Compulsory social security contributions .....	10 535	11 947	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	17 893	2.3	2.7
Voluntary social security contributions .....	309	378	368	381	388	414	451	458	482	521	0.1	0.1
Imputed social security contributions .....	6 145	6 500	6 995	7 628	8 049	11 262	10 453	10 795	11 196	11 898	1.4	1.8
Other income transfers, total .....	3 822	4 716	5 187	4 924	7 076	6 348	6 908	7 133	7 631	7 055	0.8	1.1
From other domestic sectors .....	3 219	3 690	3 750	3 953	5 545	5 365	5 810	5 981	6 387	5 653	0.7	0.9
From abroad .....	603	1 025	1 437	970	1 531	983	1 098	1 152	1 244	1 402	0.1	0.2
From EU institutions .....	495	899	1 350	906	1 454	864	919	1 011	1 104	1 305	0.1	0.2
From others, abroad .....	108	126	87	64	77	119	179	141	140	97	0.0	0.0
<b>Capital revenue</b> .....	<b>2 715</b>	<b>5 330</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>4 218</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>5 552</b>	<b>4 496</b>	<b>4 992</b>	<b>4 346</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Capital taxes .....	2 062	2 197	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 165	0.5	0.3
Other capital transfers .....	653	3 133	1 201	1 463	1 756	1 825	3 180	2 213	2 839	2 180	0.1	0.3
<b>Current surplus = gross saving</b> .....	<b>13 597</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>- 9 346</b>	<b>- 4 325</b>	<b>- 9 451</b>	<b>- 5 507</b>	<b>- 5 777</b>	<b>9 235</b>	<b>21 411</b>	<b>29 260</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Distributed by:												
Central government .....	213	- 16 033	- 24 603	- 24 173	- 25 637	- 24 526	- 27 187	- 6 135	6 440	1 706	0.4	0.3
Social security funds .....	6 886	8 605	8 688	8 981	7 891	7 525	8 574	9 343	10 541	11 486	1.5	1.7
Local government, total .....	6 495	7 929	6 567	10 869	8 295	11 494	12 836	6 027	4 430	16 068	1.4	2.4
<b>Current and capital surplus = net lending</b> .....	<b>1 001</b>	<b>- 9 688</b>	<b>- 21 332</b>	<b>- 20 800</b>	<b>- 25 710</b>	<b>- 23 428</b>	<b>- 23 314</b>	<b>- 10 551</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>8 629</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Distributed by:												
Central government .....	- 4 709	- 20 210	- 30 655	- 32 673	- 33 022	- 33 745	- 36 042	- 15 961	- 2 902	- 8 342	- 0.7	- 1.3
Social security funds .....	6 937	8 680	8 743	8 640	7 636	7 246	8 310	9 017	10 203	11 105	1.5	1.7
Local government, total .....	- 1 231	1 849	577	3 235	- 324	3 071	4 418	- 3 608	- 5 966	5 866	- 0.3	0.9

<sup>1</sup> To non-profit institutions serving households.

# Public finance

Expenditure of general government, by function	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998*	1989	1998*
	DKK mio.										Per cent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>451 479</b>	<b>468 893</b>	<b>492 375</b>	<b>519 766</b>	<b>549 836</b>	<b>588 831</b>	<b>603 283</b>	<b>626 698</b>	<b>637 683</b>	<b>652 709</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total expenditure, by function</b>	<b>394 529</b>	<b>408 510</b>	<b>430 062</b>	<b>461 142</b>	<b>484 796</b>	<b>524 608</b>	<b>537 169</b>	<b>561 909</b>	<b>573 308</b>	<b>591 157</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>90.6</b>
<b>Principal public services</b>	<b>56 538</b>	<b>55 896</b>	<b>60 763</b>	<b>63 322</b>	<b>65 485</b>	<b>68 508</b>	<b>71 571</b>	<b>74 951</b>	<b>77 505</b>	<b>82 625</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>
General public services	33 435	31 466	35 448	38 061	39 436	40 750	43 456	46 066	47 743	52 544	7.4	8.1
General administration	15 211	14 115	15 100	17 656	16 831	16 327	18 525	19 524	19 844	21 330	3.4	3.3
External affairs	16 050	15 239	18 148	18 909	20 986	22 744	23 002	24 505	25 460	28 912	3.6	4.4
Other	2 174	2 112	2 200	1 496	1 619	1 679	1 929	2 037	2 439	2 302	0.5	0.4
Defence, etc.	15 767	16 359	17 427	17 135	17 789	18 064	18 309	18 788	19 410	19 124	3.5	2.9
Law and order, and safety	7 336	8 072	7 888	8 127	8 260	9 695	9 805	10 096	10 352	10 957	1.6	1.7
<b>Social and health services</b>	<b>299 368</b>	<b>310 722</b>	<b>328 413</b>	<b>350 224</b>	<b>371 127</b>	<b>408 666</b>	<b>415 357</b>	<b>433 241</b>	<b>441 775</b>	<b>454 740</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>
Education	56 938	58 764	61 518	67 225	68 752	71 308	73 616	80 115	83 432	88 492	12.6	13.6
Primary and lower secondary school	25 903	25 929	26 669	27 353	28 756	29 999	30 922	33 396	35 279	37 796	5.7	5.8
Youth education	12 283	12 351	12 129	13 277	13 328	14 784	16 206	16 546	18 288	19 243	2.7	2.9
Institutions of higher education	10 241	11 126	12 137	14 330	13 993	14 109	15 302	17 126	16 009	16 823	2.3	2.6
Adult and supplementary education	6 631	7 319	8 567	9 818	10 144	9 729	8 229	10 024	10 718	11 795	1.5	1.8
Subsidiary services related to education	677	666	653	638	733	653	651	668	681	688	0.1	0.1
General administration	1 162	1 324	1 330	1 771	1 758	1 994	2 226	2 279	2 386	2 071	0.3	0.3
Other	41	48	33	38	40	38	79	78	71	76	0.0	0.0
Health	42 227	43 211	45 984	48 309	50 310	51 827	52 743	55 215	57 480	59 965	9.4	9.2
Hospitals, etc.	31 362	32 072	32 934	34 502	36 083	37 756	38 576	40 515	42 390	45 044	6.9	6.9
Individual health service	10 165	10 390	12 362	12 723	13 142	12 995	13 131	13 579	14 269	13 840	2.3	2.1
General administration	479	577	500	718	708	628	771	796	793	902	0.1	0.1
Other	221	173	188	365	378	449	266	325	28	179	0.0	0.0
Social security and welfare services	182 221	190 393	201 058	213 741	229 277	259 999	264 128	271 703	273 839	278 843	40.4	42.7
Social security assistance	131 229	137 494	146 946	156 414	166 672	193 087	194 920	197 241	196 315	197 826	29.1	30.3
Welfare services	44 329	45 903	47 154	49 932	55 081	57 680	60 628	65 305	68 075	71 196	9.8	10.9
General administration	6 640	6 966	6 938	7 370	7 501	9 199	8 522	9 096	9 376	9 722	1.5	1.5
Other	24	29	20	26	23	34	58	62	73	98	0.0	0.0
Housing and community amenities	6 119	6 492	7 783	8 265	9 310	10 026	8 877	8 859	9 469	9 770	1.4	1.5
Housing	3 882	4 195	5 340	6 220	6 994	7 627	5 674	5 633	5 721	5 857	0.9	0.9
Community development	473	192	406	893	440	253	887	592	922	846	0.1	0.1
Sanitary services	1 311	1 459	1 531	725	1 416	1 632	1 822	2 113	2 313	2 555	0.3	0.4
Other	454	646	507	426	460	514	495	521	513	511	0.1	0.1
Religious, recreational and cultural services	11 861	11 861	12 070	12 685	13 478	15 505	15 992	17 348	17 555	17 670	2.6	2.7
Religious services	3 044	3 266	3 275	3 410	3 450	4 569	4 527	4 919	5 038	5 201	0.7	0.8
Recreational services	3 694	3 933	3 744	4 000	4 378	4 680	4 782	5 166	5 194	5 258	0.8	0.8
Cultural services	5 003	4 557	4 912	5 130	5 509	6 106	6 506	7 015	7 076	6 937	1.1	1.1
Other	121	105	139	145	141	150	176	247	248	273	0.0	0.0
<b>Economic conditions</b>	<b>38 623</b>	<b>41 892</b>	<b>40 886</b>	<b>47 596</b>	<b>48 183</b>	<b>47 434</b>	<b>50 242</b>	<b>53 717</b>	<b>54 028</b>	<b>53 793</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Energy supplies	673	705	751	967	1 262	2 000	2 338	2 453	2 738	3 034	0.1	0.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.	2 584	3 273	2 891	3 062	3 661	2 727	2 443	2 764	3 563	3 640	0.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and construction	1 790	2 322	1 941	2 454	2 447	2 082	2 012	2 076	2 514	2 067	0.4	0.3
Communications	18 537	19 694	19 487	19 993	21 666	23 548	25 584	26 541	25 309	24 842	4.1	3.8
Roads and transportation	12 284	12 054	12 737	12 965	14 428	15 404	16 256	16 638	15 601	15 172	2.7	2.3
Inland and coastal waterways	293	339	301	292	314	329	423	407	428	456	0.1	0.1
Public transport	5 960	7 301	6 449	6 736	6 917	7 799	8 884	9 468	9 257	9 193	1.3	1.4
Other	-	-	-	-	7	16	21	28	23	21	-	0.0
Commerce and general industrial development	15 038	15 899	15 816	21 120	19 147	17 077	17 864	19 884	19 903	20 210	3.3	3.1
Commerce and service, etc.	1 612	1 671	1 792	1 623	2 019	1 923	2 515	2 681	2 233	1 327	0.4	0.2
General industrial development	13 421	14 223	13 992	19 489	17 121	15 143	15 340	17 189	17 659	18 873	3.0	2.9
Other	6	4	32	8	8	12	9	14	11	11	0.0	0.0
<b>Expenditure, by unclassified functions</b>	<b>56 950</b>	<b>60 383</b>	<b>62 313</b>	<b>58 624</b>	<b>65 040</b>	<b>64 223</b>	<b>66 114</b>	<b>64 789</b>	<b>64 375</b>	<b>61 552</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>

# Public finance

Expenditure of general government and its sub-sectors, by function	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden
	DKK mio.									
<b>General government, total</b> .....	<b>451 479</b>	<b>451 479</b>	<b>468 893</b>	<b>468 893</b>	<b>492 375</b>	<b>492 375</b>	<b>519 766</b>	<b>519 766</b>	<b>549 037</b>	<b>549 037</b>
<b>Central government, total</b> .....	<b>169 244</b>	<b>296 216</b>	<b>176 886</b>	<b>311 966</b>	<b>183 660</b>	<b>327 614</b>	<b>195 753</b>	<b>348 788</b>	<b>203 541</b>	<b>366 785</b>
General public services .....	22 360	22 357	21 024	21 019	23 989	23 980	26 304	26 316	26 914	26 846
Defence, etc. ....	15 601	15 595	16 195	16 194	17 267	17 262	17 253	17 248	17 647	17 583
Law and order, and safety .....	6 401	6 388	7 165	7 154	6 942	6 917	7 129	7 114	7 525	7 433
Education .....	25 047	26 659	26 036	28 838	26 976	29 730	31 762	34 941	31 356	34 651
Health .....	3 017	1 909	3 113	1 973	2 994	1 683	3 650	2 322	3 796	2 379
Social security and welfare .....	13 132	109 560	13 755	114 762	14 399	123 275	15 968	131 803	17 769	140 813
Housing and community amenities .....	4 331	4 347	4 678	4 722	6 315	6 363	6 626	6 777	7 644	7 841
Religious, recreational and cultural services .....	4 816	5 220	4 686	5 101	4 856	5 294	5 022	5 365	5 224	5 422
Energy supplies .....	634	634	672	671	567	567	800	800	1 244	1 243
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc. ....	2 566	2 565	3 246	3 245	2 851	2 849	3 046	3 045	3 635	3 616
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction .....	1 516	1 507	2 023	2 010	1 610	1 603	2 142	2 132	2 159	2 152
Communications .....	8 323	8 344	9 782	9 804	9 633	9 659	10 195	10 217	10 193	10 311
Internal trade and general industrial development ..	7 308	9 313	7 122	9 892	5 959	9 790	10 401	14 624	7 496	12 740
Expenditure by unclassified functions .....	54 193	81 819	57 390	86 580	59 303	88 642	55 455	86 081	60 938	93 754
<b>Social security funds, total</b> .....	<b>37 877</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>40 185</b>	<b>11 356</b>	<b>44 970</b>	<b>11 901</b>	<b>50 158</b>	<b>13 998</b>	<b>55 940</b>	<b>15 759</b>
General public services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law and order, and security .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education .....	808	-	1 329	-	1 579	-	1 876	-	1 825	-
Health .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security and welfare services .....	36 796	8 795	38 346	9 441	42 581	9 946	47 352	11 565	53 115	12 243
Housing and community amenities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious, recreational and cultural services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy supplies .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal trade and general industrial development ..	267	- 133	505	- 248	807	- 204	927	- 262	996	- 222
Expenditure by unclassified functions .....	5	2 454	5	2 163	3	2 159	3	2 696	4	3 738
<b>Counties, total</b> .....	<b>51 019</b>	<b>38 231</b>	<b>51 631</b>	<b>38 835</b>	<b>54 513</b>	<b>41 185</b>	<b>56 443</b>	<b>42 549</b>	<b>58 808</b>	<b>44 612</b>
General public services .....	1 374	1 350	1 208	1 189	1 279	1 257	1 265	1 243	1 325	1 301
Defence, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law and order, and safety .....	144	144	138	138	159	159	145	145	58	58
Education .....	5 127	5 487	5 304	5 656	5 507	5 911	5 693	6 122	5 840	6 168
Health .....	30 333	31 009	30 969	31 684	33 183	34 017	34 730	35 636	36 260	37 160
Social security and welfare services .....	8 563	6 498	8 649	6 736	8 937	7 488	9 055	7 761	9 345	7 880
Housing and community amenities .....	446	433	488	450	500	457	513	465	530	468
Religious, recreational and cultural services .....	314	317	387	358	447	411	508	477	524	508
Energy supplies .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction .....	5	2	4	2	12	9	11	8	9	6
Communications .....	3 452	3 446	3 177	3 164	3 068	3 052	3 050	3 040	3 344	3 261
Internal trade and general industrial development ..	1 088	833	1 132	740	1 253	821	1 301	865	1 392	894
Expenditure by unclassified functions .....	173	- 11 287	175	- 11 282	169	- 12 396	171	- 13 213	181	- 13 095
<b>Municipalities, total</b> .....	<b>193 339</b>	<b>105 916</b>	<b>200 192</b>	<b>106 736</b>	<b>209 232</b>	<b>111 675</b>	<b>217 412</b>	<b>114 431</b>	<b>230 748</b>	<b>121 881</b>
General public services .....	9 701	9 728	9 233	9 255	10 181	10 212	10 492	10 502	11 197	11 289
Defence, etc. ....	166	172	163	164	160	165	- 118	- 113	142	206
Law and order, and safety .....	792	804	769	779	787	812	852	867	677	769
Education .....	25 955	24 769	26 094	24 269	27 456	25 876	27 894	26 136	29 731	27 933
Health .....	8 877	9 309	9 129	9 553	9 807	10 283	9 929	10 350	10 254	10 771
Social security and welfare services .....	123 731	57 367	129 644	59 452	135 142	60 350	141 366	62 609	149 049	68 341
Housing and community amenities .....	1 343	1 342	1 326	1 322	969	965	1 125	1 023	1 136	1 013
Religious, recreational and cultural services .....	6 731	6 401	6 788	6 402	6 767	6 468	7 155	6 983	7 730	7 548
Energy supplies .....	39	39	33	34	184	184	166	166	16	17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc. ....	18	19	27	28	40	41	16	17	26	45
Quarrying, mining, manufacturing, construction .....	269	282	295	308	319	329	300	313	279	289
Communications .....	6 762	6 747	6 735	6 727	6 786	6 776	6 748	6 735	8 128	8 094
Internal trade and general industrial development ..	6 376	5 047	7 139	5 516	7 797	5 409	8 492	5 891	9 263	5 735
Expenditure by unclassified functions .....	2 579	- 16 110	2 813	- 17 072	2 839	- 16 197	2 995	- 17 050	3 119	- 20 167

# Public finance

1994		1995		1996*		1997*		1998*		1989		1998*	
Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Task	Burden	Pct. Task	Burden	Task	Burden
588 832	588 832	603 282	603 282	626 698	626 698	637 683	637 683	652 709	652 709	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
220 865	396 296	230 248	405 186	239 703	410 700	241 321	410 937	243 373	418 059	37.5	65.6	37.3	64.0
29 479	29 491	30 784	30 803	32 537	32 566	33 695	33 721	37 270	37 293	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7
18 060	18 053	18 309	18 307	18 788	18 788	19 410	19 410	19 124	19 124	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.9
8 771	8 762	8 808	8 803	9 056	9 056	9 294	9 293	9 769	9 766	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
33 013	33 678	34 939	34 893	39 301	39 503	40 512	40 673	42 914	43 204	5.5	5.9	6.6	6.6
3 892	2 478	1 050	3 207	1 149	2 231	942	2 152	1 210	2 381	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
25 639	164 565	29 874	167 387	28 932	167 690	27 174	164 607	27 542	172 893	2.9	24.3	4.2	26.5
8 478	8 577	6 627	6 744	6 925	6 999	6 938	6 970	7 176	7 199	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
6 498	6 803	6 947	7 264	7 643	7 964	7 679	8 003	7 855	8 186	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
2 000	1 999	2 311	2 310	2 449	2 449	2 731	2 731	3 031	3 031	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
2 676	2 675	2 402	2 401	2 665	2 693	3 466	3 489	3 544	3 545	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
1 776	1 776	1 721	1 721	1 814	1 814	2 178	2 178	1 746	1 746	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
11 207	11 597	12 954	13 458	13 564	13 881	12 927	13 142	12 419	12 564	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
8 169	11 875	10 522	12 927	12 903	14 439	12 645	15 158	10 935	13 809	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1
61 207	93 968	63 000	94 962	61 977	90 628	61 731	89 409	58 837	83 318	12.0	18.1	9.0	12.8
<b>54 861</b>	<b>16 782</b>	<b>50 579</b>	<b>16 596</b>	<b>49 952</b>	<b>17 089</b>	<b>48 647</b>	<b>17 083</b>	<b>45 584</b>	<b>16 601</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 018	-	216	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 009	12 972	49 907	13 417	49 756	14 101	48 621	14 435	45 580	6 180	8.2	1.9	7.0	0.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
830	-241	452	-28	180	-88	20	-107	-	-85	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
4	4 052	4	3 207	-	3 076	6	2 755	5	10 506	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6
<b>61 484</b>	<b>48 458</b>	<b>70 915</b>	<b>50 965</b>	<b>74 691</b>	<b>56 378</b>	<b>78 473</b>	<b>59 301</b>	<b>83 413</b>	<b>63 632</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>
1 240	1 208	1 557	1 528	1 747	1 707	1 834	1 797	2 299	2 267	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	75	62	62	75	75	75	75	12	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 100	6 488	6 626	7 059	7 308	7 725	7 680	8 118	7 602	8 130	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
37 857	38 686	46 365	39 916	48 669	43 209	51 004	44 906	54 073	47 847	6.7	6.9	8.3	7.3
9 816	8 472	9 661	8 940	10 441	9 736	11 348	10 934	12 414	12 017	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.8
609	512	628	514	610	550	694	663	704	679	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
574	561	575	571	557	558	537	534	558	575	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	27	46	42	18	13	16	11	20	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 694	3 411	3 934	3 488	3 831	3 574	3 756	3 572	4 123	4 001	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
1 258	1 190	1 144	1 119	1 118	966	1 241	1 089	1 287	1 303	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
229	-12 171	317	-12 273	316	-11 737	289	-12 399	322	-13 211	0.0	-2.5	0.0	-2.0
<b>251 622</b>	<b>127 294</b>	<b>251 540</b>	<b>130 536</b>	<b>262 352</b>	<b>142 531</b>	<b>269 242</b>	<b>150 362</b>	<b>280 339</b>	<b>154 416</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>
10 030	10 051	11 115	11 125	11 782	11 793	12 214	12 225	12 975	12 984	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
4	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
849	857	935	941	965	965	984	984	1 176	1 179	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
31 177	31 142	31 833	31 664	33 490	32 888	35 240	34 640	37 976	37 158	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.7
10 079	10 664	5 328	9 620	5 397	9 774	5 534	10 422	4 682	9 737	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.5
171 536	73 991	174 687	74 385	182 575	80 177	186 696	83 864	193 307	87 753	27.4	12.7	29.6	13.4
939	938	1 623	1 620	1 324	1 310	1 838	1 836	1 890	1 892	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
8 432	8 141	8 470	8 158	9 149	8 826	9 339	9 017	9 257	8 908	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
-1	-	27	27	3	3	7	7	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	52	42	42	99	70	97	73	96	95	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
275	279	246	250	244	249	320	325	301	307	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
8 648	8 540	8 695	8 638	9 146	9 086	8 626	8 595	8 300	8 277	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
6 821	4 254	5 746	3 846	5 683	4 567	5 997	3 764	7 989	5 184	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8
2 784	-21 625	2 794	-19 782	2 497	-17 178	2 349	-15 390	2 387	-19 061	0.6	-3.6	0.4	-2.9

# Public finance

Current transfers to households from the general government sector	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*	1998*	1989	1998*
	DKK mio.										Per cent	
<b>Current transfers, total</b>	<b>140 425</b>	<b>147 423</b>	<b>157 653</b>	<b>167 748</b>	<b>178 430</b>	<b>204 290</b>	<b>206 152</b>	<b>210 313</b>	<b>210 207</b>	<b>212 868</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
From central government	19 070	19 550	20 559	21 969	22 534	30 237	35 581	37 378	36 849	38 227	13.6	18.0
From social security funds	36 000	37 842	42 323	46 529	52 212	51 004	46 961	46 342	45 226	42 106	25.6	19.8
From local government, total	85 355	90 031	94 771	99 250	103 685	123 048	123 610	126 593	128 132	132 536	60.8	62.3
<b>Social benefits</b>	<b>133 334</b>	<b>139 535</b>	<b>149 354</b>	<b>158 657</b>	<b>169 265</b>	<b>193 994</b>	<b>193 837</b>	<b>196 210</b>	<b>196 485</b>	<b>198 471</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>
Civil servant's pensions	8 938	9 065	9 685	10 344	10 833	11 274	11 542	11 889	12 488	13 290	6.4	6.2
General pensions	52 269	54 871	57 694	59 570	61 213	76 816	79 443	81 186	81 110	82 525	37.2	38.8
Old-age pension	33 902	35 507	36 415	37 578	38 852	49 772	51 201	52 234	51 977	53 168	24.1	25.0
Voluntary early retirement pension	18 367	19 365	19 623	20 320	20 727	25 393	26 540	27 267	27 430	28 044	13.1	13.2
Personal supplements	•	•	1 656	1 671	1 634	1 651	1 702	1 685	1 703	1 314	•	0.6
Special pensions, ATP, etc.	1 375	1 529	1 703	1 929	2 031	2 180	2 329	2 499	2 691	2 890	1.0	1.4
Early retirement benefits	9 707	9 703	10 301	11 147	12 257	12 913	14 979	18 292	19 055	19 818	6.9	9.3
Unemployment benefits	24 290	25 453	28 872	31 706	35 819	34 720	29 648	25 741	23 660	19 574	17.3	9.2
Cash benefits under Social Assistance Act	10 262	10 312	11 264	12 003	12 641	16 462	14 243	15 473	15 724	17 143	7.3	8.1
Gross rehabilitation benefits	•	1 155	1 292	1 539	1 768	1 980	2 104	2 274	2 410	2 625	•	1.2
Sickness and maternity benefits, etc.	9 391	9 643	9 262	9 798	10 382	10 272	10 934	11 657	12 202	12 425	6.7	5.8
Child and youth allowance, etc.	3 939	4 043	4 348	4 553	5 295	9 317	9 449	7 627	6 700	6 660	2.8	3.1
Family allowance	6 011	6 239	6 638	7 033	7 180	7 716	8 271	8 957	9 365	9 947	4.3	4.7
Housing subsidies	4 855	5 516	6 170	6 770	7 322	7 631	7 849	7 959	8 193	8 303	3.5	3.9
Other social transfers	2 297	2 005	2 124	2 265	2 523	2 713	3 046	2 656	2 887	3 271	1.6	1.5
<b>Other current transfers</b>	<b>7 091</b>	<b>7 889</b>	<b>8 299</b>	<b>9 091</b>	<b>9 165</b>	<b>10 295</b>	<b>12 315</b>	<b>14 103</b>	<b>13 722</b>	<b>14 398</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Education grant	4 851	4 948	4 883	5 260	5 306	5 611	5 532	6 120	6 777	7 301	3.5	3.4
Indexation supplements <sup>1</sup>	779	857	889	925	959	980	1 005	1 035	1 039	1 035	0.6	0.5
Other current transfers	1 461	2 084	2 527	2 906	2 901	3 704	5 778	6 948	5 906	6 062	1.0	2.8

1990 price level in DKK mio.

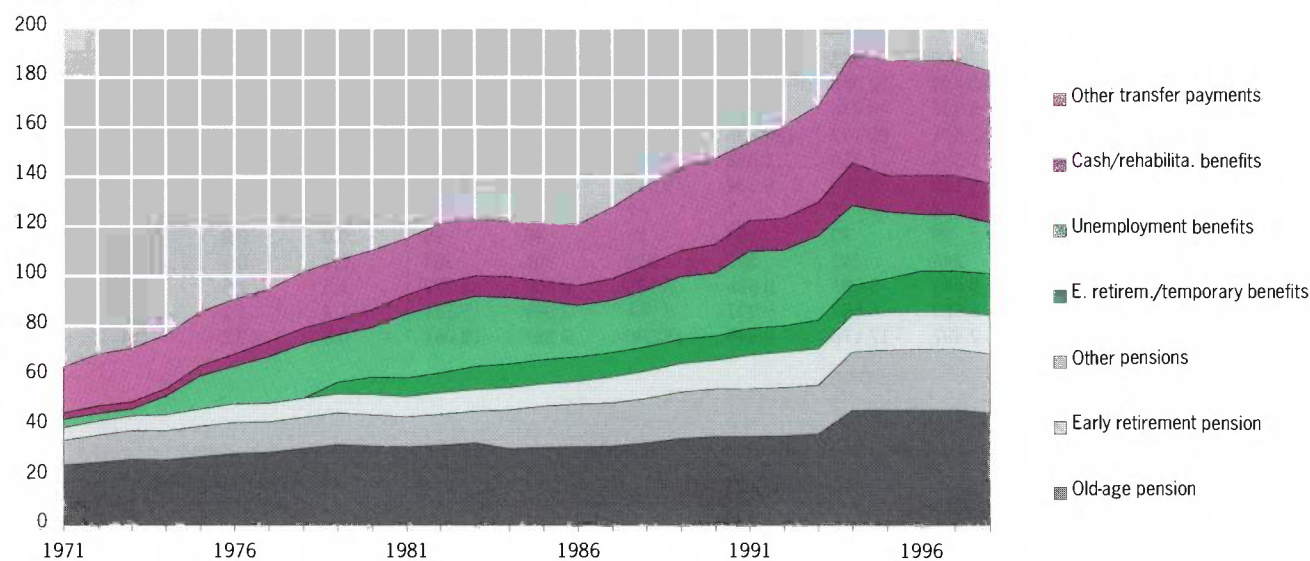
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>144 017</b>	<b>147 423</b>	<b>153 924</b>	<b>160 410</b>	<b>168 556</b>	<b>189 148</b>	<b>186 961</b>	<b>186 812</b>	<b>182 692</b>	<b>181 623</b>
Old-age pension	34 785	35 507	35 552	35 934	36 702	46 083	46 435	46 397	45 174	45 364
Voluntary early retirement pension	18 845	19 365	19 158	19 431	19 580	23 511	24 069	24 220	23 840	23 928
Other pensions	11 313	11 455	13 610	14 236	14 602	14 893	15 035	15 196	15 575	15 809
Early retirement/transitional benefits	9 960	9 703	10 883	10 659	11 579	11 956	13 585	16 248	16 561	16 909
Unemployment benefits	24 923	25 453	30 955	30 319	33 878	32 146	26 888	22 865	20 563	16 701
Cash benefits and gross rehabilitation	10 529	11 467	12 259	12 950	13 612	17 075	14 825	15 764	15 760	16 866
Other transfer payments	33 661	34 474	31 507	36 881	38 604	43 484	46 124	46 122	45 220	46 046

Note: 1. The 1990 prices are estimated on the basis of the 1990 consumer price index.

Note: 2. The increase from 1993 to 1994 is due to the majority of pension payments and cash benefits being paid gross instead of net, i.e. being changed from tax-exempt to taxable payments.

<sup>1</sup> Central government subsidies to the so-called index-linked contracts made by Danish households from 1957 to 1971.

DKK bn. 1990 prices



Expenditure on transfers



# Public finance

Taxes and duties	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998*	1989	1998*
Distribution by type:	DKK mio.										Per cent	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>388 719</b>	<b>388 942</b>	<b>401 831</b>	<b>419 882</b>	<b>439 382</b>	<b>481 521</b>	<b>498 627</b>	<b>529 179</b>	<b>552 895</b>	<b>577 217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Income taxes</b> .....	<b>230 770</b>	<b>227 907</b>	<b>238 217</b>	<b>251 362</b>	<b>264 455</b>	<b>293 146</b>	<b>302 874</b>	<b>320 123</b>	<b>331 117</b>	<b>340 840</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>
<b>Personal income taxes</b> .....	201 435	204 987	215 118	226 546	231 049	259 240	269 804	282 047	289 583	299 200	51.8	51.8
Central government income tax .....	88 976	88 489	93 655	99 309	100 323	88 104	85 494	82 071	76 084	61 174	22.9	10.6
Local govern. income tax (county tax) ...	29 866	30 992	32 403	34 233	35 120	38 825	41 495	45 188	47 926	55 480	7.7	9.6
Local gov. income tax (municipal tax) ...	74 378	76 503	80 078	83 902	85 750	95 261	100 201	103 844	108 179	120 700	19.1	20.9
Other ordinary taxes .....	2 539	2 666	2 783	2 915	2 938	3 193	3 350	3 415	3 476	3 710	0.7	0.6
Special income tax .....	2 621	2 810	2 887	2 363	1 790	2 379	961	1 240	•	•	0.7	•
Contributions to labour market funds ...	•	•	•	•	•	26 090	32 943	40 324	48 159	52 136	•	9.0
Other personal income taxes .....	3 056	3 527	3 311	3 824	5 128	5 387	5 360	5 965	5 759	6 000	0.8	1.0
Corporate tax, etc. ....	16 138	12 416	13 403	13 772	19 034	19 605	19 812	24 552	28 697	32 310	4.2	5.6
Tax on yield of pension scheme assets ...	13 106	10 424	9 598	10 950	14 328	14 236	13 221	13 493	12 777	9 300	3.4	1.6
Release and relinquishment duties .....	91	81	99	95	43	65	38	30	59	30	0.0	0.0
<b>Fines and compulsory fees</b> .....	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Labour market contributions and member ship fees, total</b> .....	<b>12 757</b>	<b>14 441</b>	<b>14 845</b>	<b>15 859</b>	<b>18 896</b>	<b>17 795</b>	<b>17 790</b>	<b>18 864</b>	<b>20 671</b>	<b>22 183</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Contributions to social schemes, total .....	10 535	11 947	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	17 893	2.7	3.1
Other labour market contributions, total ...	2 222	2 493	2 642	2 641	4 739	2 559	2 262	2 280	3 240	4 290	0.6	0.7
<b>Tax on wealth, real property, etc.</b> .....	<b>16 070</b>	<b>16 385</b>	<b>16 162</b>	<b>16 318</b>	<b>18 233</b>	<b>17 948</b>	<b>18 030</b>	<b>18 195</b>	<b>18 594</b>	<b>19 441</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Wealth tax .....	1 242	934	763	797	860	841	929	682	•	•	0.3	•
Estate duty and gift tax .....	2 062	2 197	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 165	0.5	0.4
Motor vehicle weight duty .....	3 635	4 363	4 549	4 210	4 224	4 267	4 404	4 918	5 172	5 575	0.9	1.0
Real property taxes .....	9 132	8 891	8 708	8 973	10 688	10 614	10 325	10 313	11 269	11 702	2.3	2.0
<b>Taxes on goods and services</b> .....	<b>128 987</b>	<b>130 071</b>	<b>132 463</b>	<b>136 211</b>	<b>137 647</b>	<b>152 453</b>	<b>159 754</b>	<b>171 818</b>	<b>182 332</b>	<b>194 585</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>
VAT .....	70 499	72 100	73 864	84 217	85 777	93 019	96 317	103 320	109 268	114 081	18.1	19.8
Labour market contributions (AMBI) .....	9 633	9 831	9 913	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.5	•
Payroll tax .....	•	354	857	2 304	2 483	2 537	2 502	2 537	2 672	2 754	•	0.5
Customs and import duties, etc. ....	1 841	1 849	1 960	1 873	1 910	1 944	1 937	1 892	2 208	2 329	0.5	0.4
Taxes on specific goods .....	40 621	39 728	40 312	41 076	41 012	48 254	52 784	57 016	59 837	67 626	10.4	11.7
Motor vehicle registration duty .....	7 396	7 917	8 353	8 485	8 322	13 708	14 885	15 419	16 530	18 372	1.9	3.2
Duty on petrol .....	6 832	5 637	5 506	5 719	5 626	6 200	7 479	8 250	8 606	8 828	1.8	1.5
Other duties on energy products .....	8 637	8 339	9 137	8 842	9 078	9 570	10 911	12 084	12 161	13 828	2.2	2.4
Environmental taxes .....	501	509	530	2 075	3 711	4 073	4 599	6 026	6 765	7 921	0.1	1.4
Tobacco duties .....	6 446	6 644	6 774	7 107	6 837	6 955	6 936	7 276	7 312	7 520	1.7	1.3
Duties on beer, wine and spirits .....	6 517	6 530	6 120	5 377	4 152	4 141	4 249	4 325	4 383	4 319	1.7	0.7
Other duties on specific goods .....	4 293	4 153	3 893	3 471	3 288	3 607	3 725	3 636	4 081	6 838	1.1	1.2
Duties on specific transactions .....	4 581	4 370	3 519	4 680	4 125	4 222	3 704	4 205	5 168	4 950	1.2	0.9
Stamp duties .....	3 373	2 829	2 456	2 885	2 820	3 337	3 123	3 584	4 423	4 313	0.9	0.7
Other duties on specific transactions ...	1 208	1 542	1 063	1 795	1 305	885	581	621	745	637	0.3	0.1
Duties on specific services .....	1 776	1 819	2 014	2 043	2 324	2 438	2 446	2 799	3 140	2 795	0.5	0.5
Gambling taxes on football pools, etc. .	282	304	361	523	791	867	800	846	858	912	0.1	0.2
Duty on motor vehicle third-party liability insurance, etc. ....	1 005	980	953	910	910	946	1 004	1 158	1 376	1 404	0.3	0.2
Other duties on specific services .....	489	535	699	611	622	625	642	795	905	479	0.1	0.1
Various duties on goods and services .....	36	20	25	20	17	40	65	51	40	50	0.0	0.0
<b>Other taxes on production</b> .....	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>National accounts distribution:</b>												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>388 719</b>	<b>388 942</b>	<b>401 831</b>	<b>419 882</b>	<b>439 382</b>	<b>480 521</b>	<b>498 627</b>	<b>529 179</b>	<b>552 895</b>	<b>577 217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Danish schemes</b>												
Taxes on production and imports .....	136 682	137 809	140 135	144 370	149 513	164 318	170 948	183 220	195 359	209 574	35.2	36.3
Taxes on products .....	124 880	125 730	127 550	131 391	132 882	147 571	154 933	167 067	177 104	189 154	32.1	32.8
Other taxes on production .....	11 801	12 079	12 585	12 979	16 631	16 746	16 016	16 153	18 255	20 420	3.0	3.5
Current taxes on income and wealth .....	236 584	234 303	244 465	257 439	270 967	297 396	307 459	324 878	335 396	344 908	60.9	59.8
Capital taxes .....	2 062	2 197	2 142	2 338	2 462	2 226	2 372	2 283	2 153	2 165	0.5	0.4
Compulsory contribution to social schemes	10 535	11 947	12 203	13 218	14 157	15 237	15 528	16 584	17 431	17 893	2.7	3.1
<b>EU schemes</b>												
Taxes on production and imports .....	2 856	2 686	2 886	2 517	2 282	2 344	2 319	2 214	2 556	2 677	0.7	0.5

Tax incidence	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998*
<b>Taxes and duties, total<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>49.3</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>
Taxes on production and imports .....	17.7	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.7	18.2
Current taxes on income and wealth .....	30.0	28.4	28.5	29.0	30.1	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.0	29.6
Capital taxes .....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Compulsory contributions to social schemes .....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Adjusted tax incidence<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>51.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>
<b>Revised tax incidence<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>29.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP at market prices.

<sup>2</sup> The adjusted tax incidence comprises taxes and duties as a percentage of GDP at market prices.

<sup>3</sup> The revised tax incidence reflects the share of gross disposable income available to the general government sector.

EU receipts, by source of income	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	ECU mio.										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>41 843</b>	<b>45 900</b>	<b>46 469</b>	<b>56 249</b>	<b>59 712</b>	<b>65 673</b>	<b>66 002</b>	<b>75 077</b>	<b>81 275</b>	<b>80 548</b>	<b>83 529</b>
Agricultural levies .....	2 606	2 398	1 876	2 486	1 988	1 930	2 074	1 945	1 822	1 925	1 671
Customs duties .....	9 310	10 313	10 285	11 475	11 292	11 056	11 178	12 509	11 762	12 247	11 144
VAT .....	23 928	26 293	27 440	31 406	34 659	34 490	33 255	39 183	33 963	34 223	34 135
GNI .....	4 446	4 519	95	7 468	8 322	16 518	17 682	14 191	23 549	26 898	35 911
Other .....	1 554	2 377	6 773	3 413	3 450	1 680	1 813	7 250	10 179	5 255	668
	Per cent										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agricultural levies .....	6.2	5.2	4.0	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0
Customs duties .....	22.3	22.5	22.1	20.4	18.9	16.8	16.9	16.7	14.5	15.2	13.3
VAT .....	57.2	57.3	59.1	55.8	58.0	52.5	50.4	52.2	41.8	42.5	40.9
GNI .....	10.6	9.8	0.2	13.3	13.9	25.2	26.8	18.9	29.0	33.4	43.0
Other .....	3.7	5.2	14.6	6.1	5.8	2.6	2.7	9.7	12.5	6.5	0.8

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 1998.

EU receipts, by member country	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	Per cent of total receipts										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Belgium .....	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
Denmark .....	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Finland .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
France .....	22.2	19.5	19.5	20.1	18.7	18.0	19.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.0
Greece .....	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Netherlands .....	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.9
Ireland .....	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Italy .....	13.3	17.2	14.7	16.5	14.7	16.0	12.1	9.5	12.7	11.5	12.8
Luxembourg .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Portugal .....	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Spain .....	6.6	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.4	6.4	7.1	6.5
Sweden .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.8
Germany .....	28.2	25.1	25.0	29.1	30.2	29.8	33.3	31.4	29.2	28.2	27.4
UK .....	13.0	14.8	15.8	9.0	11.9	11.9	10.0	13.6	11.6	11.9	14.1
Austria .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5
	ECU per capita										
<b>EU, total</b> .....	<b>126</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>221</b>
Belgium .....	185	182	177	222	223	238	279	264	271	292	299
Denmark .....	186	170	151	201	200	233	249	248	260	285	309
Finland .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	174	188	207	218
France .....	163	154	143	186	183	200	217	204	213	225	240
Greece .....	43	56	56	74	71	97	95	94	106	112	126
Netherlands .....	189	182	175	235	233	264	276	281	286	310	311
Ireland .....	93	106	105	128	130	159	178	184	187	187	221
Italy .....	94	132	106	153	146	180	136	112	157	151	184
Luxembourg .....	218	193	195	281	314	420	409	409	387	405	433
Portugal .....	40	46	51	72	85	92	123	87	86	108	112
Spain .....	69	92	94	118	124	133	121	93	116	136	137
Sweden .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	188	223	263	260
Germany .....	188	179	164	193	211	235	262	261	253	259	276
UK .....	93	115	114	82	116	131	110	158	140	151	197
Austria .....	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	219	232	261	256

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 1998. OECD: *National Accounts, Volume I 1960-1997*.

EU expenditure, by sector	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	ECU mio.										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>42 495</b>	<b>42 284</b>	<b>45 608</b>	<b>55 016</b>	<b>60 844</b>	<b>66 733</b>	<b>61 479</b>	<b>68 409</b>	<b>78 605</b>	<b>81 608</b>	<b>85 656</b>
EAGGF guarantees .....	26 395	24 401	25 605	31 103	31 255	34 936	32 953	34 490	39 324	40 423	40 937
Structural funds .....	6 419	7 945	9 591	13 971	18 378	20 479	15 872	19 223	24 624	26 305	28 595
EAGGF development .....	1 141	1 349	1 825	2 085	2 858	2 914	2 477	2 531	3 360	3 580	3 522
ERDF .....	2 980	3 920	4 554	6 307	8 565	9 546	6 331	8 374	10 610	11 540	12 045
ESF .....	2 299	2 676	3 212	4 030	4 321	5 383	4 315	4 547	6 032	6 143	6 808
Affinity fund .....	•	•	•	•	•	795	852	1 699	1 872	2 323	2 649
Other structural measures .....	•	•	•	1 549	2 634	1 841	1 897	2 072	2 750	2 719	3 571
Research .....	1 130	1 518	1 790	1 706	1 903	2 233	2 481	2 478	2 879	2 981	2 999
Development cooperation .....	768	1 044	1 431	2 210	2 141	2 858	3 055	3 406	3 855	3 889	4 508
Administrative costs .....	1 906	2 070	2 333	2 619	2 878	3 319	3 542	3 870	4 011	4 198	4 353
Refunds .....	4 404	3 779	3 313	1 902	1 936	960	1 371	3 079	2 339	2 139	2 116
EDF .....	1 196	1 297	1 257	1 191	1 942	1 354	1 782	1 564	1 317	1 213	1 948
ECSC .....	277	230	289	314	412	596	424	298	255	460	179
	Per cent										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
EAGGF guarantees .....	62.1	57.7	56.1	56.5	51.4	52.4	53.6	50.4	50.0	49.5	47.8
Structural funds .....	15.1	18.8	21.0	25.4	30.2	30.7	25.8	28.1	31.3	32.2	33.4
EAGGF development .....	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.1
ERDF .....	7.0	9.3	10.0	11.5	14.1	14.3	10.3	12.2	13.5	14.1	14.1
ESF .....	5.4	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.1	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.9
Affinity fund .....	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.1
Other structural measures .....	•	•	•	2.8	4.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.2
Research .....	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Development cooperation .....	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.3
Administrative costs .....	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1
Refunds .....	10.4	8.9	7.3	3.5	3.2	1.4	2.2	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.5
EDF .....	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3
ECSC .....	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2

Note: The abbreviations denote:

EAGGF: European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

ERDF: European Regional Development Fund.

ESF: European Social Fund.

EDF: European Development Fund.

ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community.

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 1998

Permanent staff in EU institutions	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
	No. of persons										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>22 972</b>	<b>23 483</b>	<b>24 018</b>	<b>24 629</b>	<b>25 561</b>	<b>26 359</b>	<b>26 984</b>	<b>29 107</b>	<b>30 281</b>	<b>30 864</b>	<b>31 398</b>
European Parliament .....	3 405	3 405	3 482	3 565	3 686	3 790	3 790	4 091	4 105	4 109	4 110
Council of Ministers .....	2 130	2 165	2 184	2 205	2 225	2 256	2 304	2 464	2 529	2 529	2 534
European Commission .....	15 905	16 309	16 720	17 175	17 946	18 576	19 027	20 383	21 464	22 006	22 509
Administration .....	12 328	12 611	12 887	13 157	13 975	14 540	14 918	15 836	16 449	16 789	17 094
Research and development .....	3 073	3 176	3 285	3 462	3 409	3 430	3 497	3 497	3 694	3 712	3 712
Office for Official Publications of EC .....	396	406	424	428	428	463	465	525	525	525	525
Other .....	108	116	124	128	134	143	147	525	796	980	1 178
Court of Justice .....	672	733	752	794	800	825	837	950	953	953	953
Court of Auditors .....	375	377	379	384	394	402	427	503	503	528	553
Economic and Social Committee .....	485	494	501	506	510	510	599	716	727	739	739

Source: European Commission: *The Community Budget: The Facts in Figures*. 1998.

# Convergence criteria

According to the Maastricht Treaty the second stage of the Economic Monetary Union (EMU) was to begin on January 1994. A principal framework of fiscal policies and procedures concerning disproportionately large government-budget deficits, was set up, but with no possibilities of countermeasures. The member states were to fulfil certain *convergence criteria*, to qualify for the third stage of the EMU.

The member states have to ensure that adequate data are submitted to the Commission, to enable that the required analysis of their economic situation can be conducted.

On the basis of the general government sector, the budget concepts in the Maastricht Treaty depend on how each member state has divided its general government sector, e.g. central, regional and local governments or specific social security schemes.

At the summit meeting 1-3 May 1998, it was decided that 11 member states were to introduce the EURO with the beginning of the third stage of the EMU on 1 January 1999. Greece did not fulfil the requirements, while Sweden, UK and Denmark decided not to participate from the beginning. Since 1 January 1999, the member states have been obliged to avoid disproportionate large government-budget deficits. However, sanctions can only be imposed against member states having introduced the Euro.

The convergence criteria comprise:

- stable price developments in the member state, implying that the rate of price increases is not over 1.5 percentage point the rates in the three member states, with the lowest increases.
- that the differential in the long-term bond interest rates in relation to interest rates in the member states, with the lowest rate of inflation, is not too great. It is a requirement that long-term bond interest rates are not over 2 percentage points the average in the three member states, with the lowest inflation.
- that the member state's government-budget deficit is not disproportionately large. In monitoring this, the following aspects are considered:
  - whether the total government budget-deficit exceeds the GDP by 3 pct. However, this figure is not absolute, as it is considered acceptable if the percentage rate is either declining and is close to 3 pct. or if the difference is temporary.
  - whether the member state's government debt exceeds the GDP by 60 pct. Neither is this figure absolute, as it is adequate if the percentage rate is declining and is, at a satisfactory rate, getting close to 60 pct.
  - whether the member state has participated in the usual band of the foreign exchange-rate system for at least 2 years, without any serious fluctuations and without having, on its own initiative, devalued its currency vis-à-vis the currency of another member state.

Key figures for EU countries	Inflation <sup>1</sup>			Interest rate, capital market			General gov. balance			General gov. debt <sup>2</sup>		
	1996 Per cent	1997	1998	1996 Per cent p.a.	1997	1998	1996 Per cent of GDP	1997	1998	1996 Per cent of GDP	1997	1998
Denmark .....	2.1	1.9	1.3	7.2	6.2	4.9	-0.9	0.4	0.8	67.4	63.6	58.1
Belgium .....	1.8	1.5	0.9	6.5	5.8	4.7	<b>-3.1</b>	-1.9	-1.3	<b>128.0</b>	123.4	117.3
Luxembourg .....	1.2	1.4	1.0	6.3	5.6	4.7	2.8	2.9	2.1	6.3	6.4	6.7
Finland .....	1.1	1.2	1.4	7.1	6.0	4.8	<b>-3.1</b>	-1.2	1.0	57.8	54.9	49.6
France .....	2.1	1.3	0.7	6.3	5.6	4.6	<b>-4.1</b>	-3.0	-2.9	55.7	58.1	58.5
Greece .....	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	-2.4	<b>112.2</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>106.5</b>
Netherlands .....	1.4	1.9	1.8	6.2	5.6	4.6	-2.0	-0.9	-0.9	77.0	71.2	67.7
Ireland .....	2.2	1.2	2.1	7.3	6.3	4.8	-0.3	1.1	2.3	69.4	61.3	52.1
Italy .....	<b>4.0</b>	1.9	2.0	<b>9.2</b>	6.7	4.8	<b>-6.6</b>	-2.7	-2.7	<b>124.6</b>	122.4	118.7
Portugal .....	<b>2.9</b>	1.9	2.2	8.6	6.4	5.0	<b>-3.3</b>	-2.5	-2.3	<b>64.9</b>	61.7	57.8
Spain .....	<b>3.6</b>	1.9	1.8	8.7	6.4	4.8	<b>-4.5</b>	-2.6	-1.8	<b>68.6</b>	67.5	65.6
Sweden .....	0.8	1.8	1.0	8.1	6.7	5.1	<b>-3.5</b>	-0.7	2.0	<b>77.2</b>	76.7	75.2
Germany .....	1.2	1.5	0.6	6.2	5.7	4.6	<b>-3.4</b>	-2.7	-2.1	<b>60.8</b>	61.5	61.0
UK .....	2.5	1.8	1.5	7.8	7.0	5.7	<b>-4.4</b>	-1.9	0.6	53.6	52.1	49.4
Austria .....	1.8	1.2	0.8	6.3	5.7	4.7	<b>-3.7</b>	-1.9	-2.1	<b>69.8</b>	64.3	63.1
EU (15), total .....	2.4	1.7	1.3	7.4	6.1	4.9	-4.1	-2.3	-1.5	72.8	71.7	69.7
Euro countries .....	2.3	1.6	1.1	7.2	5.9	4.7	-4.1	-2.5	-2.1	75.3	75.1	73.4
Convergence criteria ...	2.5	3.2	2.2	9.1	8.0	6.6	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Note: Failure to meet the convergence criteria is stated in bold type and in italics.

<sup>1</sup> Annual percentage change in the harmonized national consumer prices.

<sup>2</sup> In 1998 it was decided by the Council to remove 9 countries from the list of countries with disproportionately large government-budget deficits. Only Greece was not removed. The assessment is based on actual figures up to and including 1997.

Source: Danish Ministry of Economic Affairs.

# International tables

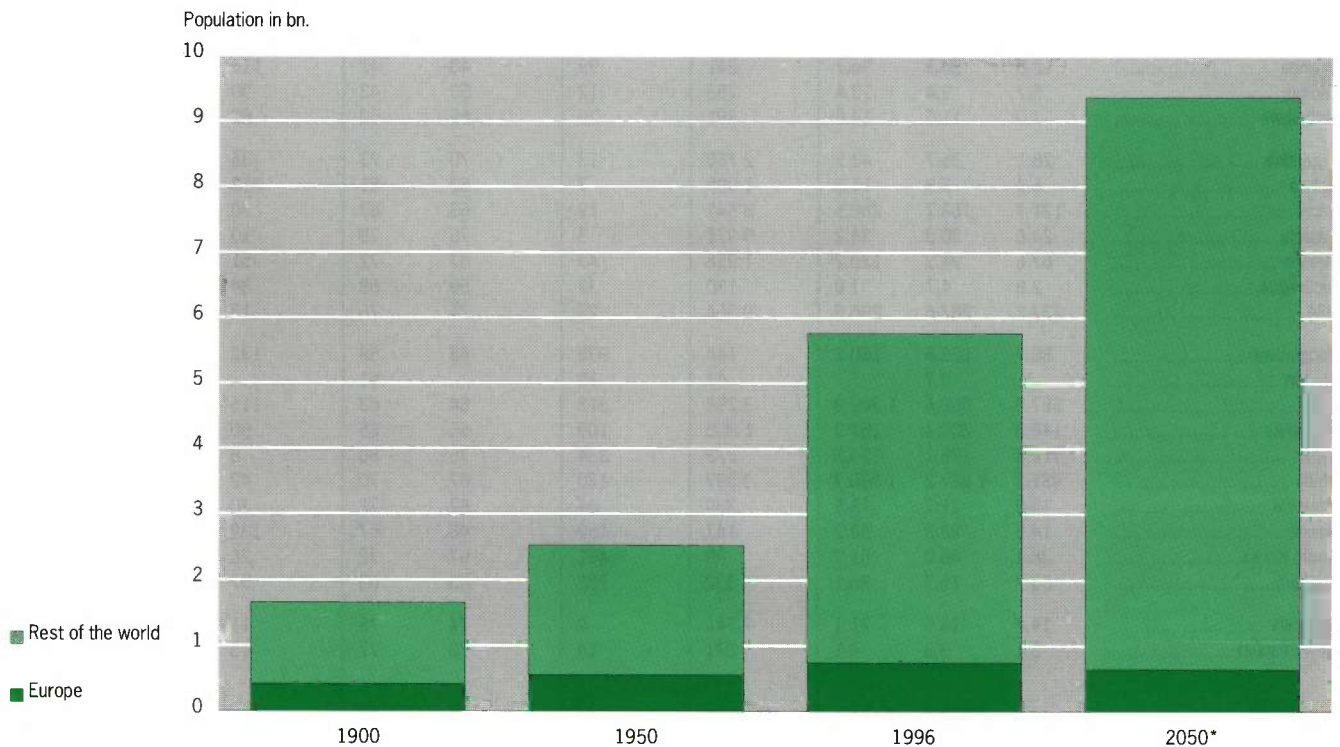
The methods used in compiling statistics vary from country to country. Consequently, figures are not strictly comparable among countries. However, the continuously closer international cooperation has implied that comparable international statistics are being compiled as far as possible.

To that end, the international organizations are continuously working on standardising and harmonizing international statistics. After 1945, particularly UN, OECD and EU have carried out many efforts, thus enabling the use of a wide range of international statistics today.

There are obvious advantages: Information on many countries can easily be accessed. However, attention must be focused on the restrictions of international statistics. For example, the international organization in question may not have succeeded in harmonizing figures according to uniform methods and definitions.

Although the quality of international statistics is generally high, it is important to study the various compilation methods and definitions.

The following international tables are based on information from international organizations, implying that figures do not necessarily comply with the official figures published by the various countries.



Source: UN: *World Population Prospects*. New York 1998.

Changes in the total population of Europe and the rest of the world

# International tables

	Population			Area 1996 In 1,000 km <sup>2</sup>	Population density 1997 Pop. per km <sup>2</sup>	Average expect- ation of life		Infant mortality		Pct. of population over 65 years	
	1980	1997	2015			1980	1997	1980	1997	1997	2015
	Population in mio							Year		Per 1,000 live birth	
Denmark .....	5.1	5.3	5.4	43	124	74	75	8	6	14.7	18.0
Albania .....	2.7	3.3	3.9	29	120	69	72	47	26	6.3	8.5
Belgium .....	9.8	10.2	10.1	33	310	73	77	12	6	16.0	19.0
Bulgaria .....	8.9	8.3	7.3	111	76	71	71	20	18	15.0	18.6
Finland .....	4.8	5.1	5.3	338	17	73	77	8	4	14.4	19.9
France .....	53.9	58.6	60.4	552	106	74	78	10	5	15.4	18.0
Greece .....	9.6	10.5	10.4	132	81	74	78	18	7	16.6	20.3
Netherlands .....	14.2	15.6	16.1	41	457	76	78	9	5	13.4	18.2
Ireland .....	3.4	3.7	4.1	70	53	73	76	11	5	11.3	13.1
Iceland .....	...	0.3	...	103	3	...	79	...	...	...	...
Italy .....	56.4	57.5	54.7	301	195	74	78	15	5	16.6	21.1
Luxembourg .....	...	0.4	...	3	162	...	76	...	...	...	...
Norway .....	4.1	4.4	4.7	324	14	76	78	8	4	15.7	17.6
Poland .....	35.6	38.7	39.7	323	127	70	73	26	10	11.4	14.5
Portugal .....	9.8	9.9	9.7	92	109	71	75	24	6	16.1	16.6
Romania .....	22.2	22.6	21.4	238	98	69	69	29	22	12.3	14.3
Russia .....	139.0	147.3	139.0	17 075	9	67	67	22	17	12.2	13.3
Switzerland .....	6.3	7.1	7.1	41	179	76	79	9	5	14.7	20.7
Slovak Republic .....	5.0	5.4	5.5	49	111	70	73	21	9	10.9	13.8
Spain .....	37.4	39.3	37.9	506	79	76	78	12	5	15.9	18.6
Sweden .....	8.3	8.8	8.9	450	21	76	79	7	4	17.3	21.1
Czech Republic .....	10.2	10.3	10.0	79	133	70	74	16	6	13.3	18.7
UK .....	56.3	59.0	59.5	245	243	74	77	12	6	15.8	18.7
Ukraine .....	50.0	50.7	44.5	604	88	69	67	17	14	13.9	14.9
Hungary .....	10.7	10.2	9.6	93	110	70	71	23	10	14.2	17.1
Germany .....	78.3	82.1	80.1	357	235	73	77	12	5	15.5	20.5
Austria .....	7.6	8.1	8.0	84	97	73	77	14	5	14.8	18.9
Benin .....	3.5	5.8	9.2	113	51	48	53	116	88	2.9	2.7
Burkina Faso .....	7.0	10.5	16.0	274	37	44	44	121	99	2.8	2.2
Egypt .....	40.9	60.3	79.2	1 001	60	56	66	120	51	4.4	5.7
Eritrea .....	2.4	3.8	5.8	118	36	44	51	91	62	2.7	2.7
Ghana .....	10.7	18.0	27.3	239	77	53	60	94	66	3.1	3.5
Kenya .....	16.6	28.6	40.2	580	49	55	52	75	74	2.9	2.2
Malawi .....	6.2	10.3	15.3	118	106	44	43	169	133	2.5	2.4
Mozambique .....	12.1	16.6	23.0	802	21	44	45	145	135	4.0	3.3
Niger .....	5.6	9.8	17.2	1 267	7	42	47	150	118	2.4	2.2
Nigeria .....	71.1	117.9	185.4	924	126	46	54	99	77	2.5	2.8
South Africa .....	27.6	40.6	49.3	1 221	33	57	65	67	48	4.8	4.7
Tanzania .....	18.6	31.3	45.4	945	35	50	48	108	85	2.5	2.2
Uganda .....	12.8	20.3	30.7	241	99	48	42	116	99	2.2	1.4
Zambia .....	5.7	9.4	13.4	753	12	50	43	90	113	2.2	2.0
Zimbabwe .....	7.0	11.5	14.5	391	29	55	52	80	69	2.8	2.5
Argentina .....	28.1	35.7	42.5	2 780	13	70	73	35	22	9.5	10.7
Bolivia .....	5.4	7.8	11.2	1 099	7	52	61	118	66	3.9	4.4
Brazil .....	121.7	163.7	200.5	8 547	19	63	67	70	34	4.8	6.6
Canada .....	24.6	30.3	33.2	9 971	3	75	79	10	6	12.2	16.5
Mexico .....	67.6	94.3	120.2	1 958	49	67	72	51	31	4.4	6.3
Nicaragua .....	2.9	4.7	7.0	130	37	59	68	84	43	3.0	3.6
USA .....	227.2	267.6	296.9	9 364	29	74	76	13	7	12.3	14.2
Bangladesh .....	86.7	123.6	160.2	144	935	48	58	132	78	3.3	4.1
Bhutan .....	...	0.7	...	47	15	...	61	...	...	...	...
India .....	687.3	962.4	1 202.8	3 298	318	54	63	115	71	4.7	5.9
Indonesia .....	148.3	200.4	251.3	1 905	109	55	65	90	47	4.4	6.0
Japan .....	116.8	126.1	125.3	378	334	76	80	8	4	15.5	25.4
China .....	981.2	1 227.2	1 390.3	9 597	130	67	70	42	32	6.6	8.8
Malaysia .....	13.8	21.7	28.9	330	64	67	72	30	11	3.9	6.0
Nepal .....	14.5	22.3	32.2	147	152	48	57	132	83	3.6	4.0
South Korea .....	38.1	46.0	51.7	99	461	67	72	26	9	6.0	10.8
Vietnam .....	53.7	76.7	96.1	332	232	63	68	57	29	4.8	4.8
Australia .....	14.7	18.5	21.1	7 741	2	74	78	11	5	11.8	15.2
New Zealand .....	3.1	3.8	4.1	271	14	73	77	13	7	11.3	14.2
<b>Total world .....</b>	<b>4 429.9</b>	<b>5 819.6</b>	<b>7 101.4</b>	<b>133 567</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Low-income countries .....	1 385.6	2 035.6	2 758.8	31 244	66	52	59	116	82	3.9	4.4
Medium-income countries .....	2 217.3	2 856.9	3 370.4	70 141	41	65	69	57	34	6.4	8.0
High-income countries .....	826.9	927.0	972.1	32 182	30	74	77	13	6	13.6	17.4

Source: World Bank: *World Development Indicators*

# International tables

Worldwide refugees and asylum seekers	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Persons in mio.								
Total .....	15.1	16.7	16.6	17.6	16.3	16.3	15.3	14,5	13,6

Note: Comprises persons whose status at end-year was either refugee or asylum seeker. Persons who have obtained a permanent status in another country are excluded.

Source: U.S.Commission for Refugees:Worldwide Refugee Information.

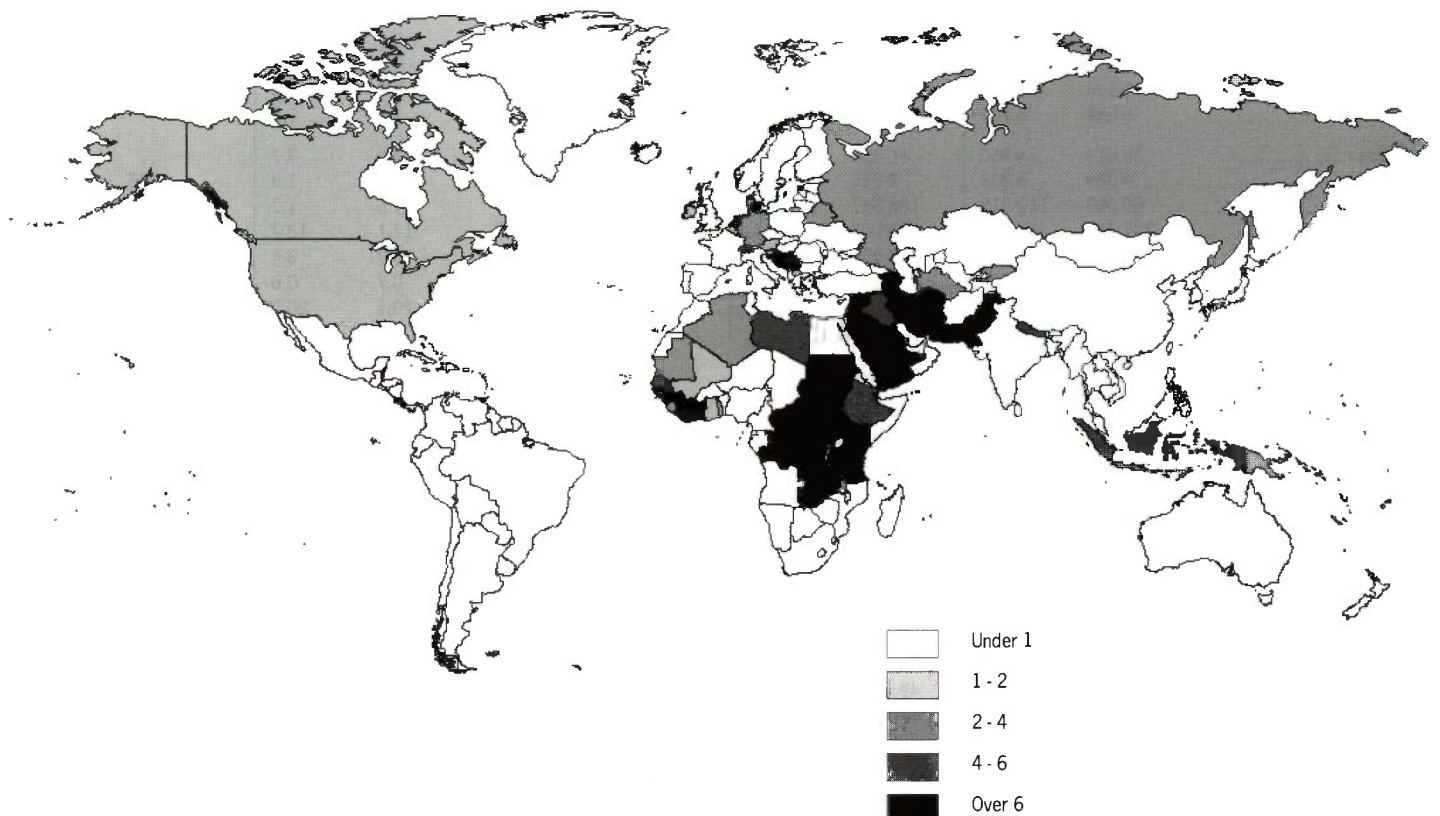
## Countries/regions having produced the highest number of refugees

	Number on 31 December 1997
Palestina .....	3 743 000
Afghanistan .....	2 622 000
Bosnia & Herzegovina .....	557 000
Iraq .....	526 000
Somalia .....	486 000
Libya .....	475 000
Sudan .....	353 000
Croatia .....	335 000
Eritrea .....	323 000
Sierra Leone .....	297 000
Vietnam .....	281 000
Burundi .....	248 000
Angola .....	223 000
Azerbaijan .....	218 000
Burma .....	215 000
Armenia .....	188 000
Congo/Zaire .....	132 000

## Countries having the highest number of internally displaced persons

	Number on 31 December 1997
Sudan .....	4 000 000
Angola .....	1 000 000 - 1 500 000
Afghanistan .....	1 200 000
Colombia .....	1 000 000
Iraq .....	900 000
Bosnia & Herzegovina .....	800 000
Sri Lanka .....	800 000
Azerbaijan .....	550 000
Tyrkey .....	500 000 - 2 000 000
Burma .....	500 000 - 1 000 000
Burundi .....	500 000
Liberia .....	500 000
Sierra Leone .....	500 000
Lebanon .....	450 000
Russia .....	375 000
Peru .....	360 000
Uganda .....	300 000

Source: U.S.Commission for Refugees:Worldwide Refugee Information.



Recipient countries of worldwide refugees and asylum seekers 1997. Number per 1,000 inhabitants

# International tables

	Energy supply		Energy consumption		Energy consumption per capita		Emission of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita		Road traffic	
	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1996	1980	1997
	Tons in 1,000 oil equivalents		Tons in 1,000 oil equivalents		Kg oil equivalents		Tons		Motor vehicle kilometres in mio.	
Denmark	896	17 549	19 734	22 870	3 852	4 346	12.3	10.7	26 300	43 214
Albania	3 428	1 079	3 049	1 188	1 142	362	1.8	0.6	...	3 676
Belgium	7 445	11 881	46 100	56 399	4 682	5 552	12.9	10.4	45 779	59 884
Bulgaria	7 737	10 348	28 673	22 605	3 235	2 705	8.5	6.6	665	...
Finland	6 912	13 570	25 413	31 482	5 316	6 143	11.5	11.5	26 750	55 696
France	45 603	129 811	190 111	254 196	3 528	4 355	9.0	6.2	298 000	466 200
Greece	3 696	8 810	15 960	24 389	1 655	2 328	5.4	7.7	...	510
Netherlands	71 830	73 384	65 000	75 797	4 594	4 885	10.8	10.0	70 825	144 894
Ireland	1 894	3 470	8 484	11 961	2 495	3 293	7.4	9.6	14 917	28 390
Italy	19 644	29 305	138 629	161 140	2 456	2 808	6.6	7.0	226 569	657 849
Norway	55 743	208 145	18 819	23 150	4 600	5 284	22.1	15.3	...	25 386
Poland	121 848	102 363	124 806	108 411	3 508	2 807	12.8	9.2	44 597	134 876
Portugal	1 481	2 432	10 291	19 148	1 054	1 928	2.8	4.8	283	85 957
Romania	52 587	31 317	64 694	45 824	2 914	2 027	8.6	5.3	...	33 900
Russia	749 289	948 631	764 349	615 899	5 499	4 169	...	10.7	...	...
Switzerland	7 030	10 479	20 861	25 622	3 301	3 622	6.5	6.3	...	50 650
Slovak Republic	3 416	4 818	20 810	17 449	4 175	3 266	...	7.4	...	651
Spain	15 644	32 622	68 583	101 411	1 834	2 563	5.3	5.9	70 489	411 453
Sweden	16 134	31 804	40 984	52 567	4 932	5 944	8.6	6.1	35 000	65 410
Czech Republic	42 697	31 528	46 910	40 404	4 585	3 917	...	12.3	...	27 994
UK	196 792	268 126	201 299	234 719	3 574	3 992	10.4	9.5	245 900	437 541
Ukraine	109 708	79 042	97 893	153 937	1 956	3 012	...	7.8	...	60 168
Hungary	14 886	12 843	28 895	25 470	2 699	2 499	7.7	5.8	...	...
Germany	185 628	140 445	360 441	349 552	4 603	4 267	...	10.5	...	554 394
Austria	7 655	7 788	23 450	27 187	3 105	3 373	6.9	7.4	35 430	...
Benin	1 212	1 951	1 363	1 920	394	341	0.1	0.1	...	6 575
Burkina Faso	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...
Egypt	34 168	59 759	15 970	37 790	391	638	1.1	1.7	...	6 222
Eritrea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	3 305	5 604	4 071	6 657	379	380	0.2	0.2	...	...
Kenya	7 891	11 245	9 791	13 279	589	476	0.4	0.2	...	11 894
Malawi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	...
Mozambique	8 556	7 249	8 386	7 813	693	481	0.3	0.1	...	...
Niger	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	240
Nigeria	148 479	170 453	52 846	82 669	743	722	1.0	0.7	...	...
South Africa	73 068	127 859	65 355	99 079	2 370	2 482	7.7	7.3	52 939	...
Tanzania	9 502	13 073	10 280	13 798	553	453	0.1	0.1	...	...
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	479	...
Zambia	4 198	5 357	4 551	5 790	793	628	0.6	0.3	...	...
Zimbabwe	5 688	8 721	6 511	10 442	929	929	1.4	1.6	...	...
Argentina	38 813	74 860	41 868	58 921	1 490	1 673	3.8	3.7	...	56 590
Bolivia	4 289	5 239	2 335	3 633	436	479	0.8	1.3	795	1 730
Brazil	62 069	112 319	108 897	163 374	896	1 012	1.5	1.7	...	...
Canada	207 417	357 279	193 000	236 170	7 848	7 880	17.1	13.7	205 515	...
Mexico	149 365	213 524	98 904	141 384	1 464	1 525	3.7	3.8	...	...
Nicaragua	910	1 495	1 562	2 391	535	525	0.7	0.6	...	150
USA	1 553 260	1 687 300	1 811 650	2 134 960	7 973	8 051	20.1	20.0	2 418 619	3 831 200
Bangladesh	13 224	21 501	14 920	23 928	172	197	0.1	0.2	...	...
India	221 887	390 602	242 024	450 287	352	476	0.5	1.1	...	...
Indonesia	128 403	219 187	59 561	132 419	402	672	0.6	1.2	...	...
Japan	43 193	102 377	346 491	510 359	2 967	4 058	7.9	9.3	389 052	737 771
China	608 625	1 100 390	593 109	1 096 800	604	902	1.5	2.8	2 032	165 000
Malaysia	16 644	69 559	11 128	41 209	809	1 950	2.0	5.6	...	...
Nepal	4 504	6 374	4 663	6 974	322	320	0.0	0.1	...	...
South Korea	12 162	22 752	43 756	162 874	1 148	3 576	3.3	9.0	8 728	255 829
Vietnam	18 052	38 437	19 348	33 750	360	448	0.3	0.5	...	...
Australia	86 096	189 045	70 372	100 612	4 790	5 494	13.8	16.7	204	...
New Zealand	5 488	13 585	9 251	16 295	2 972	4 388	5.6	8.0	16 545	...
<b>Total world</b>	<b>6 911 503</b>	<b>9 438 480</b>	<b>6 943 349</b>	<b>9 317 404</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Low-income countries	563 859	916 261	493 168	837 277	390	461	0.4	0.7	...	...
Medium-income countries	3 552 971	4 833 815	2 636 621	3 652 666	1 205	1 305	2.2	3.6	...	...
High-income countries	2 794 673	3 688 405	3 814 560	4 827 461	4 625	5 259	11.9	12.1	...	...

Source: World Bank: *World Development Indicators*.



# International tables

Persons in employment, by industry		Agriculture, etc.	Mining, etc.	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Electricity, gas, water- works	Internal trade sales <sup>1</sup>	Transport, etc.	Public and private services <sup>2</sup>	Persons in employ- ment, total	
		Per cent								Per cent	Persons in 1000s
Denmark .....	1988	5.7	0.1	19.3	6.8	0.7	23.9	7.3	36.3	100.0	2 695
	1997	3.7	0.1	19.1	6.6	0.6	27.2	6.9	35.8	100.0	2 682
Belgium .....	1988	3.0	0.5	23.8	5.9	1.0	25.6	7.1	33.2	100.0	3 495
	1992	2.7	0.2	22.9	6.5	1.1	26.1	7.1	33.4	100.0	3 773
Finland .....	1990	8.3	0.2	21.1	8.2	1.1	23.9	7.2	30.0	100.0	2 488
	1997	6.9	0.3	19.9	5.9	1.0	25.9	7.5	32.6	100.0	2 195
France .....	1990	5.6	0.4	21.0	7.3	0.9	26.9	6.3	31.6	100.0	22 396
	1994	4.7	0.3	18.8	6.5	0.9	27.4	6.3	35.0	100.0	22 110
Greece .....	1988	26.6	0.6	19.3	6.3	1.0	20.8	6.6	18.8	100.0	3 657
	1997	19.8	0.4	14.5	6.5	1.1	29.3	6.4	22.0	100.0	3 854
Netherlands .....	1990	4.5	0.2	18.6	6.4	0.6	27.5	6.0	36.0	100.0	6 356
	1997	3.6	0.2	15.3	6.2	0.6	34.4	5.9	33.7	100.0	7 194
Ireland .....	1988	15.4	0.6	18.9	6.3	1.2	26.5	5.7	25.3	100.0	1 111
	1997	10.3	0.5	17.6	8.0	0.9	29.3	4.7	28.8	100.0	1 380
Iceland .....	1991	10.2	0.1	17.2	7.5	1.2	28.0	6.4	29.7	100.0	137
	1997	8.6	0.1	17.5	7.1	0.8	26.3	6.9	32.5	100.0	142
Italy .....	1990	8.8	1.1	22.2	8.7	0.0	25.3	5.3	28.6	100.0	21 454
	1994	7.9	1.5	22.7	8.2	0.0	28.7	5.4	25.7	100.0	20 002
Luxembourg .....	1988	3.6	0.1	21.2	9.5	0.7	29.6	6.8	28.5	100.0	175
	1990	3.3	0.1	19.6	9.9	0.7	30.1	6.8	29.5	100.0	190
Norway .....	1990	6.4	1.1	15.3	6.8	1.1	25.0	8.0	36.4	100.0	2 030
	1997	4.8	1.3	14.9	6.2	1.0	28.0	7.5	36.3	100.0	2 192
Portugal <sup>3</sup> .....	1988	20.7	0.6	24.7	8.6	0.9	17.8	4.2	22.5	100.0	4 517
	1997	13.6	0.3	21.0	9.1	0.8	26.3	3.9	25.0	100.0	4 546
Poland .....	1988	26.7	3.3	25.4	8.0	1.1	12.0	7.4	16.2	100.0	18 474
	1996 <sup>4</sup>	12.2	0.4	21.7	8.2	0.7	27.4	4.1	25.3	100.0	14 969
Spain .....	1988	14.4	0.7	22.4	8.7	0.7	25.1	5.5	22.5	100.0	11 773
	1997	8.4	0.5	19.0	9.7	0.6	31.6	5.9	24.2	100.0	12 765
Sweden .....	1990	3.4	0.2	21.0	7.2	0.8	24.4	7.0	36.0	100.0	4 485
	1997	2.8	0.2	19.4	5.6	0.8	27.4	6.7	37.1	100.0	3 922
Germany .....	1991	4.2	1.1	31.1	7.0	1.1	21.6	6.2	27.7	100.0	37 445
	1997	2.9	0.6	23.7	9.1	0.9	27.9	5.4	29.5	100.0	35 805
UK .....	1988	2.3	0.9	23.3	7.4	1.3	31.5	6.3	27.0	100.0	25 860
	1997	1.8	0.4	18.7	7.0	0.7	34.4	6.4	30.6	100.0	26 682
Hungary .....	1992	11.3	1.3	25.8	5.3	2.6	19.7	8.5	25.5	100.0	4 083
	1997	7.9	0.7	23.7	6.0	2.7	23.2	8.5	27.2	100.0	3 646
Austria .....	1988	8.2	0.5	27.6	8.1	1.1	24.0	6.3	24.2	100.0	3 311
	1996	7.2	0.3	21.2	8.6	0.9	31.0	6.2	24.5	100.0	3 710
Japan .....	1988	7.9	0.1	24.2	9.3	0.5	30.6	5.9	21.4	100.0	60 110
	1997	5.3	0.1	22.0	10.4	0.5	31.3	6.3	24.0	100.0	65 570
Russia .....	1990	13.9	1.6	26.8	10.8	0.8	7.3	7.7	31.0	100.0	75 325
	1995	15.7	1.6	22.2	8.7	1.2	10.4	7.9	32.3	100.0	66 441
USA .....	1990	2.9	0.6	18.0	6.5	1.3	32.0	5.5	33.1	100.0	118 793
	1997	2.7	0.5	16.1	6.4	1.2	32.1	5.9	35.1	100.0	129 558

Note: The figures relate to the section of the population who on the survey date was engaged in different industries. Note that definitions and delimitations differ widely among countries. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in the table.

<sup>1</sup> Including hotels and restaurants, banking and other business activities.

<sup>2</sup> Including not stated.

<sup>3</sup> Including Azores and Madeira.

<sup>4</sup> Labour force survey.

Source: ILO: *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* 1998.

# International tables

Unemployment	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Number of persons unemployed</b>	Thousands										
Denmark .....	222 <sup>1</sup>	244 <sup>1</sup>	265 <sup>1</sup>	272 <sup>1</sup>	243	266	289	229	203	195	172
Belgium .....	445	396	326	285	263	295	366	416	416	408	389
Finland .....	130	116	89	88	179	304	410	420	397	376	343
France .....	2 567	2 456	2 323	2 205	2 323	2 558	2 909	3 050	2 925	3 129	3 126
Greece .....	286	303	296	281	276	318	352	370	386	411	408
Netherlands .....	622	609	558	516	395	394	467	516	505	468	392
Ireland .....	226	217	197	172	198	210	215	202	177	173	154
Italy .....	2 832	2 885	2 865	2 621	2 064	2 098	2 346	2 571	2 687	2 731	2 756
Luxembourg .....	3 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	3	4	5	5	5	6	6
Norway .....	45	69	106	112	116	126	127	116	107	109	...
Poland .....	...	...	...	1 126 <sup>1</sup>	2 156 <sup>1</sup>	2 509 <sup>1</sup>	2 427	2 474	2 277	2 108	...
Portugal .....	329	...	243	231	191	199	270	333	347	349	331
Spain .....	2 937	2 848	2 561	2 441	2 477	2 810	3 503	3 727	3 574	3 524	3 343
Sweden .....	94	77	66	75	148	260	415	426	404	439	445
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	2 195	2 580	3 090	3 299	3 193	3 458	3 833
UK .....	3 012	2 485	2 075	1 974	2 528	2 891	2 979	2 744	2 498	2 345	2 030
Hungary .....	...	...	...	80 <sup>1</sup>	406 <sup>1</sup>	444	519	451	417	400	...
Austria .....	130	122	109	115	125	132	152	146	149	164	164
Japan .....	1 730	1 550	1 420	1 340	1 360	1 420	1 660	1 920	2 100	2 250	2 302
USA .....	7 425	6 701	6 528	7 047	8 628	9 613	8 940	7 996	7 404	7 236	6 739
<b>Persons unemployed, pct. of labour force</b>	Per cent										
Denmark .....	7.9 <sup>1</sup>	8.7 <sup>1</sup>	9.5 <sup>1</sup>	9.7 <sup>1</sup>	8.4	9.2	10.1	8.2	7.2	6.9	6.1
Belgium .....	11.3	10.1	8.3	7.2	6.6	7.3	8.9	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.2
Finland .....	5.0	4.5	3.4	3.4	7.2	12.4	16.9	17.4	16.3	15.4	14.0
France .....	10.5	10.0	9.4	8.9	9.5	10.4	11.7	12.3	11.7	12.4	12.4
Greece .....	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.6
Netherlands .....	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.5	5.8	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.2
Ireland .....	16.9	16.3	15.0	12.9	14.8	15.4	15.6	14.3	12.3	11.6	10.2
Italy .....	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.0	8.8	9.0	10.3	11.4	11.9	12.0	12.1
Luxembourg .....	1.7 <sup>1</sup>	1.6 <sup>1</sup>	1.4 <sup>1</sup>	1.3 <sup>1</sup>	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.7
Norway .....	2.1	3.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.9	...
Poland .....	...	...	...	6.5 <sup>1</sup>	12.2 <sup>1</sup>	14.3 <sup>1</sup>	14.0	14.4	13.3	12.3	...
Portugal .....	7.0	...	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.7	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.8
Spain .....	20.5	19.5	17.3	16.3	16.4	18.5	22.8	24.1	22.9	22.1	20.8
Sweden .....	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.3	5.8	9.5	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.2
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	5.6	6.6	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.8	9.7
UK .....	10.8	8.8	7.2	6.8	8.8	10.1	10.4	9.6	8.7	8.2	7.1
Hungary .....	...	...	...	1.7 <sup>1</sup>	8.5 <sup>1</sup>	9.8	11.9	10.7	10.2	9.9	...
Austria .....	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4
Japan .....	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4
USA .....	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.9

Note: There are major differences in definition, coverage, etc. among countries. However, most countries (e.g. EU countries) use interview-based surveys. Comparison among countries should be subject to caution.

<sup>1</sup> Register-based unemployment figures.

Source: ILO: *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*, Results 1996. Eurostat, Unemployment, 1998:4.

Balance of payments current account	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	Pct. of GDP										
Denmark .....	-2.9	-1.2	-1.0	1.0	1.5	2.9	3.5	2.1	0.9	1.6	...
Belgium, Luxembourg <sup>1</sup> .....	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.4
Finland .....	-2.0	-2.6	-5.1	-5.2	-5.5	-4.6	-1.3	1.3	4.1	3.8	5.0
France .....	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.8
Greece .....	-2.2	-1.5	-3.8	-4.3	-1.8	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	-2.5	-3.7	...
Netherlands .....	1.9	3.1	4.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.8
Ireland .....	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6	-0.8	0.6	1.2	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Iceland .....	-3.5	-3.9	-1.9	-2.2	-4.7	-3.1	-0.1	1.8	0.7	...	...
Italy .....	-0.3	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.5	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.4	2.9
Norway .....	-4.5	-4.0	0.2	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	6.7	5.3
Portugal .....	1.0	-2.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.3	-2.5	-0.1	0.0	-1.9
Spain .....	-0.1	-1.1	-2.9	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-1.3	-1.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Sweden .....	0.0	-0.3	-1.6	-2.8	-1.9	-3.6	-2.2	0.4	2.1	1.1	3.2
Germany .....	...	...	...	...	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1
UK .....	-1.2	-3.5	-4.4	-3.3	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.5
Austria .....	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-1.1	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9
Japan .....	3.5	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.4	2.3
USA .....	-3.7	-2.6	-2.0	-1.7	-0.2	-1.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-2.0	-2.1

<sup>1</sup> For Belgium and Luxembourg the balance of payments are compiled together. The current account is given as a percentage of the gross domestic product of the two countries.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, Vol 1, 1960-1996*. IMF: *International Financial Statistics, Yearbook 1998*.

# International tables

Indices of average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries	1988 1990=100	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>132</b>
Belgium .....	91	96	100	105	110	112	115	118	120	123	125
Finland .....	83	91	100	106	108	110	115	124	128	132	136
France .....	93	96	100	104	109	111	113	116	119	122	125
Greece .....	70	84	100	117	133	147	166	188	204	220	...
Netherlands .....	95	97	100	104	108	112	114	115	118	121	125
Ireland .....	90	95	100	105	110	117	118	123	126	132	...
Italy .....	87	93	100	110	116	120	124	128	132	137	140
Norway <sup>1</sup> .....	90	95	100	105	108	112	115	119	124	129	136
Spain .....	86	92	100	105	117	124	130	136	144	149	153
Sweden .....	83	91	100	105	110	114	119	125	133	139	144
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	92	95	100	106	112	118	122	120 <sup>3</sup>	126 <sup>3</sup>	128 <sup>3</sup>	131 <sup>3</sup>
UK .....	84	91	100	108	115	121	126	126	130	136	142
Austria .....	...	...	100	108	114	120	125	130	134	137	141
Japan .....	90	95	100	104	105	105	107	110	113	116	115
USA .....	94	96	100	103	106	108	111	114	118	122	125

Note: There are major differences in calculating and defining hourly earnings among countries. International comparison should therefore be subject to caution. Most countries give an average of actual hourly earnings, including supplements. However, for Italy, France and the Netherlands the indices are based on an average of fixed hourly earnings according to collective agreements.

<sup>1</sup> Men.

<sup>2</sup> Before 1995 figures refer to former West Germany.

<sup>3</sup> 1991=100.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*.

Consumer price index	1988 1990=100	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>117</b>
Greenland <sup>1</sup> .....	177	185	196	205	208	211	213	215	219	101 <sup>2</sup>	102 <sup>2</sup>
Belgium .....	94	96	100	103	106	109	111	113	115	117	118
Finland .....	89	94	100	104	107	110	111	112	113	114	115
France .....	93	97	100	103	106	108	110	112	114	115	116
Greece .....	73	83	100	120	138	158	176	191	207	218	228
Netherlands .....	96	98	100	103	106	109	112	114	117	119	122
Ireland .....	92	97	100	103	106	108	111	113	115	117	120
Iceland .....	73	86	100	107	111	115	117	119	122	124	126
Italy .....	89	94	100	106	112	117	121	128	133	136	139
Luxembourg .....	94	96	100	103	106	110	113	115	116	118	119
Norway .....	92	96	100	103	106	108	110	113	114	117	119
Portugal .....	78	88	100	111	121	129	136	142	146	150	154
Spain .....	88	93	100	106	112	117	123	129	133	136	138
Sweden .....	88	93	100	105	112	118	121	124	125	126	127
Czech Republic <sup>3</sup> .....	90	91	100	158	174	83 <sup>2</sup>	92 <sup>2</sup>	100 <sup>2</sup>	109 <sup>2</sup>	118 <sup>2</sup>	131 <sup>2</sup>
Germany <sup>4</sup> .....	94	97	100	104	109	114	117	100 <sup>2</sup>	101 <sup>2</sup>	103 <sup>2</sup>	104 <sup>2</sup>
UK .....	85	92	100	106	110	112	114	118	121	125	129
Hungary .....	66	78	100	135	166	203	242	311	384	455	519
Austria .....	...	...	100	103	108	111	115	117	119	121	122
Japan .....	94	97	100	103	105	106	107	107	107	109	110
USA .....	90	95	100	104	107	111	113	117	120	123	125

<sup>1</sup> As an annual index for Greenland is not compiled, the value in January is used: Base year for all figures 1981=100.

<sup>2</sup> 1995=100.

<sup>3</sup> Czechoslovakia before 1992.

<sup>4</sup> West Germany up to and including 1990.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*. IMF: *International Financial Statistics*. Grønlands Statistik: *Statistical Yearbook*, 1998.

# International tables

Output indices for manuf. industries	1988 1990=100	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	97	99	100	102	103	101	111	116	118	123	125
Belgium .....	93	96	100	98	98	93	95	103	103	116	112
Finland .....	97	99	100	90	92	97	108	115	119	129	140
France .....	95	98	100	100	98	94	98	100	100	104	108
Greece .....	102	103	100	99	97	95	96	98	99	101	108
Netherlands .....	93	97	100	102	101	100	105	110	115	118	119
Ireland .....	85	96	100	103	113	119	133	158	171	197	228
Italy .....	97	101	100	99	98	96	102	108	105	108	109
Luxembourg .....	93	101	100	101	99	97	101	102	100	108	113
Norway .....	92	107	100	102	109	112	120	127	134	139	138
Portugal .....	85	90	100	100	98	95	95	97	98	100	104
Poland .....	132	131	100	87	92	92	104	114	125	139	145
Spain .....	96	100	100	99	97	92	99	104	102	109	115
Sweden .....	96	99	100	95	93	94	106	114	115	122	128
Germany <sup>2</sup> .....	...	...	...	100 <sup>3</sup>	99 <sup>3</sup>	91 <sup>3</sup>	94 <sup>3</sup>	100	101	104	109
Czech Republic <sup>4</sup> .....	103	104	100	73	72	90 <sup>2</sup>	92 <sup>2</sup>	100 <sup>2</sup>	102 <sup>2</sup>	107 <sup>2</sup>	110 <sup>2</sup>
UK .....	97	97	100	96	96	98	105	106	108	108	110
Hungary .....	116	110	100	76	84 <sup>2</sup>	86 <sup>2</sup>	95 <sup>2</sup>	100 <sup>2</sup>	104 <sup>2</sup>	115 <sup>2</sup>	...
Austria .....	...	93	100	102	101	99	103	108	109	115	119
Japan .....	90	96	100	102	96	92	93	96	98	102	95
USA .....	99	100	100	98	102	105	110	116	121	128	133

Note: As a general rule, output indices for the manufacturing industries cover all enterprises complying with the international classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

<sup>1</sup> Quantity indices for manufacturers' sales of own products and services, excluding public utilities and shipbuilders, etc.

<sup>2</sup> 1995=100.

<sup>3</sup> 1991=100.

<sup>4</sup> Czechoslovakia up to and including 1991.

Source: OECD: *Main Economic Indicators*. IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

External trade	Imports of goods (cif)						Exports of goods (fob)					
	1993 US dollars in bn.	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993 US dollars in bn.	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Denmark .....	30.5	34.9	43.2	44.5	44.0	42.1	37.2	41.4	49.0	50.1	47.7	43.6
Belgium, Luxembourg .....	113.9	128.5	156.8	161.3	157.9	...	123.5	139.9	171.2	170.3	170.5	...
Finland .....	18.0	23.2	28.1	29.3	29.8	31.4	23.4	29.7	39.6	38.4	39.3	42.1
France .....	201.8	230.2	275.3	277.7	269.6	286.7	209.3	235.9	286.7	288.5	290.1	305.4
Greece .....	22.0	21.5	25.9	27.4	27.8	...	8.4	9.4	11.0	9.5	8.6	...
Netherlands .....	124.7	139.8	176.9	180.6	178.1	184.4	139.1	155.6	196.3	197.4	194.9	198.5
Ireland .....	21.4	25.5	32.6	35.9	39.3	44.1	28.6	34.4	44.3	48.3	53.3	64.3
Iceland .....	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	...	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	...
Italy .....	148.3	169.2	206.0	208.1	210.3	215.9	169.2	191.4	234.0	252.0	240.4	242.3
Norway .....	24.0	27.3	33.0	35.6	35.7	36.2	31.9	34.7	42.0	49.6	48.5	39.6
Portugal .....	24.3	26.9	32.3	34.1	33.8	37.4	15.4	17.9	22.6	23.8	23.4	24.2
Poland .....	18.8	21.4	29.1	37.1	42.3	...	14.1	17.0	22.9	24.4	25.8	...
Spain .....	78.6	92.5	115.0	121.8	122.7	133.1	59.6	73.3	91.7	102.0	104.4	109.2
Sweden .....	42.7	51.7	64.6	66.9	65.0	67.6	49.9	61.3	79.9	84.9	82.8	84.5
Germany .....	346.0	385.4	464.3	458.8	445.6	467.3	382.5	429.7	523.8	524.2	512.4	540.6
UK .....	205.4	227.0	263.7	286.0	311.4	314.1	180.2	204.9	242.0	260.7	281.7	271.9
Hungary .....	12.6	14.4	15.1	15.9	20.8	...	8.9	10.7	12.5	12.7	18.7	...
Austria .....	48.6	55.3	66.4	67.3	64.8	...	40.2	45.2	57.6	57.8	59.0	...
Japan .....	241.6	275.2	335.9	349.2	338.8	280.5	362.2	397.0	443.1	410.9	421.0	388.0
USA .....	603.4	689.2	770.9	822.0	899.0	944.6	464.8	512.6	584.7	625.1	688.7	683.0

Source: IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

# International tables

Gross domestic product	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	US dollars in bn., current prices										
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>104.59</b>	<b>111.16</b>	<b>107.88</b>	<b>133.36</b>	<b>134.08</b>	<b>147.09</b>	<b>138.83</b>	<b>151.83</b>	<b>180.93</b>	<b>183.97</b>	<b>170.03</b>
Belgium .....	142.46	154.74	156.52	196.13	201.15	224.84	214.05	232.21	273.68	268.24	242.51
Finland .....	88.01	103.84	113.49	134.81	121.38	106.44	84.45	97.83	125.92	124.96	119.83
France .....	887.86	962.76	965.45	1 195.43	1 201.01	1 322.22	1 249.66	1 330.99	1 535.09	1 538.80	1 394.12
Greece .....	56.08	64.63	67.08	82.91	89.05	98.45	92.20	98.86	116.05	123.37	119.95
Netherlands .....	217.62	231.55	228.67	283.67	290.20	321.93	313.07	337.51	398.37	397.03	363.35
Ireland .....	31.32	34.87	36.23	45.53	46.19	52.37	49.23	54.51	65.62	72.02	77.16
Iceland .....	5.41	5.97	5.40	6.25	6.73	6.91	6.09	6.22	6.98	7.31	7.40
Italy .....	758.26	837.44	868.72	1 093.95	1 150.70	1 219.15	985.15	1 016.26	1 087.99	1 213.67	1 145.37
Luxembourg .....	6.94	7.83	8.30	10.35	10.91	12.62	12.84	14.58	17.29	16.97	15.76
Norway .....	90.55	98.14	98.83	115.45	117.76	126.31	116.11	122.93	146.60	158.15	153.36
Portugal .....	42.08	49.21	53.17	69.13	78.32	94.51	83.73	88.13	104.68	108.82	101.29
Spain .....	292.72	344.75	380.51	491.94	528.59	577.31	478.96	483.82	559.63	582.21	532.03
Sweden .....	161.44	181.90	191.19	229.76	239.33	247.56	185.81	198.43	231.30	251.75	227.75
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	1 242.50	1 337.22	1 320.29	1 640.06	1 719.51	1 971.38	1 913.54	2 050.91	2 402.29	2 341.55	2 089.89
UK .....	689.45	835.62	841.40	975.51	1 012.16	1 047.80	942.88	1 019.90	1 107.04	1 153.37	1 282.86
Austria .....	118.18	126.81	126.73	159.50	166.65	187.21	182.71	196.08	231.55	228.74	206.23
Japan .....	2 418.14	2 918.25	2 899.38	2 970.09	3 402.12	3 719.07	4 275.01	4 688.97	5 137.36	4 595.16	4 190.24
USA .....	4 528.10	4 878.80	5 260.90	5 554.10	5 710.90	6 027.70	6 341.60	6 722.90	7 033.60	7 390.60	7 824.00
EU countries, total .....	4 839.51	5 384.33	5 465.63	6 742.04	6 989.23	7 630.87	6 927.10	7 371.85	8 437.43	8 605.48	8 088.14
OECD countries, total <sup>2</sup> .....	12 940.00	14 528.36	15 110.92	16 941.12	17 851.50	19 178.20	19 368.37	20 653.37	22 511.81	22 615.64	22 175.96
	Constant prices index 1990=100										
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>97.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>120.5</b>
Belgium .....	89.5	93.7	97.1	100.0	101.6	103.1	101.6	104.2	106.7	108.0	111.3
Finland .....	90.2	94.6	100.0	100.0	92.9	89.6	88.6	92.6	97.3	100.8	106.8
France .....	90.2	94.0	97.7	100.0	100.8	101.8	100.5	103.2	105.4	106.9	109.4
Greece .....	92.2	96.3	100.0	100.0	103.1	103.8	102.1	104.2	106.4	108.9	112.4
Netherlands .....	89.4	91.8	96.1	100.0	102.3	104.3	105.1	108.5	111.0	114.4	118.6
Ireland .....	82.8	87.1	92.2	100.0	102.5	107.4	111.4	120.4	134.6	145.7	161.2
Iceland .....	98.7	98.6	98.8	100.0	101.1	97.7	98.7	102.3	103.3	109.1	113.9
Italy .....	91.6	95.1	97.9	100.0	101.1	101.7	100.5	102.7	105.7	106.4	108.0
Luxembourg .....	80.7	89.1	97.9	100.0	106.1	110.9	120.5	125.6	130.4	134.3	139.3
Norway .....	97.3	97.2	98.1	100.0	103.1	106.5	109.4	115.4	119.8	126.4	130.8
Portugal .....	84.8	91.1	95.8	100.0	102.3	104.9	103.8	106.1	109.1	112.6	116.7
Spain .....	87.5	92.0	96.4	100.0	102.3	103.0	101.8	104.1	106.9	109.5	113.3
Sweden .....	94.2	96.4	98.7	100.0	98.9	97.5	95.3	98.5	102.4	103.7	105.5
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	90.3	93.6	96.9	100.0	102.8	105.1	103.9	106.7	108.0	109.4	111.8
UK .....	92.9	97.5	99.6	100.0	98.0	97.5	99.5	103.8	106.7	109.1	112.8
Austria .....	88.9	91.8	95.6	100.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	108.0	110.2	112.1	114.9
Japan .....	85.5	90.8	95.2	100.0	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.9	107.4	111.6	112.6
USA .....	92.2	95.7	98.8	100.0	99.0	101.8	104.3	108.1	110.9	114.8	119.4
EU countries, total .....	90.8	94.3	97.5	100.0	101.0	102.1	101.8	104.5	107.1	109.1	112.1
OECD countries, total <sup>2</sup> .....	90.4	94.2	97.6	100.0	100.8	102.4	103.4	106.3	108.6	111.7	115.0

<sup>1</sup> Official statistics for the reunited Germany are only available from 1991 onwards. For earlier years the figures are roughly estimated.

<sup>2</sup> OECD countries include in addition to the 15 EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, USA, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The most recent OECD countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and South Korea are excluded.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, volume 1, 1960-1997*.

# International tables

Use of the gross domestic product for consumption, capital formation and imports quota

	1987				1997			
	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Imports of goods and services	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Imports of goods and services
	Percentage of GDP, current prices							
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>45.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Belgium .....	65.4	16.1	16.1	60.2	63.3	14.4	17.8	68.4
Finland .....	50.1	18.8	23.9	25.3	52.9	20.9	16.9	31.0
France .....	60.9	18.8	19.8	20.5	59.9	19.3	17.1	22.7
Greece .....	72.4	13.8	21.1	27.0	73.4	14.8	20.0	24.0
Netherlands .....	60.8	15.9	20.8	47.1	59.1	13.7	20.0	48.9
Ireland .....	61.0	17.0	16.5	50.7	49.5	13.1	18.7	61.9
Iceland .....	63.9	18.6	20.4	35.4	61.1	20.5	18.8	35.8
Italy .....	61.4	16.8	19.7	18.9	61.8	16.3	16.7	23.0
Luxembourg .....	64.5	13.8	22.4	94.5	53.1	13.3	22.4	80.2
Norway .....	51.3	20.4	28.0	34.9	47.5	20.2	23.0	34.2
Portugal .....	63.7	14.0	26.8	37.2	64.5	18.6	25.1	40.1
Spain .....	63.2	15.1	20.8	19.2	62.0	16.2	20.6	27.2
Sweden .....	52.5	26.7	19.3	30.6	53.1	25.8	13.7	36.8
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	55.7	20.0	19.4	23.9	57.8	19.4	19.9	25.3
UK .....	62.5	20.6	17.8	26.6	64.2	20.3	15.6	29.2
Austria .....	56.5	19.6	21.9	34.6	56.1	19.4	24.1	42.8
Japan .....	58.9	9.4	28.3	7.2	60.6	9.6	28.3	9.9
USA .....	66.2	18.1	18.5	11.2	67.9	15.4	17.4	13.5
EU countries, total .....	59.6	19.1	19.6	25.5	60.2	18.5	18.2	29.0
OECD countries, total <sup>2</sup> .....	61.5	16.9	21.1	17.4	64.6	14.6	21.8	24.2

<sup>1</sup> Official statistics for the reunited Germany are only available from 1991 onwards. For earlier years the figures are roughly estimated.

<sup>2</sup> OECD countries include in addition to the 15 EU countries, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, USA, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The most recent OECD countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and South Korea are excluded.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, volume 1, 1960-1997*.

Gross domestic product, private and government final consumption, gross fixed capital formation

	1987				1997			
	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product	Private consumption	Government consumption	Gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product
	US dollars per capita, 1990 prices							
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>12 904</b>	<b>6 659</b>	<b>5 639</b>	<b>25 338</b>	<b>15 418</b>	<b>7 511</b>	<b>6 688</b>	<b>30 411</b>
Belgium .....	11 426	2 840	2 824	17 724	13 530	2 930	4 006	21 437
Finland .....	13 054	5 296	6 101	24 654	13 927	5 547	5 111	28 013
France .....	11 783	3 632	3 774	19 311	13 157	4 228	4 063	22 308
Greece .....	5 389	1 129	1 559	7 641	6 629	1 243	2 156	8 884
Netherlands .....	10 436	2 686	3 627	17 298	12 562	2 882	4 487	21 557
Ireland .....	6 614	1 919	1 840	10 641	9 868	2 232	3 244	20 076
Iceland .....	16 802	4 350	5 163	25 079	16 069	5 055	4 797	26 282
Italy .....	10 662	3 231	3 388	17 680	12 420	3 375	3 621	20 548
Luxembourg .....	14 897	3 315	5 310	22 512	17 898	4 028	8 483	34 151
Norway .....	13 897	5 364	7 308	26 824	15 972	6 606	7 610	34 270
Portugal .....	3 761	881	1 478	5 864	5 283	1 325	2 491	8 112
Spain .....	6 920	1 652	2 257	11 144	8 656	2 277	3 140	14 179
Sweden .....	13 502	7 103	4 895	25 784	13 527	7 072	4 253	27 401
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	10 578	3 968	3 784	19 059	12 716	4 305	4 743	22 341
UK .....	9 642	3 361	2 876	15 889	11 793	3 693	3 296	18 650
Austria .....	10 551	3 768	4 037	18 672	12 707	4 083	5 626	22 705
Japan .....	12 250	2 073	5 899	20 795	15 631	2 425	7 948	26 503
USA .....	14 167	3 785	3 765	21 092	16 635	3 668	4 930	24 849
EU countries, total .....	10 022	3 313	3 326	16 975	11 867	3 680	3 934	20 118
OECD countries, total <sup>2</sup> .....	10 367	2 873	3 464	16 780	12 170	3 004	4 284	19 697

<sup>1</sup> Official statistics for the reunited Germany are only available from 1991 onwards. For earlier years the figures are roughly estimated.

<sup>2</sup> OECD countries include in addition to the 15 EU countries Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Canada, Mexico, USA, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The most recent OECD countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and South Korea are excluded.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, volume 1, 1960-1997*.

# International tables

Relative distribution of the gross domestic product, by industry		Agriculture, etc.	Mining, etc.	Manufacturing	Construction	Power stations	Market services	Government services	Other non-market services	Gross domestic product, total	
		Percentage distribution, current prices									
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	1986	5.2	0.9	19.3	6.5	1.5	45.3	20.7	0.6	100.0	
	1995	4.1	0.8	19.5	5.3	1.9	45.9	21.6	0.8	100.0	
Belgium .....	1986	2.2	0.0	22.0	5.2	4.5	51.3	13.7	1.0	100.0	
	1996	1.2	0.0	19.0	5.0	4.4	56.7	12.9	0.8	100.0	
Finland .....	1986	7.5	0.4	24.3	7.8	3.0	38.1	17.0	1.9	100.0	
	1996	4.0	0.4	25.1	5.7	2.6	41.5	18.7	2.1	100.0	
France .....	1986	3.9	0.7	23.0	5.4	2.4	47.1	17.4 <sup>2</sup>	...	100.0	
	1996	2.4	0.5	19.7	4.5	2.4	52.2	18.2 <sup>2</sup>	...	100.0	
Greece <sup>1</sup> .....	1985	17.3	2.2	18.2	6.4	2.6	42.0 <sup>3</sup>	11.5	...	100.0	
	1995	14.2	1.2	13.9	6.2	2.4	51.0 <sup>3</sup>	11.0	...	100.0	
Netherlands .....	1985	4.1	8.7	18.6	4.9	1.9	49.5	11.9	0.3	100.0	
	1995	3.3	2.7	18.7	5.2	1.8	57.5	10.4	0.3	100.0	
Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	1987	9.2	...	...	5.3	...	37.4	16.3 <sup>2</sup>	...	100.0	
	1995	5.4	...	...	4.7	...	39.2	14.1 <sup>2</sup>	...	100.0	
Iceland <sup>1</sup> .....	1985	12.1		18.2 <sup>4</sup>	7.8	5.9	41.8	13.4	0.8	100.0	
	1995	11.6		16.1 <sup>4</sup>	6.4	4.0	43.5	17.0	1.4	100.0	
Italy .....	1986	4.3		24.1 <sup>4</sup>	6.1	4.9	47.7	12.1	0.9	100.0	
	1996	2.9		20.5 <sup>4</sup>	5.0	5.8	52.6	12.2	1.0	100.0	
Luxembourg .....	1985	2.1	0.0	23.3	4.6	1.9	57.3	9.7	1.0	100.0	
	1995	1.0	0.0	15.2	6.9	1.6	63.0	10.6	1.7	100.0	
Norway .....	1986	3.7	11.3	14.4	5.5	3.2	45.7	16.3	...	100.0	
	1996	2.4	17.2	12.5	3.9	2.3	44.5	17.2	...	100.0	
Portugal .....	1987	7.4		27.8 <sup>4</sup>	5.5	3.9	42.2	11.9	1.4	100.0	
	1995	4.1		23.3 <sup>4</sup>	6.4	3.9	45.7	15.4	1.4	100.0	
Spain .....	1986	5.6	0.8	25.6	6.5	2.6	46.8	11.3	0.9	100.0	
	1994	3.3	0.5	20.5	7.9	2.7	51.2	12.9	0.9	100.0	
Sweden .....	1984	3.7	0.4	23.5	6.6	2.9	38.5	23.3	1.1	100.0	
	1994	2.2	0.3	21.4	5.3	3.0	44.9	21.5	1.4	100.0	
Germany .....	1991	1.5		29.9 <sup>4</sup>	5.9	...	17.3	11.5	2.5	100.0	
	1996	1.1		24.5 <sup>4</sup>	6.3	...	19.6	11.3	2.9	100.0	
UK <sup>1</sup> .....	1985	1.9	7.1	23.9	5.7	2.6	43.0	14.1	1.7	100.0	
	1995	1.8	2.4	20.7	5.1	2.2	54.6	10.7	2.4	100.0	
Austria .....	1986	3.4	0.8	24.5	6.3	3.3	45.5	14.1	2.1	100.0	
	1996	1.5	0.4	20.6	7.7	2.9	50.9	13.6	2.3	100.0	
Japan .....	1986	2.9	0.3	27.5	7.8	3.2	48.4	7.9	1.9	100.0	
	1996	1.8	0.2	23.3	10.1	2.7	52.0	7.6	2.2	100.0	
USA .....	1986	1.9	2.0	19.2	4.8	3.0	56.2	11.4	...	100.0	
	1996	1.7	1.5	17.5	4.0	2.7	60.2	10.9	...	100.0	

<sup>1</sup> The industrial distribution is based on the gross domestic product at factor cost.

<sup>2</sup> Other non-market services are included in government services.

<sup>3</sup> Other non-market services are included in market services.

<sup>4</sup> Mining and manufacturing are compiled together.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, Volume II, 1996*.

# International tables

## Quantity indices and unit value indices for external trade

### Quantity indices 1990= 100

### Unit value indices 1990= 100

	Imports of goods						Exports of goods					
	1988			1994			1988			1994		
	1988	1994	1997	1988	1994	1997	1988	1994	1997	1988	1994	1997
<b>Denmark<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>
Belgium .....	89	121	141	90	125	148	95	93	102	96	95	101
Finland .....	94	95	120	97	134	170	95	123	129	94	114	123
France .....	88	117	135	88	120	147	95	94	98	96	100	103
Greece .....	58	150	...	77	149	...	82	110	...	80	121	...
Netherlands .....	91	121	...	91	129	...	94	92	...	94	92	...
Ireland .....	83	128	184	83	153	230	99	108	112	104	104	106
Iceland .....	112	90	...	98	108	...	64	121	131	66	121	127
Italy .....	88	108	126	89	125	147	94	115	129	92	120	136
Norway <sup>1</sup> .....	96	124	160	81	136	170	94	97	97	86	85	97
Portugal .....	81	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland .....	136	211	397	92	111	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain .....	78	131	...	85	160	...	102	107	119	98	109	122
Sweden .....	92	114	110	97	116	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany .....	83	114	...	91	112	...	96	95	...	97	93	...
UK .....	92	108	133	89	116	145	94	115	120	93	118	121
Hungary .....	105	132	...	104	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria .....	82	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan .....	88	121	145	91	103	118	81	69	84	90	98	105
USA <sup>2</sup> .....	95	131	166	85	126	162	94	102	105	97	104	108

<sup>1</sup> Excluding ships.

<sup>2</sup> Military aid in the form of gifts is excluded.

Source: IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

## Redemption yield on long-term quoted bonds. Annual average

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Denmark</b> .....	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Belgium .....	7.9	8.6	10.1	9.3	8.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	6.3	5.6	4.7
Finland .....	7.3	6.7	...	...	...	8.8	9.0	8.8	...	...	...
France .....	9.1	8.8	10.0	9.1	8.6	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.4	5.6	4.7
Greece .....	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands .....	6.4	7.2	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.9
Ireland .....	9.5	9.0	10.1	9.2	9.1	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.5	6.5	5.0
Italy .....	10.2	10.7	11.5	13.2	13.3	11.3	10.6	12.2	9.4	6.9	...
Luxembourg .....	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.4	...
Norway .....	13.0	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.8	6.5	7.1	6.8	5.9	5.1	5.4
Portugal .....	13.9	15.6	18.6	18.3	15.4	12.4	10.8	10.3	7.3	5.5	4.1
Spain .....	11.7	13.7	14.7	12.4	12.2	10.2	9.7	11.0	8.2	5.8	4.6
Sweden .....	11.4	11.2	13.1	10.7	10.0	8.5	9.4	...	...	...	...
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	6.1	7.1	8.9	8.6	8.0	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.6	5.1	4.4
UK .....	9.4	9.6	11.1	9.9	9.1	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.1	5.5
Austria .....	6.7	7.1	8.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.3
Japan .....	4.3	5.1	7.4	6.5	4.9	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.1
USA .....	8.9	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.0	5.8	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.3
Euro dollar interest rate <sup>2</sup> .....	7.9	9.1	8.2	5.9	3.8	3.2	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5

Note: There are major differences among countries as to when the bonds are quoted on the stock exchange, etc. Consequently, changes in the redemption yield on long-term quoted bonds should

be subject to caution when comparing data among countries.

<sup>1</sup> West Germany up to and including 1990.

<sup>2</sup> US dollars in London, 3-month loans.

Source: IMF: *International Financial Statistics*.

## Exchange rates

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Belgian franc .....	BEF 18.315	18.559	18.523	18.734	18.775	18.760	19.020	19.010	18.728	18.463	18.462
Pound sterling .....	GBP 1197.70	1197.53	1102.04	1128.13	1062.91	974.42	972.32	884.61	905.17	1082.32	1109.36
D-mark .....	DEM 383.34	388.84	382.89	385.67	386.53	392.31	391.94	391.13	385.42	380.96	380.84
Finnish mark .....	FIM 160.88	170.46	161.89	158.32	135.08	113.54	121.96	128.39	126.31	127.27	125.36
French franc .....	FRF 113.02	114.61	113.65	113.41	114.02	114.47	114.59	112.30	113.34	113.17	113.60
Drachma .....	GRD 4.752	4.506	3.907	3.514	3.167	2.828	2.619	2.420	2.409	2.420	2.270
Guilder .....	NLG 340.61	344.71	339.84	342.26	343.29	349.23	349.50	349.17	343.95	338.51	337.86
Irish punt .....	IEP 1025.41	1036.38	1023.56	1030.27	1026.49	949.92	950.44	898.54	927.87	1001.55	953.82
Icelandic krona .....	ISK 15.76	12.92	10.65	10.87	10.47	9.59	9.08	8.65	8.69	9.31	9.41
Lira .....	ITL 0.5173	0.5330	0.5163	0.5158	0.4911	0.4126	0.3939	0.3444	0.3758	0.3879	0.3858
Norwegian krone .....	NOK 103.29	105.87	98.85	98.64	97.15	91.38	90.07	88.45	89.79	93.36	88.70
Escudos .....	PTE 4.677	4.645	4.341	4.429	4.471	4.037	3.831	3.737	3.759	3.769	3.718
Pesetas .....	ESP 5.782	6.177	6.074	6.157	5.905	5.102	4.746	4.495	4.578	4.511	4.486
Swedish krona .....	SEK 109.84	113.40	104.50	105.72	103.94	83.33	82.32	78.65	86.47	86.54	84.23
Austrian schilling .....	ATS 54.526	55.257	54.420	54.811	54.928	55.760	55.711	55.596	54.783	54.135	54.129
Yen .....	JPY 5.2567	5.3079	4.2846	4.7604	4.7606	5.8736	6.2171	5.9799	5.3316	5.4761	5.1339
US dollar .....	USD 674.19	731.51	618.53	640.34	602.73	649.45	635.23	560.53	579.59	660.86	669.70
Effective DKK rate <sup>1</sup> 1980 = 100 .....	92.4	90.3	96.3	94.6	96.9	99.9	99.9	103.9	102.9	100.0	101.3

Note: The exchange rates are quoted by Danmarks Nationalbank. The exchange rate is an annual average for each year.

<sup>1</sup> The weighting is compiled on the basis of international trade in manufactures in 1995.

Source: Danmarks Nationalbank: *Monthly Survey - February 1999*.



# International tables

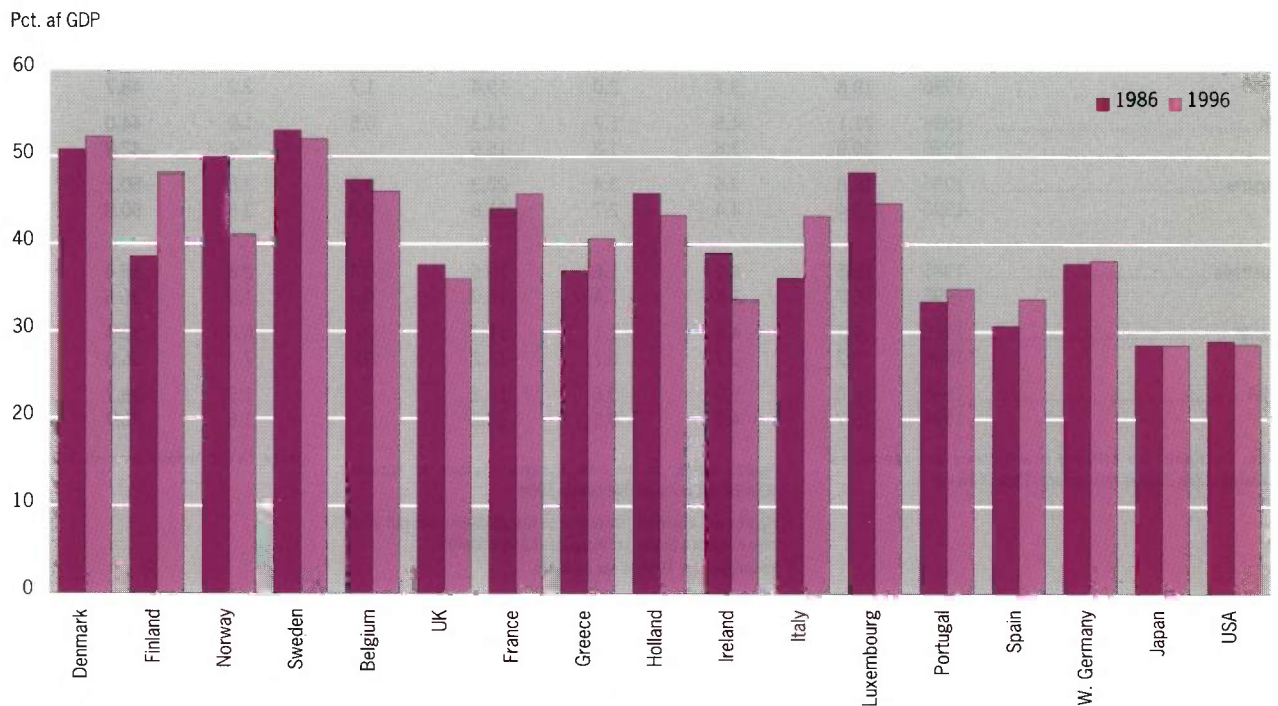
Direct and indirect taxes as pct. of the GDP at market prices	Direct and indirect taxes, total		Personal income taxes		Other income taxes		Social security contributions		Taxes on wealth, real property		General turnover taxes		Customs duties, etc.		Taxes on specific goods and services, and fees, etc.	
	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
	Percentage of the gross domestic product, current prices															
Denmark .....	50.8	52.2	24.4	27.8	4.3	3.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.9	9.9	10.2	0.3	0.2	8.4	6.8
Belgium .....	47.3	46.0	15.8	14.3	3.2	3.3	15.9	14.9	1.2	1.4	7.2	7.0	0.5	0.5	3.4	4.7
Finland .....	38.5	48.2	18.6	16.9	1.4	3.2	3.5	12.4	0.4	1.1	8.2	8.6	0.2	0.2	6.1	5.8
France .....	44.0	45.7	5.6	6.4	2.2	1.8	18.4	19.7	2.0	2.3	8.5	8.1	0.2	0.1	6.9	7.3
Greece .....	36.9	40.6	4.9	5.0	1.6	4.0	12.0	12.4	1.2	1.3	6.3	9.5	1.1	0.2	9.8	8.1
Netherlands .....	45.8	43.3	9.3	7.6	3.4	4.1	19.6	17.1	2.2	2.6	7.5	7.0	0.6	0.6	3.3	4.4
Ireland .....	39.0	33.7	12.7	10.5	1.4	3.2	5.6	4.5	1.8	1.7	8.1	7.0	0.3	0.4	9.2	6.3
Italy .....	36.1	43.2	10.0	10.8	3.0	4.0	12.4	14.8	0.6	1.9	5.3	5.6	0.2	0.1	4.6	5.9
Luxembourg .....	48.2	44.7	12.7	9.8	8.0	7.2	12.4	11.9	2.2	2.8	6.4	6.7	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.1
Norway .....	50.0	41.1	11.5	10.7	6.7	4.3	11.1	9.6	1.5	1.1	9.8	8.6	0.3	0.2	9.1	6.5
Portugal .....	33.4	34.9	•	6.6	6.7	3.4	8.9	9.0	0.7	0.7	6.7	8.0	1.1	0.2	9.2	7.1
Spain .....	30.6	33.7	5.3	7.7	2.3	2.0	11.7	12.1	0.7	1.9	5.4	5.5	0.9	0.0	4.3	4.3
Sweden .....	53.0	52.0	20.1	18.4	2.5	2.9	13.3	15.5	1.5	2.1	7.1	7.0	0.7	0.2	7.8	5.8
Germany <sup>1</sup> .....	37.7	38.1	10.8	9.4	2.3	1.4	14.0	15.5	1.4	1.7	5.8	6.7	0.3	0.2	3.2	3.2
UK .....	37.6	36.0	10.2	9.3	3.9	3.9	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.2	5.9	7.0	0.4	0.3	5.2	5.1
Austria .....	42.9	44.0	10.0	9.2	1.5	3.0	13.7	15.3	1.2	0.9	8.9	8.4	0.5	0.1	7.1	7.0
Japan .....	28.4	28.4	7.1	5.7	5.9	4.7	8.5	10.4	2.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	2.8
USA .....	28.9	28.5	10.2	10.7	2.0	2.7	8.6	7.0	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.8
EU countries, total <sup>2</sup> ....	41.5	42.4	11.4	11.3	3.2	3.4	11.9	12.2	1.6	1.9	7.1	7.5	0.5	0.2	6.3	5.9
OECD countries, total	40.5	40.8	11.1	10.9	3.5	3.5	11.0	11.7	1.8	2.0	6.6	6.9	0.5	0.2	6.1	5.5

Note: The percentages in the above table are slightly lower than those shown in the chapter on public finance. The difference is due to the fact that OECD's definition of taxes is narrower than that used in Denmark. For example, fines and certain fees are excluded from general taxes in OECD countries.

<sup>1</sup> In 1986 West Germany only.

<sup>2</sup> Comprises the 15 member countries in 1996.

Source: OECD: *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965-1997*, Paris 1998.



Direct and indirect taxes as pct. of the GNP at market prices 1986 and 1996

# International tables

Expenditure and revenue of the general government as pct. of the GDP at market prices

		Expenditure								
		Govern. consumption	Interest payments, etc.	Subsidies	Other current transfers		Non-financial capital accumulation	Expenditure, total	Surplus from public enterprises	Property income
					To private enterpr./indi.	To the rest of the world				
Percentage of the gross domestic product, current prices										
Denmark .....	1988 <sup>1</sup>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
	1996 <sup>2</sup>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Belgium .....	1986	16.8	11.0	3.6	24.9	1.5	2.3	<b>60.1</b>	0.1	1.3
	1996	14.5	8.5	2.3	24.7	1.7	1.1	<b>52.8</b>	0.0	0.9
Finland .....	1986	20.5	1.7	3.2	16.4	0.3	3.6	<b>45.8</b>	0.3	3.1
	1996	21.9	5.7	2.9	24.2	1.2	2.8	<b>58.7</b>	0.3	4.5
France .....	1986	18.9	2.9	2.3	23.2	0.7	3.2	<b>51.3</b>	0.4	1.0
	1996	19.4	4.1	2.0	24.9	1.2	3.2	<b>54.8</b>	...	0.6
Greece .....	1986	15.7	4.7	2.3	12.1	0.1	...	<b>34.9</b>	...	1.3
	1995 <sup>3</sup>	14.8	12.4	0.6	13.4	0.1	...	<b>41.4</b>	...	2.9
Netherlands .....	1986	15.5	6.4	3.6	28.5	1.8	2.1	<b>57.9</b>	1.1	5.2
	1996	14.0	5.6	1.9	26.6	1.9	1.9	<b>52.0</b>	0.1	2.7
Ireland .....	1986	18.0	8.9	2.0	19.1	0.3	3.5	<b>51.8</b>	...	2.6
	1995 <sup>3</sup>	13.4	4.6	1.0	14.1	0.5	2.0	<b>35.5</b>	...	1.2
Iceland .....	1986	17.8	2.8	3.3	5.2	...	3.0	<b>32.1</b>	0.3	2.2
	1996	20.7	3.7	2.1	7.6	0.1	3.2	<b>37.3</b>	0.9	1.5
Italy .....	1986	16.4	8.6	2.9	17.8	0.3	3.5	<b>49.6</b>	...	1.4
	1996	16.4	11.0	1.5	20.1	0.4	2.2	<b>51.6</b>	...	1.2
Luxembourg .....	1986	14.2	0.9	3.8	21.1	0.1	4.7	<b>44.8</b>	...	4.0
	1996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway .....	1986 <sup>2</sup>	19.4	4.0	4.4	14.7	0.9	3.3	<b>46.6</b>	...	6.4
	1996 <sup>2</sup>	20.3	2.5	3.4	16.5	0.7	3.1	<b>46.5</b>	...	4.9
Portugal .....	1986	14.2	8.7	2.9	10.9	0.7	3.1	<b>40.4</b>	...	2.5
	1992 <sup>3</sup>	17.6	8.0	1.3	14.2	0.3	4.0	<b>45.3</b>	...	2.2
Spain .....	1986	14.7	4.0	2.0	15.6	0.1	3.6	<b>39.9</b>	...	1.0
	1996	16.5	5.3	1.8	17.3	0.4	3.2	<b>44.4</b>	...	1.3
Sweden .....	1986	27.5	7.4	4.9	19.3	0.6	2.6	<b>62.3</b>	1.2	5.6
	1996	26.2	7.2	4.7	23.8	1.0	2.0	<b>64.9</b>	0.5	5.2
Germany .....	1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1996	19.8	3.7	2.0	19.4	1.7	2.2	<b>48.7</b>	...	1.0
UK .....	1986	21.1	4.5	1.7	14.3	0.5	1.9	<b>44.0</b>	...	2.2
	1996	20.9	3.6	1.2	15.6	...	1.4	<b>42.8</b>	...	1.2
Austria .....	1986	18.8	3.6	3.4	20.3	0.3	3.8	<b>50.1</b>	0.5	1.3
	1996	18.4	4.4	2.7	21.8	0.8	2.8	<b>50.8</b>	0.3	1.4
Australia .....	1986	18.5	4.2	1.8	10.6	0.4	2.8	<b>38.4</b>	1.2	2.4
	1996	16.7	3.4	1.4	13.0	0.3	1.9	<b>36.6</b>	1.8	1.7
Japan .....	1986	9.7	4.4	1.1	11.7	0.0	5.6	<b>32.4</b>	...	2.8
	1996	9.7	3.7	0.7	14.2	0.0	7.7	<b>36.0</b>	...	2.9
USA .....	1986	18.0	5.0	0.6	11.2	...	1.9	<b>36.7</b>	...	1.8
	1996	15.7	4.5	0.5	13.2	...	1.8	<b>35.7</b>	...	1.1

Note: The figures are compiled in accordance with international guidelines. See chapter on Concepts Public Finance.

<sup>1</sup> Figures based on the new European System of Accounts (ESA95) are not available before 1988.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are compiled according to the guidelines set out in the new European System of Accounts ESA95/SNA93.

<sup>3</sup> Information for 1996 is not available.

Source: OECD: *National Accounts, Vol. II, 1984-1996*.

# International tables

Revenue										Current surplus= gross saving	Overall surplus= net lending	
Direct and indirect taxes				Other current transfers		Gross operating surplus	Capital transfers, net		Revenue, total			
Indirect taxes	Direct taxes	Compulsory fees and fines	Social security contributions	Direct and indirect taxes, total	From priv. enter.		From rest of world	From priv. enter.		From rest of world		
18.3	30.3	...	2.2	50.8	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	58.2	3.2	1.5
17.2	30.5	...	2.6	50.3	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.9	-1.0
11.9	19.0	...	15.4	46.3	2.6	0.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	50.9	-6.7	-9.2
12.8	18.0	...	15.2	45.9	2.5	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	49.6	-1.9	-3.2
14.7	17.8	0.5	9.8	42.8	1.9	...	1.3	-0.2	...	49.2	5.9	3.4
14.3	19.0	0.5	14.3	48.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	-0.3	0.0	55.3	-1.9	-3.4
14.5	9.3	0.2	18.8	42.8	2.5	0.2	1.7	-0.1	-0.1	48.5	-1.1	-2.7
14.9	10.0	0.2	19.6	44.6	2.7	0.3	2.2	-0.1	-0.1	50.2	-3.4	-4.5
13.4	5.0	...	8.9	27.3	0.3	...	...	...	...	28.9	...	...
15.0	6.8	...	10.2	32.1	0.7	...	...	...	...	35.7	...	...
12.6	13.4	0.1	19.6	45.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	-2.6	-0.1	52.9	-1.1	-5.1
13.2	13.4	0.1	18.0	44.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	49.7	-0.8	-2.3
16.2	14.6	...	7.1	37.9	...	0.8	0.7	-1.0	0.5	41.5	-6.9	-10.3
12.6	12.7	...	5.8	31.2	...	0.7	0.5	-0.8	1.1	33.9	-0.5	-1.6
22.2	7.6	0.1	1.2	31.2	...	...	0.6	-6.3	...	28.1	4.6	-4.0
18.5	12.6	0.1	3.1	34.3	...	...	0.6	-1.7	...	35.7	2.6	-1.6
9.1	12.9	...	12.4	34.4	1.6	1.9	0.4	-1.5	...	38.2	-6.8	-11.4
11.9	15.2	...	14.8	41.9	0.3	2.1	0.6	-1.3	...	44.9	-3.8	-6.7
13.7	16.7	...	10.9	41.3	1.7	0.1	1.1	-0.7	...	47.5	7.0	2.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.1	13.9	...	12.1	44.1	0.8	...	1.5	-0.3	...	52.5	8.0	5.9
16.2	17.0	...	9.6	42.8	3.9	...	1.5	-0.2	...	53.0	8.2	6.5
14.8	6.1	...	9.6	30.5	1.2	0.8	...	-1.3	0.3	34.0	-2.3	-6.4
14.5	10.0	...	10.8	35.7	1.4	1.3	...	...	...	41.7	0.3	-3.6
10.5	8.2	...	11.9	30.6	3.1	0.1	1.0	-1.9	0.1	34.0	-1.3	-5.8
10.2	11.6	...	13.0	34.8	2.7	0.3	1.1	-0.3	...	39.9	-2.1	-4.5
16.8	21.7	0.3	13.1	51.9	1.3	...	1.8	-0.7	...	61.1	0.3	-1.2
16.5	22.3	0.6	15.2	54.7	1.0	...	1.6	-0.3	...	62.7	-1.5	-2.2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.8	10.4	0.7	18.8	42.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	-0.8	0.0	45.2	-1.3	-3.5
16.0	14.5	0.1	6.8	37.4	1.4	...	1.1	-0.9	...	41.2	-1.1	-2.7
14.3	13.4	0.1	6.3	34.0	2.9	...	0.9	-0.6	...	38.4	-3.3	-4.4
16.3	14.2	0.3	12.2	42.9	2.6	0.0	0.8	-1.9	0.0	46.2	1.1	-3.9
14.9	15.0	0.3	13.5	43.7	2.2	0.2	0.7	-1.5	0.0	47.0	-0.2	-3.8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.7	17.2	0.6	...	31.5	...	...	2.1	-0.4	...	36.8	-0.4	-1.6
13.6	17.5	0.8	...	31.9	...	...	1.6	-0.5	...	36.5	0.7	-0.1
7.5	12.1	0.1	8.3	28.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	31.5	4.1	-0.9
8.2	9.9	0.1	10.2	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	-0.4	0.0	31.8	3.3	-4.3
8.1	12.8	0.3	7.1	28.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.2	...	32.2	-3.8	-4.5
8.2	14.4	0.4	7.5	30.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	...	33.7	-1.4	-2.0

# Glossary

The terminology and concepts used in connection with *National accounts* and *Public finance* are explained on pages 106-107 and pages 121-122.

**Abortion, legal:** induced abortion permitted by Danish law.

**Abortion rate, general:** annual number of legal abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-49.

**Abortion rate, age-specific:** annual number of legal abortions performed on women in a specified age group, per 1,000 women in the age group.

**Abortion rate, total:** number of legal abortions that would be performed on 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and
- 2) if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific abortion rates.

**Adjusted tax incidence:** gross disposable income of the general government sector as a percentage of gross national disposable income at market prices. The adjusted tax incidence takes into account that taxes on production and imports are counterbalanced by subsidies to the commercial sector, and that direct taxes are counterbalanced by transfer payments to private individuals.

**Agricultural holding (farm):** a technical economic unit comprising the area with buildings, machinery and livestock and is regarded by the owner of the agricultural holding as belonging to the same farm. If two farms are operated simultaneously, they are considered to be one farm in the statistics compiled by Statistics Denmark. Areas let out on a lease are included under the farm(s) having leased the area.

**Assets:** a business accounting term, everything that a company owns and which has a money value is classified as an asset, e.g. outstanding amounts, buildings, plants and machinery.

**Balance of payments:** is a statement, for a given period, of the values of economic transactions between the domestic economy and the rest of the world. The balance of payments are compiled according to a double-entry system, implying that every transaction involves both a credit entry and a debit entry. As a result of the double-entry system the total of credit entries always equals the total of debit entries, any differences between the totals being attributable to statistical discrepancies, the so-called "errors and omissions".

The balance of payments statistics are based on statistics of external trade and on information obtained from Danmarks Nationalbank, financial institutions and business enterprises. These sources provide data for direct use in compilations as well as data used for estimates. The balance of payments statistics are revised when more exhaustive annual information is available for various items, e.g. foreign exchange earnings of Danish shipping companies and the private sector's foreign receipts and expenditures in the form of interest or dividends.

The main items of the balance of payments are:

**Merchandise transactions:** In the balance of payments statistics, imports are stated f.o.b., implying in practice that the c.i.f. values of the external trade statistics have been reduced by freight charges. The balance of payments and the external trade statistics also differ in that only the former includes the external merchandise trade of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. In the balance of payments, merchandise transac-

tions are compiled according to the general trade system, comprising all goods being moved into or out of Denmark, including goods that are imported into customs bonded warehouses and later re-exported.

**Sea transport:** the receipts from sea transport are partly Danish shipping companies' earnings from ships engaged in international transport, excluding carriage of merchandise from foreign countries to Denmark, partly disbursements in Denmark by foreign carriers, e.g. port disbursements, ships' stores, bunkers and repairs. Shipping expenditure is partly disbursements on account of Danish ships abroad, partly freight on imports, except on imports carried by Danish ships.

**Travel:** comprises disbursements by non-residents travelling or staying in Denmark and disbursements by Danish residents travelling or staying abroad as well as receipts and expenditure from border shopping, etc.

**Other goods, services and income:** relate to some current items such as commissions, patent fees and royalties as well as payments for employment services, land transport and government services.

**European Union:** this item covers receipts from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and expenditure in the form of Danish contributions to the budgets of the European Union.

**Investment income:** is mainly interest on loans to non-residents, dividends on shares in foreign companies and profits of Danish companies abroad, as offset by the payment of interest on foreign credits to Danish residents, dividends on foreign-owned shares in Danish companies and profits of foreign corporations from their subsidiaries in Denmark.

**Unrequited transfers:** are, for instance, private donations, gifts and indemnities, development aid and the transfer of employment income.

**Capital account of the balance of payments:** are made up of such items as the inward and outward flow of money for investment and international grants and loans. A deficit on current account of the balance of payments is financed by a decrease either in private or public net assets or in Denmark's foreign exchange reserves.

However, changes in Denmark's foreign exchange reserves may also be due to movements on capital account only. The Danish central government or local governments or private enterprises may, for instance, raise loans abroad, or Danish securities may be sold abroad. In both cases the external balance deteriorates, and the foreign exchange situation improves correspondingly. The same effect is achieved when loans raised in Denmark by non-residents are repaid. Conversely, the granting of loans to non-residents and instalments paid on loans obtained abroad improve the external balance.

As from 1998 the balance of payments statistics are compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines laid down by the International Monetary Fund (fifth balance of payments compilation guide). Simultaneously, changes in the methodology have resulted in greater consistency between the balance of payments compiled in connection with the national accounts.

**Banks, private:** in the statistics of money and credit market, private banks are defined as commercial banks and major savings banks in Denmark, but exclude Danmarks Nationalbank and banks in Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

**Basic school:** consists of first to tenth form. Education in municipal primary and lower secondary schools, private independent schools and continuation schools.

**Births:** Live births + stillbirths.

**Business units registered for VAT settlement:** i.e. business units, etc. recorded on the register of units liable to withhold VAT. The register is maintained by the Danish customs authorities. Certain economic activities are exempted from VAT. The most important exemptions are personal transport, banking, financial intermediation, insurance, medical and dental care, most educational activities and most public services.

**Capital account:** records Denmark's financial liabilities and assets abroad at the end of the year. Foreign assets and liabilities are calculated in Danish kroner at the end of the calendar year. The difference between the capital account at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year is obtained, partly through changes in assets and liabilities, resulting from capital transactions recorded in current items of the balance of payments, partly as a result of changes in the valuation. These changes occur as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates or prices for securities. Changes in valuation may also occur as a result of writing off bad debts, compulsory acquisitions, etc. Special Drawing Rights are considered to be a change in the valuation having an effect on (improve) the balance sheet, but are excluded from the balance of payments.

**Capital taxes:** non-recurrent taxes levied on wealth and real property. They are inheritance and gift taxes.

**Capital transfers to the household:** comprises in the context of the household budget survey particularly money or property in the form of an inheritance and payments from the Employees' Capital Pension Fund.

**Central government bonds:** bonds issued in Denmark by the government.

**Central government's financial liabilities:** show the total liabilities of the central government at any given time, including financial claims of domestic and foreign institutions and private individuals

**Central government sector:** comprises primarily public institutions, etc. entered in the central government's accounts. Institutions of the National Church, job centres, other non-integrated government institutions and a number of quasi-government institutions, i.e. institutions producing public services and which are formally private with independent accounts, are also included.

Expenditure and revenue in connection with EU schemes are entered as expenditure and revenue for the central government sector. Consequently, the European Union is included as a kind of supranational item in the general government sector.

**Charges withdrawn:** to refrain from bringing a charge against a person in a criminal case due to, e.g. lack of evidence, or if the criminal case is considered negligible, etc.

**Childbirths:** number of pregnancies that are not completed by an abortion. A multiple delivery is counted as one birth with two or more children born.

**CIF:** cif prices indicate the total value of goods up to the point of arrival in Denmark, including cost, insurance and freight.

**Civil justice:** is the part of law court activities which is concerned with the private affairs of citizens, for example marriage, affiliation proceedings, registration business, enforcement proceedings, bankruptcies, estates of deceased persons, etc., rather than with crime.

**Cohabiting couples:** an unmarried couple living at the same address and who have had no children together. See also *Couples*.

**Compensation of employees:** comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash, and of contributions in respect of their employees to social security schemes, irrespective of the recipient's nationality. If wages and salaries from abroad are added and wages and salaries to abroad are subtracted, the wages and salaries received by employees resident in Denmark are thus obtained.

**Completion of vocational education and training:** persons having participated in education or training involving occupational competence. For example, completion of vocational education and training courses or courses of further education.

**Compulsory contributions to social security schemes:** include contributions to unemployment insurance and the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP). The contributions are distributed by membership fees and employer's contributions.

**Consumer price index:** reveals the trend of the retail prices charged to consumers for goods and services bought by private households. The weights are compiled on the basis of the total final consumption expenditure of households, supplemented by information from the family budget surveys, according to national accounts statistics.

**Consumption of fixed capital:** the value, at current replacement cost, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during a period of account as a result of normal wear and tear.

**Co-operative society:** is a commercial organization which is only entitled to provide its services to members and profits are distributed in proportion to members' dealings with the society, etc.

**Copenhagen metropolitan area:** includes Copenhagen and Frederiksberg and the counties of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Roskilde.

**County:** consists of primarily public institutions at the level of county accounts, etc. The Association of County Councils in Denmark and a number of quasi-county institutions are also included.

**Couples:** in the family statistics two adult persons living at the same address form a couple, if they are either married to one another or have entered into a registered partnership, or if they have children together without being married to one another. The statistics also include couples living together and consisting of two unmarried persons having had no children together, if there are no other adult persons at the same address living with them, the two persons are of opposite sex and are not siblings and they have an age difference of 15 years or more. Young persons down to the age of 16 may form part of cohabiting couples.

**Couples living in consensual union:** an unmarried couple living at the same address and who have had children together. See also *Couples*.

**Current and capital surplus:** total current and capital revenue less total current outlays. Also called net lending.

**Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.:** are all compulsory payments imposed by the general

government on income and wealth in the public sector: Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. comprise, e.g.:

- Personal income taxes (earned income, property income, entrepreneurial income, pensions, etc.), including land tax and real property tax levied in cases where these expenses are considered to be a replacement or a constituent part of the general taxation of income.
- Corporate tax, etc.
- Capital gains tax
- Property tax concerning persons, corporations, non-profit-making institutions, etc.
- Tax on yield of pension scheme assets
- Duty on motor vehicles used for non-commercial purposes
- Labour market contributions paid by employees.
- Payment of passports, visas, driving licences, court fees and tax penalties.

**Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet: Gold holdings:** are valued on the basis of the latest quotation ("gold fixing" in London) in the annual accounts.

**Assets deposited with the European Monetary Institute, EMI:** correspond to the Danish krone value of the claims on the ECU, which have risen owing to Danmarks Nationalbank's deposits of gold and dollars in the EMI - the so-called gold-swap. The deposits account for 20 pct. of Danmarks Nationalbank's gold holdings and 20 pct. of Danmarks Nationalbank's dollar credits. The krone value of the gold deposited is deducted from Danmarks Nationalbank's gold holdings, whereas the krone value of the dollars deposited is deducted from Danmarks Nationalbank's foreign assets.

**Official reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank:** the total of Danmarks Nationalbank's gold holding, foreign assets, assets deposited with the EMI, Special Drawing Rights with the IMF (SDR) and reserve position with the IMF make up *official reserves, gross*. *Official reserves, net* are obtained by deducting Danmarks Nationalbank's foreign liabilities.

Owing to adjustments made in connection with the drawing up of annual balance sheets, end-year figures for private banks do not necessarily equal end-December figures.

**International Monetary Fund, IMF:** the fund was established to encourage international cooperation in the monetary field and the removal of foreign exchange restrictions, to stabilize exchange rates and to provide some means of assisting a country with temporary difficulties with its balance of payments.

Danmarks Nationalbank's assets and liabilities with the International Monetary Fund are entered in the balance sheet of Danmarks Nationalbank. The amount paid by Denmark (Denmark's IMF quota) to the IMF is entered under assets. Under liabilities a considerable part of the amount is counterbalanced by the IMF having in its possession Danish kroner.

In addition to the above-mentioned items, Danmarks Nationalbank's assets and liabilities with the International Monetary Fund also comprise the so-called SDRs (Special Drawing Rights), which is a form of credit, whereby members of the Fund can settle debts between themselves.

Under liabilities (Allocations of Special Drawing Rights) the allocations of SDRs by the IMF are entered. Danmarks Nationalbank's balance of SDRs with the IMF are recorded under assets.

**Advances:** the bulk of Danmarks Nationalbank's advances are made to private banks as part of the government's monetary policy.

**Government current account:** comprises the daily financial transactions made by the central government, including proceeds from domestic government loans.

**Notes and coins in circulation:** Danmarks Nationalbank is responsible for the issue of banknotes and coins.

**Danmarks Nationalbank's official discount rate:** the rate of interest at which the Danish central bank lends to banks, savings banks, etc.

**Decile:** see *Fractile*

**Denmark's foreign exchange reserves:** the total of Danmarks Nationalbank's gold holding, reserve position with the International Monetary Fund, Special Drawing Rights, European currency units, (ECU) and Danmarks Nationalbank's gross foreign assets comprise Denmark's official reserves, gross. If Danmarks Nationalbank's foreign assets are deducted from this total, official reserves, net are thus obtained.

**Distribution of task/burden:** shows how tasks and financial burdens of the general government and its sub-sectors are distributed.

**Domestic final use:** gross domestic product at market prices + imports of goods and services - exports of goods and services. The amount corresponds to the value of consumption and capital formation.

**Dominant type of benefit:** recipients of transfer payments can claim different types of benefit over the course of the year. The dominant type of benefit is the benefit which prevailed with respect to the length of time over the year.

**Dwelling:** is a room or suite of rooms intended for habitation, but may also be used for other purposes, and has a separate access.

**Early retirement pension:** social retirement benefit which can be claimed by persons aged 18-66 years. The pension can be claimed in cases of physical or psychological disability, or when it is necessary to secure permanently the livelihood of a person for social or economic reasons. See also *Social security pension payments*.

**ECU:** the European Currency Unit is used as a currency between the central banks of the European Union and as a unit of account in the short-term and medium-term aid within the EU. Average rate of the Danish krone per 100 ECU in 1998: 751.37. Called Euro from 1 January 1999. See also *Official Reserves of Danmarks Nationalbank*.

**Effective krone rate:** is an index of the Danish krone's effective exchange rate. The index is calculated as a weighted average of changes in the krone rate vis-à-vis the exchange rates of Denmark's principal trading partners. If the effective exchange rate is lowered in terms of other currencies, exports (which become cheaper to other countries) tend to increase and imports to fall, and when the exchange rate is increased, exports tend to fall and imports to increase.

**Emigration:** the statistics of emigration comprise residents who move permanently to places outside Denmark. Persons moving from Denmark to the Faroe Islands or Greenland are included.

**Enforcement proceedings:** collection of debts, etc.

**Equity capital:** in a public and a private limited company is the aggregate value of ordinary share capital and reserves. The return on equity

# Glossary

is the profits gained by the owners and is equal to the result before tax as a percentage of the equity capital.

**EU:** The European Union: Until 1 January 1994 E.E.C. (European Economic Community). On 1 January 1958 the E.E.C. was established by six countries signing the Treaty of Rome - France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. On 1 January 1973 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom became members of the E.C. On 1 January 1981 Greece, on 1 January 1986 Portugal and Spain and on 1 January 1995 Sweden, Finland and Austria joined the European Community.

**European Currency Unit (ECU):** see *ECU*.

**Excess of births** (natural increase in the population): excess of live births over deaths.

**Factor prices:** are market prices less taxes on production plus any subsidies on production.

**Families with adult children living with their parents:** persons aged 18 or over who live at the same address with one or either parents, unless they are married or have children living at home.

**Family:** may consist of one or more persons who live at the same address and who are related in specific ways by marriage, descent, etc. A family is made up by: a single person, a couple or a child under 18 years not living at home. Children under 18 years living at home form part of the parents' family.

**Family income less taxes, etc.:** comprises family income (see *Household and personal income*) less income and property tax, less labour market contributions (as from 1994) and compulsory alimony payments.

**Family and personal income:** consists of all income types, regardless of whether they are subject to taxation or not. Total income is divided into the three following main income types:

- Primary income (wages and salaries and entrepreneurial income)
- Transfer payments (e.g. social pensions and unemployment benefits)
- Property income (interest received)

Interest received and interest paid due to commercial activities are included in property income and not entrepreneurial income. Personal income comprises only primary income and some transfer payments, as it is impossible to distribute property income and certain parts of transfer payments to each individual family member.

**Feed unit:** The feed value of 1 kg barley. For example, 1 feed unit is equal to the feed value of 1 kg wheat, 1 kg rye, 1 kg barley, 1.2 kg oats or 1.1 kg mixed grains.

**Fertility rate, total:** number of children that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if all 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and
- 2) if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates

**Fertility rate, age-specific:** annual number of live births to women in a specified age group per 1,000 women in the age group.

**Fertility rate, general:** annual number of live births, per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).

**Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM):** i.e. the difference between interest receipts and interest payments of banks. According to international guidelines, this amount is deducted as a whole from the valued added of

industries. The purpose is to enable inclusion of the interest margin of gross output of industries, leaving out a simultaneous estimate of how the amount is distributed over intermediate consumption of industries.

**Financial position:** is a company's ability to cover a loss at any given time. The solvency ratio is calculated as equity capital measured as a percentage of total assets.

**FOB:** fob prices indicate the total value of goods up to the point of embarkation (free on board). Export are always compiled at fob prices.

**Forced sale:** compulsory sale of real property by auction.

**Foreign assets:** short- and long-term claims of Danmarks Nationalbank against foreign debtors.

**Foreign liabilities:** short- or long-term foreign debts of Danmarks Nationalbank, including intervention credits granted by the European Fund.

**Fractile:** a fractile is an income distribution dividing income recipients into two groups. Income recipients whose income is lower than the fractile and recipients whose income is higher. For example, the 20-percent fractile indicates that 20 percent of the income recipients have an income which is lower and 80 pct. have an income which is higher.

The fractile dividing income recipients into two equal groups (the 50-percent fractile) is called the *median*. The 25-percent fractile and the 75-percent fractile are called the *lower quartile* and the *higher quartile*, respectively.

The deciles divide income recipients into ten groups of equal size in the same way, as the median and the upper and lower quartiles divide them into four groups. The first decile corresponds to the 10-percent fractile, the second fractile to the 20-percent fractile, etc.

**Functional distribution of expenditure of general government and its sub-sectors:** shows the purpose of public activities, i.e. shows how expenditure of general government is used. See also pages 105-106.

**GATT:** An international organization (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which came into operation as a result of an agreement made at a conference in Geneva 30 October 1947.

**General education:** comprises basic school education and general upper secondary school education.

**General government sector:** in the national accounts defined as the sector producing public services and distributing incomes. Public services are intended for public consumption, and are non-market activities. Funding of these services is provided by taxes for at least half of the services in order to qualify as public activities, but some service activities may be funded partly by sales or service activities or user charges.

In the national accounts the general government sector is divided into three sub-sectors:

- 1) Taxes, including National Church, independent institutions funded by central government.
- 2) Municipalities, including independent institutions and organizations funded by local government.
- 3) Social security funds: Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP), Employees' Guarantee Fund (LG) and unemployment insurance funds.

See also *Concepts Public Finance*

**General upper secondary school education:** comprises education at "Gymnasium", higher preparatory examination course (HF), adult upper secondary level course and entrance examination for state-recognized engineering college.

**General/vocational upper secondary education:** comprises higher commercial examination (hxx) and higher technical examination (htx).

**Gini coefficient:** The Gini coefficient is a measure of the dispersion of income distribution. In an even distribution where all income recipients have the same income, the Gini coefficient is 0. The more uneven the distribution, the greater the Gini coefficient.

**Gold holdings:** see *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

**Government collective consumption expenditure:** comprises the part of government consumption expenditure which cannot be broken down by a specific person or household group, e.g. public administration, defence, the police and administration of justice.

**Government current account:** see *Danmarks Nationalbank's balance sheet*.

**Government final consumption expenditure:** comprises the part of government non-market output which cannot be financed by user charges and the goods bought and services provided, free of charge, by the public sector to the population.

**Government individual consumption expenditure:** comprises the part of government consumption expenditure which can be broken down by identifiable persons and households, e.g. education, child-minding and hospitalization.

**Gross capital formation:** comprises fixed capital formation and increase in stocks. Fixed capital formation is expenditure on construction of buildings (including dwellings) and civil engineering projects, purchases of transport equipment, machines, software, etc. increases in stocks are the value of the volume change in stocks held by the industries.

**Gross domestic product at factor cost:** is gross output at basic prices less intermediate consumption and other taxes on production, net. Indicates the proportion available for compensation of the factors of production.

**Gross domestic product at market prices:** is gross factor product at factor cost + indirect taxes - subsidies.

**Gross national disposable income at market prices:** is gross domestic product at factor cost less current transfers, etc. (net) to EU institutions and to the rest of the world.

**Gross national income at market prices:** the gross domestic product at market prices less the value of property income, taxes on production and imports and compensation of employees to the rest of the world.

**Gross registered tonnage:** is based on the measurements of a ship. Its capacity is ascertained by measuring all covered space in cubic feet.

**Gross saving:** corresponds to the gross national disposable income - private and government consumption. Gross saving is thus equal to gross capital formation + capital transfers, net, and net lending.

**Gross operating surplus:** calculated as gross domestic product at factor cost less compensation of employees. In the statistics on general

government, the gross operating surplus corresponds to consumption of fixed capital as gross output of the general government is compiled on the basis of costs.

**Gross output at basic prices:** the value of market and non-market activity.

**Gross value added:** is equal to gross domestic product at basic prices and is measured for each industry as output at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchaser's prices and is also equal to the sum of other taxes on production, net, compensation of employees and gross operating surplus and mixed income. Viewed as a whole, gross value added can also be measured as gross domestic product at market prices less taxes on products.

**Guarantee liabilities:** if a customer is not prepared to deposit any form of security acceptable to a bank, a loan may be arranged against the security of a guarantee given by a third person. Such a guarantee makes the guarantor responsible to the bank should the customer default.

**Higher education:** includes completion of vocational education and training involving occupational competence of a theoretical type. The curriculum is determined by regulations, ministerial orders, etc. Upper secondary school education, higher preparatory examination (hf), higher commercial examination (hhx) or higher technical examination (htx) are a prerequisite for enrolment. They can be divided into short-cycle, medium-cycle and long-cycle higher education.

The study period of *short-cycle further education* is 2-3 years, e.g. bilingual secretary (one language), computer specialist, market economist, building technician, laboratory technician and needlework teacher.

The study period of *medium-cycle further education* is 3-4 years, e.g. bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, nurse, school teacher and social worker.

The study period of *long-cycle further education* is 4 years and more, e.g. master of arts, master of science, lawyer, doctor and graduate engineer.

**Household:** consists of all persons living at the same address, irrespective of family ties. Thus a household may comprise more than one family.

In the context of the household budget surveys, households are defined on the basis of the financial situation - i.e. a group of persons living at the same address and whose finances are intertwined.

**Housing benefits:** may be claimed for payment of rent, dependent on housing circumstances (size of dwelling, number of persons, rent). Rent subsidies can be claimed by tenants living in a house or flat, provided the tenant is not a pensioner, whereas rent allowance may be claimed by persons receiving social security pension payments, who live in a rented or owner-occupied dwelling.

**IMF:** The International Monetary Fund was set up by the Bretton Woods Agreement of 27 December 1945. See also *Official Reserves of Denmark Nationalbank*.

**Immigration:** the statistics of immigration comprise non-Nordic citizens who obtain a residence permit or a work permit for a period exceeding three months, as well as Nordic citizens who move permanently to Denmark. Persons moving to Denmark from the Faroe Islands or Greenland are included.

**Imprisonment:** deprivation of liberty for life or for a period of 30 days to 16 years.

**Increase in the population:** live births - deaths + immigrations - emigrations.

**Index of net retail prices:** show trends in consumer prices less indirect taxes plus any subsidies for all goods and services bought by private households. The index of net retail prices is based on the index series of the monthly price index (January 1975 = 100) which until January 1980 was included in the calculation of the wage regulating price index. The index of net retail prices is used for adjustments of the Act on index-adjusted mortgage-credit loans (cf. section 23 of Consolidated Act on mortgage credit no. 476 of 2 June 1994). The indices are also used for adjustments of the Act on real interest tax (cf. section 10 of Consolidated Act on real interest tax on pension capital funds no. 702 of 2 September 1993).

**Indirect transfers from the public sector:** The household budget surveys aim to monitor the total transfers between private households and the public sector. Households receive direct transfers from the public sector in the form of unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, and public pensions, etc. The public sector provides a range of services free of charge or at reduced prices within child care, education and health. The difference between the total expenditure on these services and the price paid directly by the households can be regarded as indirect transfers from the public sector. The counterpart of these transfers from the public sector is the payments made by the households to the public sector - either directly in the form of income taxes, etc or indirectly in the form of taxes on production and imports, including VAT and excise duty.

**Industrial sales of commodities:** are compiled as sales of manufacturing industries' own products, contract work done for others, repair and installation work, merchandise sales and other types of sales. *Own products*, i.e. products sold subsequent to processing at the manufacturer's own plant, or subsequent to work performed by other enterprises on the manufacturer's materials. *Installation work* performed for others includes building and construction work performed outside the enterprise's own premises. *Merchandise sales* are goods resold without processing.

**Institutional households:** comprise dwellings in nursing homes, day-care institutions, etc.

**Interest margin:** is the difference between the average lending rate and deposit rate of banks and savings banks.

**Intermediate consumption:** is the value of the goods and services used in the production of other goods, including costs of repair and maintenance.

**Investments:** see *Gross capital formation*.  
**Labour force:** total number of employed and unemployed persons.

**Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP):** compulsory retirement insurance for Danish wage and salary-earners in the age range of 16-66 with a minimum of 10 working hours per week.

**Labour market training courses:** comprise training courses for semi-skilled workers, supplementary training courses for skilled workers, retraining courses and vocational preparation courses for unemployed young people.

**Liabilities:** sums of money for which account has to be made. The liabilities of a company include its bank loans and overdraft, short-term debts for

goods and services received and its loan capital and the capital subscribed by shareholders.

**Limited partnership:** a firm in which there must be one or more general partners, liable for all the debts and obligations as in an ordinary partnership, and one or more limited partners, each of whom is liable only to the extent of the sum contributed as capital at the time of entering the partnership.

**Live birth:** Delivery of a live-born child, i.e. a child showing evidence of life (breathing, etc.), irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

**Market prices:** are the prices charged for goods and services, i.e. inclusive of indirect taxes and less any subsidies.

**Marital status groups:** the population is classified according to their marital status: unmarried, married, widow or widower, divorced. The Registered Partnerships Act took effect on 1 October 1989. From 1 January 1990 and 1991, persons subject to this Act were registered to the marital status group comprising unmarried persons. From 1 January 1992, persons in a registered partnership, persons whose partnership has been dissolved and persons who have survived their partner, will be classified to the respective marital status groups that apply to married couples.

**Maximum equalization percentage:** indicates the proportions of total incomes that have to be transferred from families with incomes above the average to families with incomes below the average in order to achieve an even distribution.

**Mean life expectancy:** average number of years that a person of a specified age can expect to live, assuming that the age-specific mortality levels remain constant (i.e. the rates observed for the period under review). Mean life expectancy rates are thus calculated separately for men and women.

**Median:** the median value of a set of values is the middle value when the values are arranged in order. See also *Fractile*.

**Monetary institutions:** include the Danish central bank, commercial banks and major savings banks.

**Money stock:** consists of notes and coins in circulation, excluding the banking sector. The deposits of households, local governments and non-financial institutions with banks are included.

**Mortgage:** a legal agreement conveying ownership of a real property being mortgaged to the lender until the loan is repaid.

**Mortgage bonds:** bonds issued by the mortgage credit institutions: Byggeriets Realkreditinstitut (BRF), Realkredit Danmark, Nykredit, Totalkredit, Danske Kredit, Unikredit, FIH Realkredit, Industriens Realkreditfond (IRF) or Dansk Landbrugs Realkreditfond (DLR).

**Municipality:** consists of primarily public institutions at the level of municipality accounts, etc. The National Association of Local Authorities and a number of quasi-municipality institutions are also included.

**National accounts:** aim at providing an overall picture of the transactions during a given period between the different sectors of the economy. The accounts show how incomes are generated, following a production process, and how these incomes are distributed or redistributed, prior to causing a demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation.

# Glossary

**Net lending:** is the general government sector's net acquisitions of financial claims on other sectors (the private sector, rest of the world), and shows the financial effect on real activities of the sectors. When the general government saving is larger than capital formation and capital transfers, net lending is positive.

**Nordic Statistics:** statistics on each Nordic country and the Nordic countries together. The statistics are compiled by the Nordic Statistical Secretariat and the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Nordic Council was set up in 1952 and the Secretariat in 1969.

**Notarial business:** drawing up wills, etc.

**Oceania:** comprises New Zealand, New Guinea, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (islands and archipelagos in the Pacific Ocean).

**OECD:** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was set up in 1960 and originally consisted of the following member countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK and USA. Later Japan (April 1964), Finland (January 1969), Australia (June 1971), New Zealand (1973), Mexico (May 1994), Czech Republic (December 1995), Hungary (May 1996), Poland (November 1996) and South Korea (December 1996) also became members.

**Old-age pension:** social retirement pension for all persons aged 67, who comply with the conditions governing Danish citizenship, residence, etc.

**Out-patients, calls by:** comprise the number of calls by a given person in a specific out-patients department.

**Partnership:** is an association of two or more persons who carry on business together for the purpose of making profits. The partners provide the capital and are jointly and severally liable.

**Passenger-kilometre:** unit of transport, i.e. one person carried one kilometre.

**Personal income:** see *Family and personal income*.

**Private consumption expenditure:** consists in household purchases of goods and services for direct consumption, and the group "Associations and organizations, etc.", e.g. cultural associations and other associations, supplying households with goods and services.

**Private limited company:** a type of business organization that permits a limited number of shareholders to enjoy limited liability. Unlike the shares of public companies, the shares of private companies cannot be offered to the public. The right to transfer its shares is restricted and must be made out to bearer.

**Production:** the value of market and non-market activity plus intermediate consumption. Estimated at basic prices and indicates the producer's value, excluding taxes on products, net. Production at market prices are obtained by adding taxes on products and subsidies, net.

**Productivity:** the relationship between the output of goods and services and the inputs of resources (factors of production) used to produce them. Productivity is measured by ratios of changes in inputs to changes in outputs. For example, changes in labour productivity are measured by and index of man-hours divided into an index of output.

**Property income:** comprises in the household budget surveys, interests received, share dividends, etc. and net surplus on own dwelling.

**Public limited company (PLC):** legal entity in which the liability of members (shareholders) is limited to the amount of capital they have contributed

**Quarrying:** manufacture of raw materials in sand pits, quarries or gravel pits. This also includes extraction of crude petroleum oils and natural gas in the national accounts statistics.

**Quantity indices:** indicate changes in quantities for imports and exports in the year under survey and in the base year. The values of imports and exports are weighted.

**Quartile, lower and upper:** see *Fractile*.

**Raw material price index:** see *Wholesale and raw material price index*.

**Redemption yield on bonds:** is the annual yield determined by the nominal rate of interest, terms of repayment, remaining period to maturity and quoted price. The redemption yield includes the drawing of bonds.

**Registered number of unemployed:** persons registered as unemployed with the public employment offices and who claim unemployment benefit or social assistance.

**Regulating price index for residential construction:** shows cost trends for new residential buildings, analysed by costs of materials and costs of labour. The costs of construction exclude profits, land expenses, financing costs and VAT. The labour costs relate to wage rates fixed by collective agreements, including employers' compulsory contributions. The annual indices are compiled as the average over five quarters.

**Reproduction rate, gross:** number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if the 1,000 women lived to be 50 years old, and
  - 2) if at each age they experienced the given year's age specific fertility rates.
- See also *Fertility rate, age-specific*.

**Reproduction rate, net:** number of daughters that would be born alive to 1,000 women during the reproductive period of their lives (ages 15-49):

- 1) if the 1,000 women were annually reduced in number from age 0 according to the given year's age-specific mortality levels, and
- 2) if at each age they experienced the given year's age-specific fertility rates.

**Result before tax:** the amount, when all expenditure is paid, at the disposable of a company for taxes, dividends and reserves.

**Revised tax incidence:** taxes and duties as a percentage of gross national disposable income at market prices. The revised tax incidence shows the share of disposable income which is transferred to the general government sector.

**Sale of real property in ordinary free trade:** comprises sale of real property, except for family sale and compulsory sale.

**Sales reported for VAT settlement, total:** comprise the sum of domestic sales liable to VAT and VAT-exempt exports.

**SDR (Special Drawing Rights):** is a form of credit created by the International Monetary Fund, whereby members of the Fund can settle debts

between themselves. The allocation of these rights are based on members' quotas with the Fund.

**Share indices:** a share index shows percentage changes in the market value of a portfolio compared with its value in the base year of the index. The index numbers indicate changes in the average prices of shares on the stock exchange.

**Simple detention:** deprivation of liberty for a period of 7 days to 6 months. Persons serving a sentence of simple detention have special rights, compared to persons serving a sentence of imprisonment.

**Single person:** an adult person who does not form a couple. An adult is a person who is 18 years old, or who has a child, is married or form a cohabiting couple.

**Socio-economic status:** classification into socio-economic categories, where the activity status of a person is essential. In the present Statistical ten-year review the level of classification is very detailed.

In the context of the household budget survey households are classified according to the socio-economic status of the head of household (more precisely principal salary earner) throughout the year. When a household is characterised as, e.g. "Self-employed", it thus implies that the person who has the highest income is self-employed, but a household may consist of other persons (including also children) with different socio-economic status.

**System of National Accounts (SNA):** the SNA is used as the international standard for the compilation of national accounts statistics in order to promote the integration and comparability of the gross domestic product among countries. The system was introduced in 1952 and was revised in 1993.

**Social security funds:** comprise the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Scheme (ATP), the Employees' Guarantee Fund (LG) and the unemployment insurance funds.

**Social security pension payments:** include social pension and early retirement pensions.

**Social welfare expenditure:** comprises

*Sickness:* National Health Insurance Service; sickness benefits paid by local governments; employees' estimated expenditure on unemployment benefits; hospital and health services; school and children's dental services; the public health service; medical checks of children.

*Disability:* maximum and intermediate early retirement pension; welfare services for the disabled; rehabilitation; assistance for the care of disabled children or adults in their own home. From 1995 industrial injury insurance.

*Industrial accidents:* Industrial injury insurance; in 1995 the Danish Working Environment Service was transferred to disability.

*Old age:* Old-age pension, ordinary early retirement pension; supplementary pension; ATP, civil servants' pension; pension funds; early retirement pay; nursing homes for pensioners; day institutions and other welfare work; home help. *Survivors:* Funeral help.

*Families:* Benefits in connection with maternity, birth and adoption: family allowance from 1987; child benefits; from 1987 juvenile benefits are omitted; advance payments of child maintenance; day and residential institutions for children and young people; other assistance for children



and young people; home help to other persons than pensioners.

**Employment:** Unemployment insurance (excluding early retirement pay which is entered under Old age); job centre; compensation for loss of income during education/retraining paid by central government; job-creation schemes.

**Housing:** rent subsidy; rent allowance; loss on public guarantees for loans granted for housing contributions.

**Other social protection benefits:** cash benefits under the Danish Social Assistance Act; the Employees' Guarantee Fund.

**Sole proprietorship:** an individual business is one in which one man directs and bears the risks of a business in which he owns or borrows the capital, rents the land and employs the necessary labour.

**Somatic hospitals:** hospitals for medical and surgical diseases.

**Stillbirth:** foetus delivered after the 28th week of pregnancy, without evidence of life (breathing, etc.).

**Subsidies:** are defined as unrequited transfers to public corporations or private industries. Subsidies may be paid by the general government or by the rest of the world. Subsidies from the general government comprise, e.g. compensation for operating losses in public quasi-government corporations, social housing, enterprise allowance, etc. Subsidies from the rest of the world cover payments under the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. The subsidies are divided into subsidies for products and other subsidies for production.

**Supply and demand:** shows the value of goods and service for total use, i.e. private and government consumption, capital formation and exports. The counterpart of total use is a corresponding total supply, originating from the gross domestic product and imports.

**Suspended imprisonment:** is a conviction, whereby a person is not imprisoned unless the person within a period of probation commits new criminal offences and/or infringes various conditions decided by the law courts.

**Suspension of payments:** notification to the bankruptcy court that the party concerned is unable to pay his debts.

**Taxes and duties:** Danish taxes and duties are defined as compulsory transfers to the general government sector without any link between the payment and acquisition of services. Taxes and duties are divided into taxes on production and imports, current income and property taxes, capital taxes and compulsory contributions to social security schemes.

**Taxes on goods and services:** consist in duties levied and collected proportionately with the quantity or value of the goods and services produced, e.g. VAT, customs and excise duties, duties on specific goods, such as cigarettes, sugar and spirits.

**Taxes on production and imports:** are imposed on production and imports of goods and services or the use of the factors of production. These taxes hinge on the operation profit of businesses. Examples of indirect taxation are VAT and excise duties, duties on specific goods, e.g. cigarettes, sugar and spirits. Also property taxes, motor vehicle weight duty and employers' contributions to different labour market schemes are included. Taxes on production and imports

are analysed by taxes on products and other taxes on production.

**Terms of trade:** are the ratio of the index of unit values for exports to the index of unit values for imports. An improvement in the terms of trade follows if export prices rise more quickly than import prices (or fall more slowly than import prices).

**Ton-kilometre:** unit of transport, i.e. one ton of goods carried one kilometre.

**Transfers from private individuals and non-government institutions:** comprise in the context of the household budget survey, e.g. gifts, premiums, compensation for damage, etc. (non-life insurance), and payments from private pension schemes.

**Transfers from the public sector:** comprise in the context of the household budget survey particularly old-age pension, early retirement pension, unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, cash benefits, rent subsidies, family allowance and education grants.

**Transfer payment:** the purpose of a transfer payment is to secure the livelihood of a person or family in the event of income loss due to unemployment, illness, invalidity, age or any other social circumstance.

**Unemployed persons:** the number of unemployed persons whose extent of unemployment is expressed as degree of unemployment 1 during the last week of November. The concept is used on tables relating to the labour force and differs from the concepts registered number of unemployed persons and persons having experienced unemployment, which are used in other tables concerning unemployment rates.

**Unemployment by degree of unemployment:** the degree of unemployment is calculated as a person's unemployment hours divided by the number of hours for which that person is insured (or by the number of potential working hours). The average number of unemployed is the product of the number of persons having experienced unemployment multiplied by their average degree of unemployment.

**Unemployment, persons having experienced:** the number of persons who have been unemployed for some time over the year. A person having experienced unemployment several times over the year is included only once in the statistics of unemployment.

**UNESCO:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was set up in London November 1945.

**Unit bonds:** are mortgage bonds issued by mortgage credit institutions.

**Unit value indices:** indicate for imports and exports the relationship between average unit values (prices per unit) in the year under survey and the base year. The index numbers are weighted on the basis of the values.

**Value added:** the difference between total revenue of a firm, and the cost of bought-in raw materials, services and components. It thus measures the value which the firm has "added" to these bought-in raw materials by its processes of production.

**Vocational education and training:** comprises courses of vocational training of 3-4 years. Basic school examination is a prerequisite. The curriculum is determined by regulations, ministerial orders, etc.

**Wages and salaries:** see compensation of employees.

**Wage ratio:** is calculated as the share which compensation of employees represents of gross domestic product at factor cost.

**Wholesale and raw material price index:** indicates trends in prices relating to the first commercial transaction of each commodity, i.e. producers' and importers' selling prices, excluding VAT and excise duties.

**Work stoppages:** stoppages of work due to strikes or lockouts.

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