



DENMARK IN FIGURES ● 2006



STATISTICS
DENMARK



Jan Plovsing, National Statistician



Statistics Denmark (middle of picture) is situated in the eastern part of Copenhagen, Østerbro

Statistics are about people. What is interesting about statistics are not the figures as such, but rather what they say about real life – our society and conditions of life as human beings.

The new edition of Denmark in Figures 2006 gives you a short and simple picture of Denmark and the Danes. The publication addresses everyone – also persons who have not previously become acquainted with statistics.

Denmark in Figures tells the reader the story about Danish society and its development. A story testifying to the great changes experienced by society over the last 30 to 40 years.



Statistics Denmark is the national statistical bureau of Denmark. Our mission is to produce and disseminate trustworthy statistics on social and economic trends in society. Statistics Denmark was founded in 1850 when democracy was introduced in Denmark.



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Note: EUR 100 is equal to DKK 746. (March, 2006)

A small country with a long coastline

Denmark has no high mountains, great rivers or deep valleys. Instead, there are many small islands, a long coastline and a climate characterised by seasonal changes.

Denmark is a small country compared with its closest neighbours. Sweden is ten times and Germany eight times larger than Denmark, which has an area of 43,560 km². On the other hand, Denmark has a coastline that is extraordinary given the size of the country. Denmark has a coastline of 7,314 km, corresponding to almost 1.5 metre coast per inhabitant.

Characteristic of Denmark's geography are the many islands, a total of 407. The largest islands are, in the order mentioned, Sealand, Vendsyssel-Thy, Funen, Lolland and Bornholm. Jutland (incl. Vendsyssel-Thy) makes up 70 per cent of the country's total area. Two-thirds of Denmark's area is farmland.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

In Denmark, it rains or snows every third day. On average, a year has 121 days of precipitation. •••

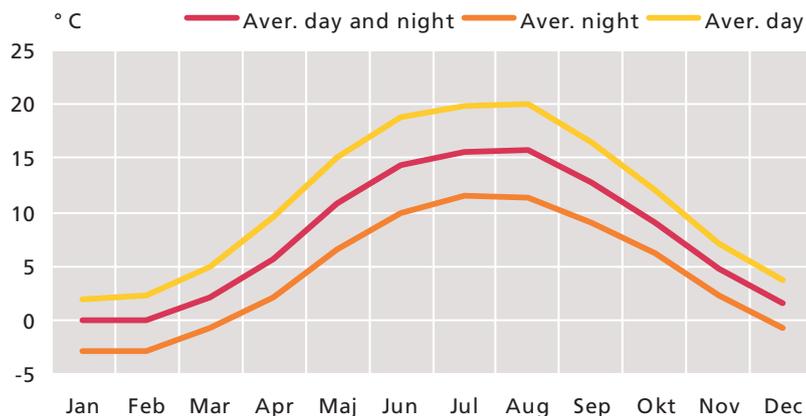
In a year, the average temperature changes from 0 °C in January to 20 °C in August. Great variations compared with the average occur. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with a temperature of -31 °C. The hottest day was an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.



THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Includes, besides Denmark, the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The ice-free part of Greenland is almost ten times larger than Denmark, while the Faroes Islands are thirty times smaller than Denmark.

TEMPERATURES IN DENMARK (AVERAGE 1961-1990)



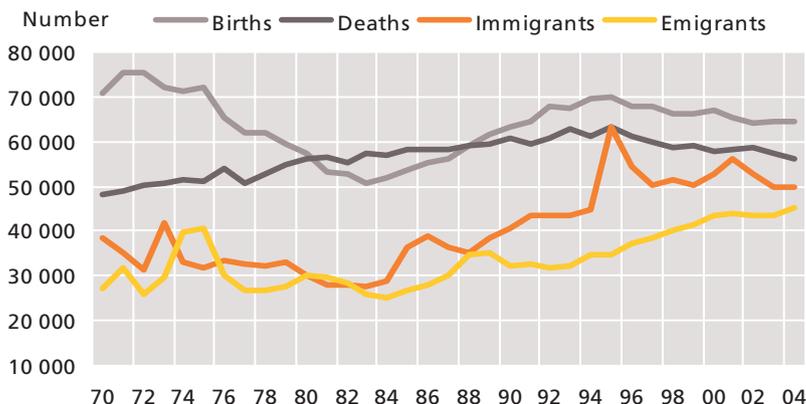
GEOGRAPHY

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2006)	<i>number</i>	5 427 459
Population density	<i>inhabitants per km²</i>	126
Total area	<i>km²</i>	43 560
Coastline	<i>km</i>	7 314
Islands	<i>number</i>	407
Highest natural point	<i>metre</i>	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	<i>km²</i>	39.5 (Arresø)
Longest river	<i>km</i>	158 (Gudenå)
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk
Land use		
Farming	<i>per cent</i>	66
Forests and moorland	<i>per cent</i>	16
Towns, roads & construction	<i>per cent</i>	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	<i>per cent</i>	8

Growing migration proves globalisation

In one hundred years the Danish population has doubled. The population grows when a child is born or an immigrant comes to the country. We become fewer when somebody dies or emigrates to another country.

POPULATION TRENDS



KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Population on 1 January	<i>mio.</i>	4.91	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.43
0-19-year-olds	<i>per</i>	31.0	28.7	24.3	23.7	24.5
20-59-year-olds	<i>cent</i>	51.5	51.9	55.3	56.6	54.1
60 years +		17.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	21.4
Immigrants and descendants, total		-	3.0	4.2	7.1	8.5
Of whom: non-western countries		-	1.0	2.2	4.8	6.0

URBAN AREAS WITH OVER 50 000 INHABITANTS ON 1 JANUARY

	Unit	1970	1981	1990	2000	2004
Copenhagen, incl. suburbs	1 000	1 380	1 382	1 337	1 076*	1 087*
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg		725	582	552	586	593
Århus		199	182	200	217	229
Odense		137	137	139	145	146
Aalborg		100	114	114	120	122
Esbjerg		68	70	72	73	73
Kolding		42	57	57	62	63
Randers		58	56	55	56	56

* In 1999, 15 municipalities were separated from the metropolitan area.

The Danish population has grown by 500,000 persons in the last 35 years. Half of this increase – exactly 51 per cent – is due to more births than deaths. The other half is due to more immigrants than emigrants.

In the first half of the 1980s extraordinarily few children were born in Denmark. The expression the “small youth generations” refers to children born during this period. Until 1984 the low birthrate led to negative population growth. In 1985 the picture changed due to increased immigration. Since then the number of people has increased. In 1995 the population grew particularly much due to immigration from former Yugoslavia.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

The 5.43 million Danes make up only about 0.8 per thousand of the earth’s population of 6.5 billion people. In the early 1900s the Danes made up 1.5 per thousand so, in relative terms, the Danes have become fewer. • • •

Immigration to Denmark is far from a new phenomenon. Today immigrants and their descendants constitute about 8.5 per cent of the population, corresponding to 463,000 persons. Immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries constitute 6.0 per cent of the Danish population. In recent years emigration has also grown. This shows that we live in a globalised world.

Life's defining moments postponed

Danes live longer now, but we also get children later and marry later than we used to. Great events are postponed until later in life.

Danes live on average more than four years longer today than in 1970. Today's average life expectancy is almost 80 years for women and 75 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

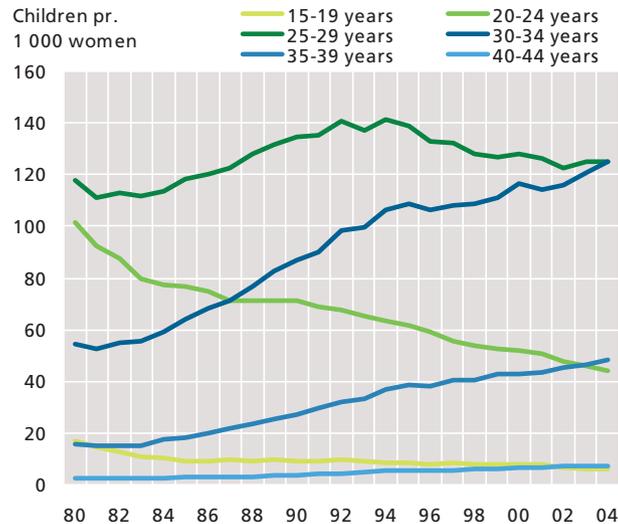
While the Danes live longer, they also get children at a later age. Today Danish women are on average almost 29 years old when they give birth to their first child, which is an increase of 5 years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old. During the same period Danish women's fertility has decreased from 2 children in 1970 to 1.8 children today. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children for the population to reproduce itself.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Age is no barrier to love. The three oldest brides in 2004 were 86 years old. The oldest groom was 92 years old. The youngest brides and grooms were only 15 years. •••

Danish men and women are also older before they marry. In 1970, 87 per cent of all 30-year-old women were married, while this is true of only 44 per cent of the women at that age today. Men are on average almost 34 years old and women a little older than 31 years when they marry for the first time. Though Danes marry at a more mature age, marriages have not become more permanent. On the contrary, 2004 set a new record of divorces with 15,774 divorced couples.

AGE RELATED FERTILITY



TOTAL FERTILITY

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



AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

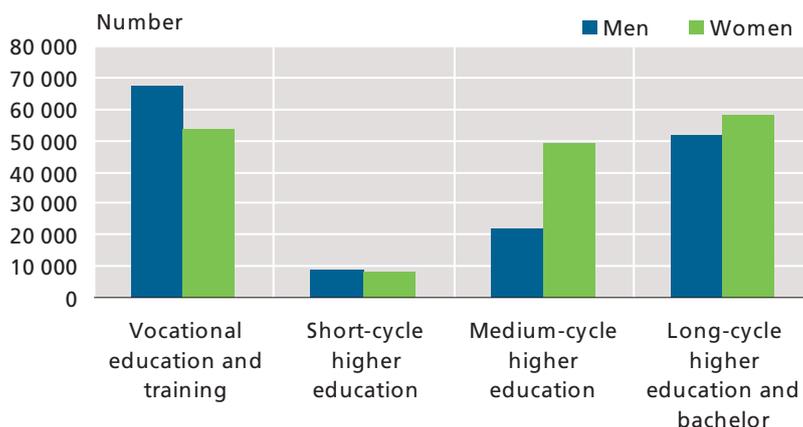
KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Av. life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.0	74.3	75.2
Women		75.7	77.3	77.7	79.0	79.9
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mother's av. age at 1st child	years	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9
Marriages	per	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	7.0
Divorces	1 000	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
Most common name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Emma
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	Mathias

Vocational training in steady growth

Danes are better educated than ever before. Today two-thirds of the adult population have attended vocational training. The age groups that enter the labour market are better educated than those leaving the labour market.

STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING THEM WITH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2004



Young Danes decide to an increasing degree to enrol for an education that qualifies them for a certain type of jobs. The population's general educational level has increased markedly in the recent 25 years. While basic school was the highest level of education passed by 41 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds in 1981, this was true of only 26 per cent in 2005.

More persons have graduated from all types of education in the recent period. Especially, higher education and training has experienced growth. Medium-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, school teachers, educationists or nurses. Long-cycle higher education qualifies for jobs as, for example, economists, doctors, vicars or lawyers. Vocational education and training qualifies for jobs as, for example, carpenters, cooks or clerks.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION. PER CENT (25-64-YEAR-OLDS)

	1981	1985	1991	1995	2000	2005
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basic school 8.-10. class	41	43	38	34	30	26
General upper secondary education	3	3	4	5	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	33	36	38	38	38
Short-cycle higher education	3	3	3	4	4	5
Medium-cycle higher education	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bachelor	0	0	0	1	1	2
Long-cycle higher education	3	3	4	5	6	7
Not stated	12	4	2	2	2	3

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danish children and youngsters spend many years in school. A child who starts nursery school today will on average spend 16-17 years studying books before attaining the final exam certificate. •••

In 2004 more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly overrepresented at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. If this trend continues, women will in the long term be more highly educated than men.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Education and training programs that qualify for certain types of jobs, such as lawyer, teacher, educationist, economist, doctor or carpenter. It is education and training that follows after basic school or general upper secondary education.

More visitors to museums and zoos

Danes in general have become much more frequent users of cultural activities. The development in recent 25 years shows that we visit museums and zoos to an increasing degree, while it has been more difficult for theatres to attract an audience.

Danes' cultural habits are not constant. Our interest in theatrical performance has definitely changed its character since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays has decreased by almost 50 per cent, while interest in ballet and dance has doubled. Opera has witnessed an increase in admission of 33 per cent. Increased interest in neither ballet nor opera has, however, been sufficient to outweigh the decrease in audience for plays. Consequently state-subsidized theatres have on average 500,000 fewer annual visitors today than in the early 1980s.

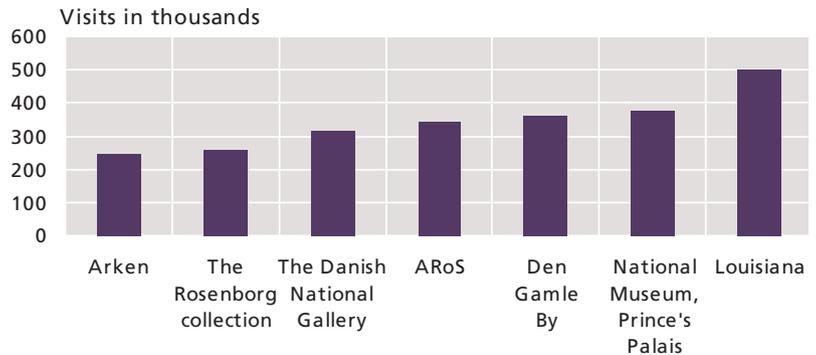
During the same period, museums have experienced continued growth. However, interest in this field has also fluctuated. The number of visitors at the National Museum has been halved compared to the early 1980s. For several years, Louisiana has topped the list as the Danes' favourite museum with about 500,000 visitors annually. The newly opened museum ARoS had a magnificent start during its first season with 342,000 paying visitors.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Three Danish films have sold more than one million tickets. All three of them were films about Olsen Banden. The foreign film seen by most people ever is *Titanic* with 1.4 million tickets sold. • • •

Cinemas have experienced a renaissance since the early 1990s, when an average of 9.6 million tickets were sold annually compared to 12.1 million tickets today.

THE TEN HIGHEST ADMISSION RATES 2004



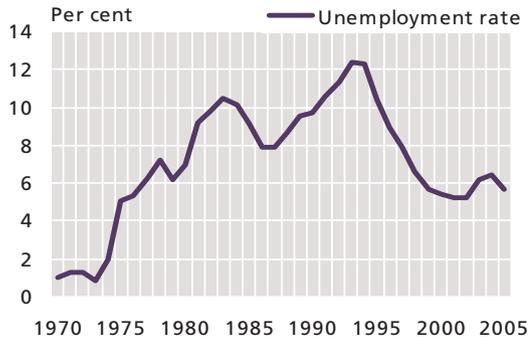
ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
State-subsidized theatres						
Total audience	<i>ths.</i>	2 725	2 487	2 455	2 482	2 292
Ballet/dance	<i>per</i>	103	129	190	203	213
Opera/ballad opera	<i>year</i>	149	150	171	229	227
Operetta/musical	<i>(av.)</i>	293	294	382	455	285
Plays		1 438	1 271	1 103	935	966
Revue/cabaret		98	69	47	21	21
Children's theatre		597	498	506	551	500
Other		47	76	55	88	80
Total museums						
The National Museum	<i>ths.</i>	1 038	725	731	680	575
Cultural historical museums	<i>per</i>	4 935	5 205	6 385	6 369	6 179
Art museums	<i>year</i>	1 861	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 617
Natural science museums	<i>(av.)</i>	414	391	366	320	286
Other museums		207	184	208	410	123
Zoological gardens		1 795	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 160
Cinemas per year						
Total admissions sold	<i>mio.</i>	14.4	10.9	9.6	10.3	12.1

High employment among women

Danes are good at taking their turn on the labour market. We have a high employment rate and a low unemployment rate in a European context. Part of the explanation is Danish women's high employment rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Employees as per cent of the total workforce between 16 and 66 years



LABOUR FORCE

Total of those employed and those unemployed between 16 and 66 years.

The Danish labour market is characterised by a high participation rate. An important reason for this is the fact that Danish women work more than in many other European countries. However, almost one-fourth of those at working age (16-66 years) are outside the labour force. A great number of these are persons receiving early retirement pensions, or early retirement pay and young people enrolled for an education.

16 per cent of the men and 23 per cent of the women on the labour market are part-time employees. Part-time employment is most common in trade, hotels and restaurants and finance and business services.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Average wages have increased by 65 per cent since 1990. During the same period, prices have increased by only 34 per cent resulting in a considerably higher purchasing power. •••

There have always been more men than women on the Danish labour market, but today the difference is much smaller than previously. Today men make up only slightly more than half the workforce. The unemployment rate is almost the same for both genders.

In the early 1990s, the unemployment rate was historically high in Denmark. Since then, the unemployment rate has decreased drastically, and despite an increase early in the new millennium the unemployment rate is low today. About 6 in 100 persons do not have a job.

THE POPULATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
Total population	1 000	5 111	5 135	5 216	5 330	5 398
Labour force population	people	2 729	2 794	2 796	2 786	2 766
Men		1 476	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 452
Women		1 253	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 314
Employed		2 598	2 674	2 517	2 668	2 619
Men		1 442	1 454	1 357	1 420	1 378
Women		1 157	1 219	1 160	1 248	1 240
Activity rate	per cent	79.8	80.2	78.8	77.5	76.6
Men		85.7	84.6	83.1	81.4	79.7
Women		73.8	75.8	74.5	73.6	73.4
Unemployed	1 000	252	272	288	150	176
Men	people	111	124	134	68	85
Women		141	148	154	82	92
Unemployment rate	per cent	9.1	9.7	10.3	5.4	6.4



ACTIVITY RATE

Number of persons in the labour force between the age of 16 and 66 years as a percentage of the total population between the age of 16 and 66 years.

Lots of room in dwellings

Danish craftsmen have been busy laying bricks and putting up the roof tree. Since 1970 the number of dwellings has increased by 50 per cent. During the same period, we have been provided with more space in our homes.

There is more and more room for activities in Danish dwellings. During the last 25 years, the average dwelling area per person has increased from 43.9 to 51.4 m² in 2005. This is especially due to the fact that Danish dwellings have become larger. The average dwelling area has increased from 106.4 in 1980 to 113.3 m² in 2005. Another reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.2 persons in 2005.

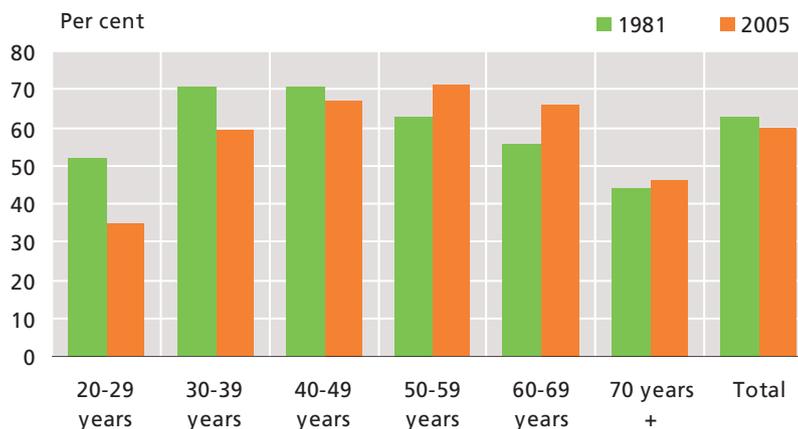
Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million flats (apartment houses) in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The number of dwellings in two- and multi-family houses has witnessed the greatest increase. Today, Denmark has about 350,000 of these types of dwellings, which is a trebling since 1970.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

60 per cent of the Danish dwellings have district heating compared to 34 per cent in 1981. At that time, 53 per cent of the dwellings were oil-fired, which is true of only 17 per cent today. • • •

Considerably fewer young people live in a privately owned dwelling today than 25 years ago. In 1981, 52 per cent of the 20-29-year-olds lived in a privately owned dwelling, while the figure was 35 per cent in 2005. During the same period, more elderly live in their own dwelling.

PERSONS LIVING IN A PRIVATELY OWNED DWELLING



DWELLINGS

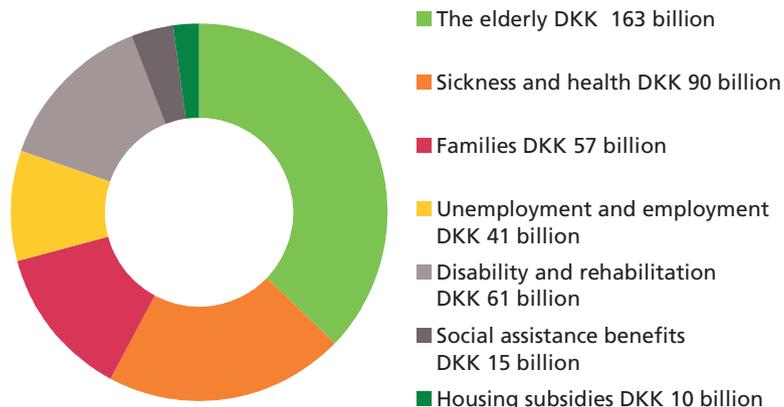
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Dwellings, total	1 000	1 742	2 145	2 372	2 526	2 633
Detached one-family houses		560	878	959	1 019	1 054
Other one-family houses		64	154	266	314	353
Two- or multi-family houses		383	891	922	967	1 010
Farmhouses		140	165	156	133	128
Student hostels		...	24	29	34	35
Other dwellings		...	21	21	22	21
Residential institutions		...	9	13	21	13
Summer dwellings		4	3	6	16	15
Persons per dwelling	average	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
Average dwelling size	m ²	...	106.4	107.0	108.8	113.3
Av. dwelling size per person	m ²	...	43.9	47.4	49.7	51.4



A dwelling is characterized by having its own address and being intended for year-round use.

Danes contribute to taking care of each other through the social security system of the welfare society. Almost all Danes will sooner or later receive social services.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 2004



Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 437 billion in 2003. This corresponds to almost one-third of Danish GDP. 68 per cent of the expenses were paid by the public sector, while the remaining expenses were paid by the employers (11 per cent) and the employees (21 per cent); the latter primarily through the special contribution to labour market funds.

The elderly receive the major part of social services through pensions, nursing homes, home help, etc. Sick Danes receive the second-largest part in the form of primarily hospitals and health insurance. The disabled and handicapped receive services in the form of, for example, early retirement pension and assistance in their homes. Families with children receive services in the form of, among other things, day-care institutions and child benefits. Almost all Danes will therefore receive social services sooner or later.

Unemployed adult Danes are entitled to transfer payments. Most transfer payments are permanent payments to adults who will not return to the labour market, such as pensioners and persons on early retirement. The remaining part is received by those who are temporarily outside the labour market, for example due to illness, maternity leave or unemployment.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

42 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women aged 60-66 received early retirement payments in 2004. Ten years earlier this was true of 33 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women. •••

TRANSFER PAYMENTS – WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
Total	1 000	1 353	1 451	1 641	1 531	1 582
Temporary, total	persons	367	421	559	423	453
Unemployment benefit		195	210	231	124	149
Sickness benefit		33	42	42	54	67
Maternity benefit		25	32	36	34	54
Cash benefit		101	115	102	89	102
Rehabilitation		13	22	17	28	23
Activation		...	...	53	70	46
Leave benefit		...	...	79	24	3
Unemployment allowance		...	...	...	...	8
Permanent, total		956	1 000	1 081	1 108	1 130
Old-age pension		641	669	678	671	682
Early retirement pension		229	245	267	258	258
Early retirement pay		86	87	136	179	190

Decline in criminal offences

Today, Danes commit fewer crimes than ten years ago. Nevertheless, the police receive today a greater number of reports of criminal offences than was the case from the post-war years until the 1970s.

Today, five times more criminal offences are reported by Danes to the police, compared to 1950. In 2004, almost 475,000 offences were reported corresponding to one report in every nine Danes over 15 years. There are several explanations for the increased number of offences. The increased welfare of society, more empty dwellings during daytime, changed insurance terms and greater preparedness to report are among the reasons.

Since the mid-1990s, the number of criminal offences reported has, however, decreased. The trend is towards fewer burglaries and thefts of, for example, bicycles, while the number of violent crimes and malicious damage has increased.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Forgery is far less common than previously. From 1980 until today, the number of forgeries reported has more than halved. This is mainly caused by the use of credit cards rather than cheques. •••

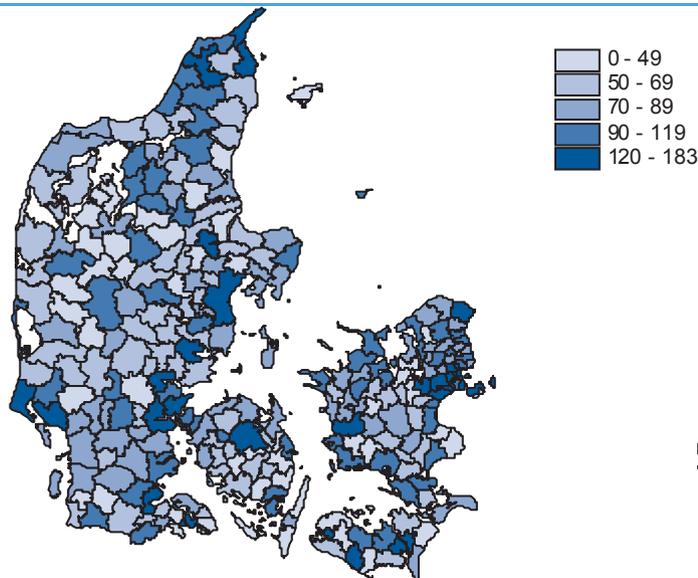
The number of criminal offences differs from region to region. There is a great difference between whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Odense, Vejle, Esbjerg and Århus have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while rural areas such as South Funen, South Zealand and Central Jutland have the lowest.



REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Offences reported to the police or which have come to the knowledge of the police in other ways. Almost one-fifth of the reports lead to charges.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES 2004 PER 1 000 INHABITANTS



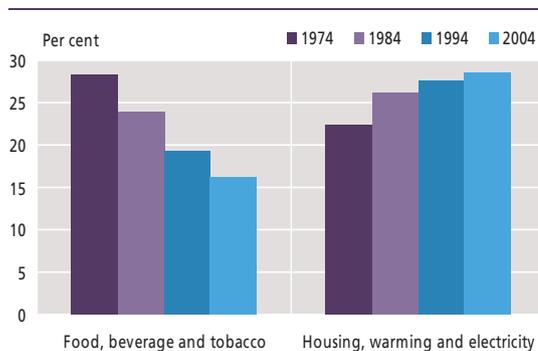
REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004
Reported, total	no.	260 072	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	474 419
Against property		252 125	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	444 696
Forgery	...	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	5 391	
Burglary	...	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	90 643	
Theft	...	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	182 444	
Stealing	...	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	108 311	
Fraud	...	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	6 376	
Malicious damage	...	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	42 417	
Sexual offences		2 461	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	3 095
Rape		215	422	486	440	497	562
Crimes of violence		3 726	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	18 059
Homicide		26	76	57	60	58	44
Other offences		1 760	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	8 569

Increasing expenditure on dwellings

A majority of the income of Danes is spent on consumption. We spend a steadily greater part on dwellings and relatively less on food, beverages and tobacco. Consumption habits change as we get wealthier.

SHARES OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danes buy still more kitchen hardware. Today half of all households have a tumble dryer, which is a doubling since 1990. 60 per cent of Danish households have a dishwasher, which was true of only 29 per cent in 1990. • • •

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. In the recent 30 years, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 28 to 16 per cent of total consumption. During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 22 to 29 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household has, consequently, more money for goods which were previously considered luxurious.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE 2002-2004 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Single persons		Couples	
			no child.	child.	no child.	child.
Household economy						
Total income	DKK	436.7	225.1	330.8	490.8	683.6
Income taxes, etc.	1 000	138.8	67.3	86.5	160.0	222.5
Private interest payments	per	27.7	11.2	16.0	28.4	56.4
Fees, presents, etc.	house-	5.8	2.4	4.4	5.4	11.0
Net saving	hold	25.8	-4.6	16.7	29.9	49.0
Total consumption		238.6	148.8	207.2	266.9	344.7
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverage & tobac.	Con-	15.8	14.8	18.2	15.5	16.3
Clothing & footwear	sump-	4.9	4.0	7.8	3.9	6.1
Housing	tion	30.0	36.0	34.1	29.4	26.2
Transport	in	15.7	13.2	11.5	16.2	16.2
Entertainment, etc.	per	11.1	11.7	8.8	11.4	10.7
Other expenditure	cent	22.6	20.4	19.5	23.5	24.5

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



CONSUMPTION

Accounts of Danes' consumption are important in order to follow the economic development. Consumption etc. is accounted for in, for example, the household budget survey, national accounts and consumer expectations.

Normally, inflation is measured as the development in consumer prices, that is, what "it costs in the shops". Since 1990, consumer prices have increased annually by 1 to 3 per cent, which is relatively little in a historical context.

CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
In 2005 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	16.18	41.38	73.42	90.73	100.00
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to		100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	617.93

High level of income equality

Denmark is one of the countries in the world with the most equal income distribution. Of course incomes after tax differ, but – compared to other countries – not much money needs to be redistributed for all Danes to have the same income.

Danish family incomes differ according to the municipality of residence. In general, the metropolitan area and the large cities account for the greatest taxable incomes. In Denmark as a whole, Danish families had an average income before taxes of DKK 349,500 in 2003. In the municipalities north of Copenhagen, a family in, for example, Søllerød municipality had an average income of DKK 635,500 a year, while a family in Sydlangeland municipality had an average income before taxes of DKK 278,500.

After taxes and transfer payments, Denmark is characterised by having a very high degree of income equality. Denmark is one of the countries in the world with the most equally distributed incomes after taxes and transfer payments.

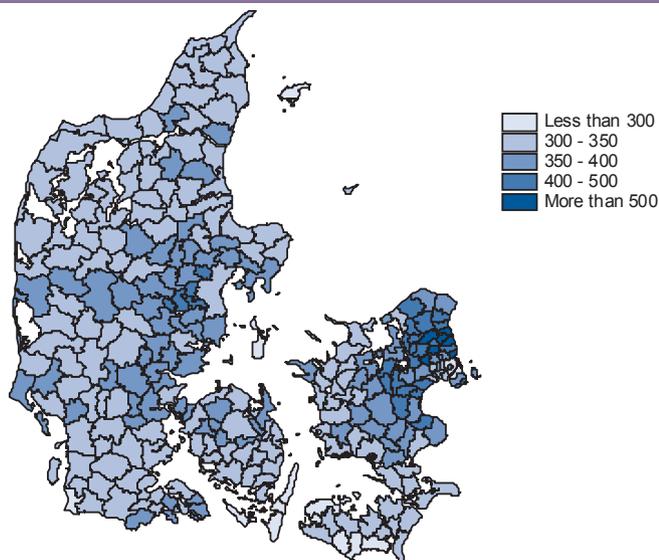


FAMILY INCOME

A family is defined as one or more persons living at the same address, be it singles, couples or children younger than 18 living with their parents. Family income should not be mistaken for "household income", used in the consumer survey.

In the statistics, families include both couples and singles, with and without children. Couples with children had the highest average family income of DKK 596,000 in 2003. Incomes also differ from men to women. In 2003, men's average personal income was DKK 259,400, while that of women was DKK 195,300.

AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME BEFORE TAXES 2003 (DKK 1 000)



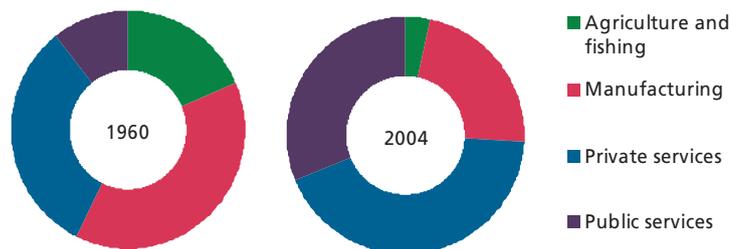
FAMILY INCOME BEFORE TAXES

	No. of families 1 000s	Type of ownership		Use of cars		
		owner	tenant	no car	1 car	2 cars +
		per cent				
Total (DKK 1 000)	2 859.7	50.2	49.8	47.9	44.7	7.4
Under DKK 99	251.8	36.2	63.8	91.7	7.7	0.6
DKK 100 - 199	740.6	24.9	75.1	77.7	21.4	0.9
DKK 200 - 299	562.6	39.2	60.8	51.6	45.7	2.7
DKK 300 - 399	359.2	54.3	45.7	32.6	61.3	6.2
DKK 400 - 499	294.9	70.2	29.8	18.5	69.3	12.3
DKK 500 - 599	255.1	78.4	21.6	12.8	70.7	16.5
DKK 600 - 699	160.5	82.9	17.1	13.0	67.4	19.6
DKK 700 - 799	90.2	85.2	14.8	15.8	62.5	21.7
DKK 800 - 899	50.5	86.5	13.5	19.2	57.6	23.2
DKK 900 - 999	29.6	88.0	12.0	21.8	53.5	24.6
DKK 1 million +	64.7	89.6	10.4	27.6	47.3	25.1

From a manufacturing to a service society

The character of Danish society has changed in recent decades. In terms of employment, Denmark has turned from an agrarian and manufacturing society to primarily a service society.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



Today, much fewer Danes than previously are employed in traditional industries such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and construction. In 1960, 58 per cent of the total labour force were employed in these industries, while this was true of 25 per cent in 2004. Today, more people work with private services instead, for example banking, insurance, ICT, cleaning and design. This stresses the fundamental change undergone by society in recent decades – from an agrarian and manufacturing society to a service society.

ENTERPRISES IN DENMARK

	Unit	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Enterprises, total	1 000	279	284	284	282	276
Agriculture, fishing, etc.	per cent	20	20	19	18	17
Manufacturing		7	7	7	7	7
Electricity, gas & water supply		1	2	2	2	1
Construction		9	10	10	10	10
Trade, hotels & restaurants		23	23	22	22	22
Transport, post & telecom.		6	6	6	5	5
Finance & business activities		21	21	22	23	23
Public & personal services		13	13	14	14	13
Employees	1 000	2 173	2 208	2 211	2 188	2 168
Turnover	DKK bn.	2 063	2 246	2 360	2 384	2 385
Exports		439	551	546	550	575

During the same period, the number of public employees has also increased considerably. While 11 per cent of all employees were found in the public sector in 1960, this figure had increased to 30 per cent in 2004. An important explanation is that when more women entered the labour market in the 1960s and 1970s, the public sector took over much of the work previously done by women at home, e.g. taking care of children and the elderly.

Denmark has 276,000 active enterprises today, which corresponds to one company per every ten Danes on the labour market. The Danish economy is characterised by a very large number of small enterprises and only a few large enterprises. About 90 per cent of Danish enterprises have fewer than 10 employees, while 2 per cent of them have more than 50 employees. Enterprises with 50 employees or more employ almost 70 per cent of the labour force.



PRIVATE SERVICES

Include a number of different service industries in the private sector, such as wholesale and retail trade, transport, restaurants, banks, ICT and consultancy services.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Men are more likely than women to start their own company. Men start 70 per cent of all new companies. Most people start their own company at the age of 30 to 40 years. •••

Farms become fewer and larger

The number of active Danish farms is steadily falling. The size of the remaining farms is increasing, while small family holdings are disappearing. Despite this development, agriculture is still an important factor in the Danish economy.

Danish agriculture is moving towards fewer and larger farms. Since 1970, the number of farms of less than 50 hectares has been reduced from 140,000 to 29,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 17,000.

There is a trend towards increased large-scale farming and closure of what may be called "family farms". The most important reason for this is that the development of improved and larger machinery, such as feeding systems and milking robots, has made larger farms possible, while it has been difficult to render small family farms profitable.

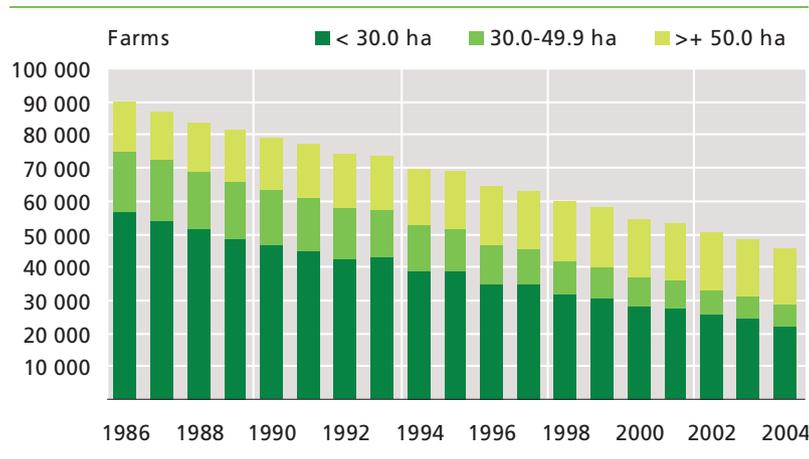
Despite great changes, Danish agriculture still plays an important part of the national economy. Agricultural products constitute 11 per cent of total exports with pork as the most important product.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danish fields and barns are the home of 13 million pigs. Three-fourths of the pigs are kept in Jutland, while the remaining number is distributed equally between Funen, Zealand and other islands. •••

Certified organic farming is a relatively new phenomenon in Denmark. From 1990 to 2000, the number of organic farms increased from 523 to 3,478. Since then, the number of organic farms has decreased. However, the organic area has remained the same from 2000 to 2004.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



KEY INDICATORS OF DANISH AGRICULTURE

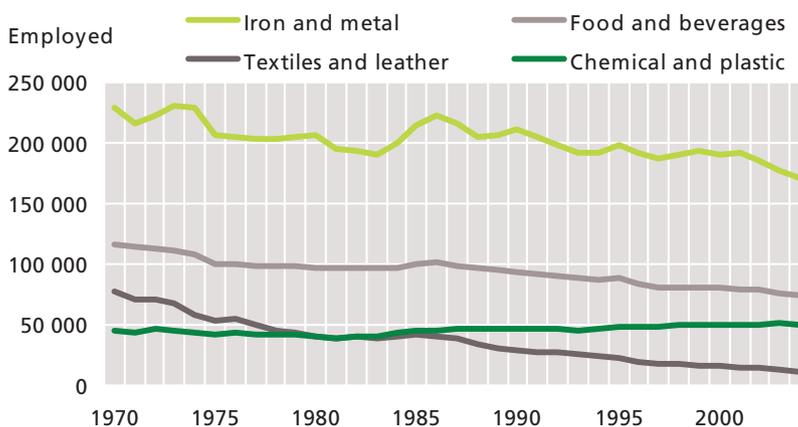
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Farms, total	<i>number</i>	148 512	119 155	79 338	54 541	45 624
0.00-19.9	<i>ha</i>	95 739	67 034	32 969	21 391	16 878
20.0-49.9		44 084	40 356	30 355	15 548	11 864
50.0-99.0		7 078	9 616	12 287	10 891	9 040
100.0+		1 611	2 149	3 726	6 711	7 843
Agricultural area, total	<i>1 000 ha</i>	2 941	2 905	2 788	2 647	2 645
Organic farms	<i>number</i>	0	0	523	3 478	3 270*
Organic arable land	<i>ha</i>	0	0	12	166	166*
Degree of specialization						
No cattle or pigs	<i>per cent</i>	11	25	35	42	46
Pigs, no cattle		16	24	19	16	15
Cattle, no pigs		5	18	28	34	32
Cattle and pigs		68	33	18	8	6
Production of pork	<i>mio. kg.</i>	771	1 026	1 260	1 748	1 967
Of which exports	<i>per cent</i>	76.0	68.9	71.1	86.0	87.9

* 2003-figures.

Falling employment in industrial sector

Danish industrial enterprises employ an ever-smaller part of the labour force. However, the manufacturing industry's contribution to the economy has remained more or less the same. Exports make up a considerable part of industrial turnover.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES



MANUFACTURERS' SALES OF OWN COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

	Unit	1995	2000	2004
Manufacturing	<i>DKK</i>	395 498	482 193	513 902
Food, beverages & tobacco	<i>mio.</i>	110 475	114 788	133 773
Textiles and leather		14 760	14 496	10 432
Wood and wood products		10 185	12 248	12 725
Paper prod., printing & publish.		33 334	37 825	36 875
Refined petroleum products		8 239	18 592	18 585
Chemicals		34 025	50 223	57 220
Rubber and plastic products		15 578	19 231	20 700
Non-metallic mineral products		14 825	18 923	17 795
Basic metals		32 018	39 494	41 852
Machinery & equipment		51 787	60 510	63 070
Electronic components		33 708	54 240	55 408
Transport equipment		14 861	15 424	16 510
Furniture, etc.		21 705	26 200	28 958

>> INDUSTRY

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

Danish industrial enterprises have a turnover of more than DKK 500 billion a year. This corresponds to almost DKK 95,000 per inhabitant in Denmark. The manufacturing of food products, beverages and tobacco constitutes the largest industrial group with more than one-fourth of total industrial turnover.

The share of jobs in the manufacturing industry has decreased steadily since the mid-1960s. In 1966, 28 per cent of the labour force was employed in the manufacturing industry, while this was true of 15 per cent in 2004, corresponding to a decrease of almost 240,000 persons. During the same period, industry's contribution to economic growth has remained more or less the same.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ten largest enterprises of the manufacturing industry account for one-fifth of total turnover. This turnover is especially concentrated in large enterprises in, for example, the manufacturing of tobacco, beverages, dairy products and mineral oil. •••

The manufacturing industry is, to a large extent, dependent on trade with foreign countries. In 2004, exports contributed to 57 per cent of industrial turnover. More than three-fourths of the turnover in the manufacturing of chemicals and machinery came from exports. Pork, pharmaceuticals, gas, oil and wind turbines are among the manufacturing industry's most produced – and exported goods.

Fewer traffic accidents

Danes are injured less often in traffic accidents than previously. This is the current trend although the total number of cars on Danish roads has grown considerably and we travel ever longer distances.

The number of Danes injured in traffic accidents is continuously decreasing. Since 1971, when the number of traffic casualties set a sad record of 1,213 casualties, this number has decreased. Contributory factors were the introduction of speed limits and mandatory use of seatbelts in the early 1970s. Speed limits in city zones have also had a considerable impact. In 2004, 369 persons were killed in traffic accidents, corresponding to one person every day.

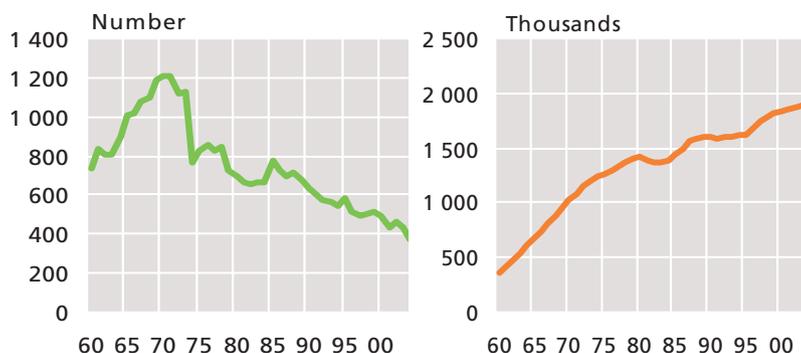
Since 1961, a considerably greater number of cars drive on Danish roads. At that time, traffic was created by 354,000 passenger cars – today, there are almost 2 million cars. During the same period, considerably more families have bought a car. In general, families outside the metropolitan area have a car more often than elsewhere.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The weight of Danish cars is continuously increasing. New passenger cars put on an average of 12 kg a year, and the number of passenger cars weighing more than 2 tonnes has more than doubled in four years. •••

An average Dane travels 13,400 km a year. Three-fourths of the distance is covered by cars, while trains and buses (in the order mentioned) are the second and third most ordinary type of transport. 3 per cent of all passenger transport is covered by bicycles or mopeds, while motor cycles account for 1 per cent.

KILLED PERSONS (LEFT) AND PRIVATE CARS (RIGHT) 1960-2004

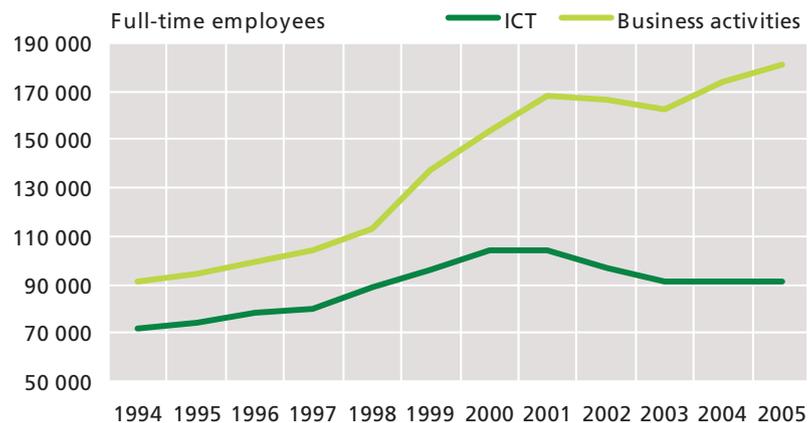


TRANSPORT

	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Passenger transport, total	<i>mio. km.</i>	70 170	71 144	72 151
Motor cars	<i>per cent</i>	74,6	74,6	74,7
Motorcycles		1,1	1,1	1,2
Buses in scheduled services		4,8	4,8	4,8
Coaches and other buses		7,8	7,8	7,7
Bicycles/mopeds		3,2	3,4	3,3
Metropolitan S-trains		1,7	1,6	1,7
Other trains		6,5	6,5	6,5
Ferries		0,3	12,2	12,4
Aeroplanes		16,9	0,4	0,4
Motor vehicles, total	<i>number</i>	2 254	2 280	2 305
Of which private cars	<i>1 000</i>	1 854	1 873	1 888
Private cars per 1 000 inhabitants		346,6	348,8	350,8
Road accidents with casualties		11 287	9 254	8 844
Of which killed		431	463	432
Seriously injured		6 396	4 088	3 868

To an increasing degree, Danes make a living by using their heads rather than their hands. Many industries are characterised by highly specialised and well-educated employees. These industries create the so-called knowledge society.

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES



To an increasing extent, Danes with creative heads and a long education make a marked impact on the Danish economy. In recent years, so-called knowledge intensive industries have grown considerably, measured both as industrial turnover and as number of employees.

The ICT industry is one of the most important knowledge intensive industries, which experienced increased employment during the 1990s. From 1994 to 2001, employment increased by almost 50 per cent. At the beginning of the new millennium, the industry was in decline when the so-called ICT bubble burst. Since then, employment in the ICT industry has remained steady around 90,000 persons.

In business services – which include, among others, advertising experts, lawyers, accountants, consultants, etc. – employment has more than doubled in the recent 10 years. These activities also experienced a decline early in the new millennium, but since then employment has continued to grow.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The ICT consultancy companies' greatest source of income is tailor-made software for the customers, followed by the development of general software.

TURNOVER IN KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total industrial turnover	<i>DKK</i>	...	...	121 619	130 700
ICT consultancy services	<i>mio.</i>	38 210	42 564	41 464	44 366
Consultancy engineers		24 166	28 280	28 017	29 949
Advertising		19 141	16 334	14 535	16 267
Opinion polls and market research		926	1 033	1 045	1 058
Accounting		10 684	11 104	10 975	11 573
Lawyers		...	...	6 839	7 511
Architects		4 503	...	4 731	4 815
Temporary employment agencies		3 788	3 681	3 869	4 397
Technical testing and analyses		...	...	2 114	2 161
Other bus. & man. consult. services		9 088	10 719	8 030	8 603



KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Industries characterised by supplying services in specialised and knowledge-heavy specialist areas.



ICT INDUSTRY

Includes the ICT-industry, ICT wholesale trade, telecommunication and ICT consultancy services.

Total industrial turnover in the knowledge intensive service industries was DKK 131 billion in 2004. ICT consultancy companies contributed with a little more than one-third of this amount.

New technology changes daily life

Danes have become very fond of the new technology. Access to the Internet and mobile phones has become an integral part of almost everybody's everyday life. The SMS keys glow, and now picture messages (MMS) also grow rapidly.

In record time the mobile phone has surpassed the fixed net phone. In 2001, there was an almost equal distribution of mobile and fixed net subscribers. Since then, the number of fixed net subscribers has decreased, while the number of mobile subscribers has advanced rapidly. 96 persons in 100 are mobile subscribers. Since many people hold more than one subscription, the share of the population without a mobile phone is not limited to 4 per cent.

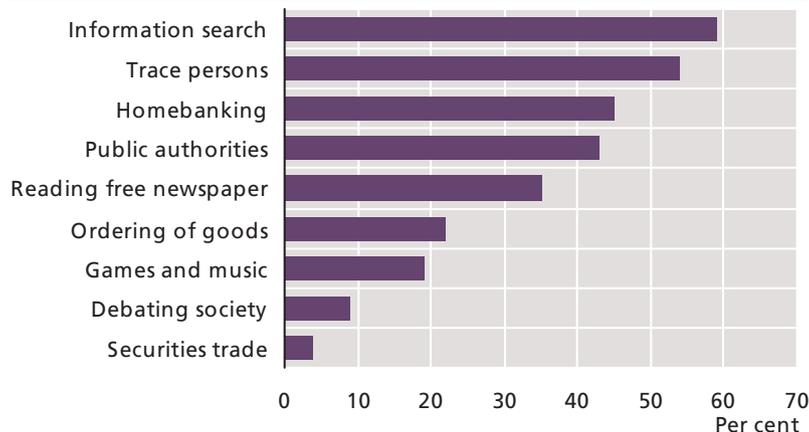
Danes still prefer the fixed net phone for long calls. In 2004, calls by fixed net phone accounted for 17 billion minutes, while calls by mobile phone accounted for 5 billion minutes. The trend is towards more calls by mobile phone and fewer calls by fixed net phone.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

The number of MMS messages develops explosively. While 2.8 million MMS messages were sent during 2003, 12.3 million MMS messages were sent just during the first six months of 2005. • • •

The Internet has certainly become popular in Danes' everyday life. Today, almost 80 per cent of all Danes have access at home. Information searching is the most common reason for using the Internet, followed by locating persons, internet banking and contact with public authorities. Just above 20 per cent use the Internet in connection with purchases. Companies have also adopted the Internet. More than 80 per cent of the companies have both broadband and their own website.

USE OF INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES 2004



INFORMATION SOCIETY

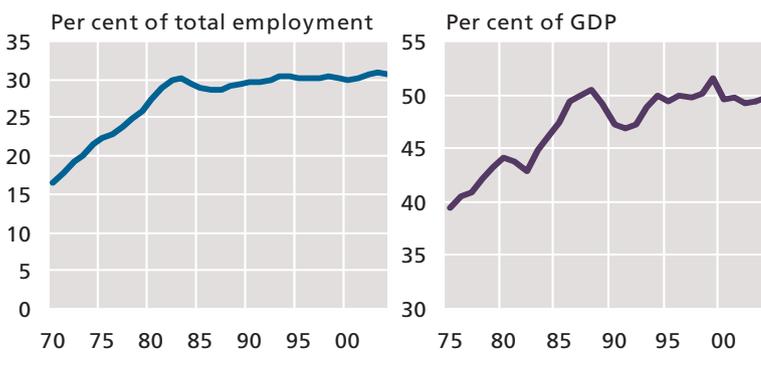
	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Internet access						
Total population	per 100 pers.	73	76	79	83	...
Access at home		59	64	71	75	79
At work/educational inst.		52	53	52	58	...
Digital business						
Own website	per cent of companies	71	75	...	81	82
Broadband connection		48	69	...	79	82
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	72	69	67	65	...
Mobile phone subscribers		74	83	88	96	...
Fixed net, outgoing conv.	mio. minutes	23 481	21 002	19 073	16 798	...
Mobile, outgoing conv.		2 929	3 484	4 164	5 160	...
SMS sent	mio. messages	1 334	2 019	3 989	6 555	3 951*
MMS sent		...	...	2.8	12.4	12.3*

* First six months of 2005.

Public economy in good shape

For many years, Denmark has struggled with large public finance deficits and an increasing general government debt. Today, an entirely different picture emerges. We have a public finance surplus and the debt is rapidly being repaid.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (LEFT) AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (RIGHT)



Today, the public economy is in a better state than for many years. For several years, Denmark has had a public finance surplus and net debts have been repaid.

Except for a small deficit in 2003, Denmark has experienced a public finance surplus since 1999. In 2004, the surplus made up DKK 24.8 billion, corresponding to 1.7 per cent of GDP or DKK 4,500 per inhabitant. The public finance surplus has been caused by increasing tax income and fewer expenses on, among other things, interest.

The public finance surplus has been instrumental in making it possible for Denmark to pay instalments on the net government debt in recent years. At the end of 2005, the debt was about DKK 150 billion, corresponding to about DKK 28,000 per inhabitant. Ten years earlier, the debt was more than three times as great.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The tax burden in Denmark has been more or less stable since the mid-1990s. In total, taxes and duties account for about 50 per cent of GDP. •••

The number of public employees increased rapidly during the 1970s. Since the early 1980s, the number of public employees has accounted for almost one-third of total employment. Total expenses on public administration and services were about DKK 800 billion in 2004, corresponding to almost DKK 150,000 per inhabitant.

PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004
Public economy					
Public surplus (deficit)	per cent	-1.3	-2.9	2.3	1.7
Public net debts	of GDP	...	36.0	24.5	12.1
Taxes and duties		46.8	49.1	49.5	49.2
Current and capital expenditure		55.9	59.5	53.9	55.1
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	470.0	607.0	697.9	804.1
General public services	per cent	20.1	18.0	16.1	13.5
Defence, etc.		3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9
Law and order		1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9
Economic conditions		8.3	7.3	7.0	6.7
Environmental protection		0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9
Housing and community amenities		1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Health		11.9	11.6	12.3	12.9
Recreation, culture and religion		2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2
Education		12.5	12.6	14.8	15.1
Social security and welfare		37.7	41.1	39.8	41.7
Employment in the public sector	1 000	771.5	809.2	842.5	835.5
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.6	30.6	30.3	30.4

Trade surplus for nearly 20 years

Denmark is dependent on trade with foreign countries in order for our modern society to work. Exports and imports are increasingly important to economic growth.

Since 1987, Denmark has had a trade surplus. Earlier, there was a long period from the post-war years onwards when Denmark had a constant trade deficit. In 2004, Denmark had a trade surplus of DKK 52.3 billion, corresponding to almost DKK 10,000 per inhabitant.

A trade surplus is created when exports exceed imports. Three-fourths of Danish exports consist of industrial products, such as pharmaceuticals, wind turbines and furniture. In addition oil and agriculture – especially pork – each account for one-tenth of exports. Denmark's most important import products are, among other things, cars, medicals and computers.

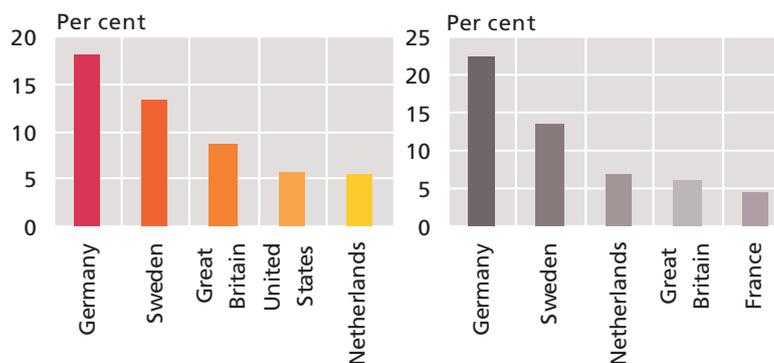
The most important trading partners are situated geographically close to Denmark. Germany is still the largest trading partner. The country south of the Danish border buys almost 18 per cent of Danish exports and accounts for 22 per cent of imports. Sweden and Great Britain are the second and third most important trading partners. EU accounts for a total of almost 70 per cent of Denmark's overall foreign trade.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

China is Denmark's eighth largest importing country. From 2003 to 2004, imports from China increased by as much as 18 per cent. •••

Since the mid-1990s, Denmark has exported more oil than it has imported. This is primarily due to increased oil extraction in the North Sea.

TOP FIVE EXPORTS (LEFT) AND IMPORTS (RIGHT) 2004



EXTERNAL TRADE

	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
Imports	<i>DKK bn.</i>	109	192	205	256	359	400
Other industries	<i>per cent</i>	36	36	37	38	34	33
Household consumpt.		17	19	25	27	27	29
Machinery		9	11	11	12	14	13
Other		39	35	26	23	25	25
Exports	<i>DKK bn.</i>	96	180	228	288	408	452
Industrial products	<i>per cent</i>	64	65	69	74	74	75
Agricultural products		24	21	17	15	12	11
Fuels, etc.		13	14	13	11	15	15
Trade balance	<i>DKK bn.</i>	-14	-12	23	32	49	52
Net exports of oil		-19	-19	-3	0	13	16
Imports of oil	<i>1 000 tons</i>	14 294	10 765	8 197	8 887	8 160	8 972
Exports of oil	<i>tons</i>	1 639	2 241	5 665	9 034	17 125	19 226

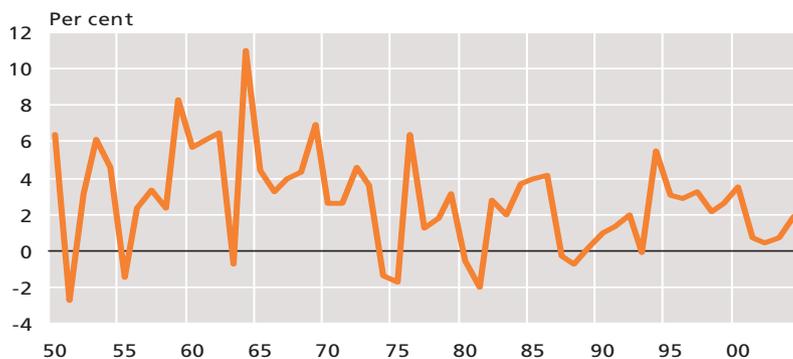


TRADE BALANCE: The value of exported goods less the value of imported goods. Not to be mistaken for the balance of payments, which also includes trade in services and payment of interest and wages, among other things.

Steady increase in prosperity

Danes' prosperity has grown significantly. The economic development is improving, the balance of payments has shown a surplus for quite some time, and the foreign debt is decreasing.

REAL GROWTH IN GDP 1950-2004



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2004
GDP at current prices	<i>DKK bn.</i>	841	1 020	1 294	1 467
GDP at fixed prices	<i>DKK bn.</i>	1 001	1 124	1 294	1 343
Imports of goods and services	<i>in 2000</i>	294	365	524	601
Domestic final use, total	<i>prices</i>	1 296	1 489	1 818	1 944
Exports of goods and services	<i>(level</i>	349	421	602	657
Private consump. expenditure	<i>chain</i>	511	574	617	658
Government consump. expend.	<i>figures)</i>	259	288	325	345
Gross capital formation		173	221	274	282
GDP per capita	<i>1 000</i>	195	215	242	249

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN DEBT

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Current account, total	<i>DKK mio.</i>	-4 077	-13 400	3 425	18 208	33 329
Merchandise trade*		-5 702	-11 790	30 812	54 435	55 140
Services		2 250	7 700	11 051	23 258	19 772
Property income, etc.		- 334	-9 580	-33 891	-33 001	-12 930
Net foreign liabilities		14 929	99 700	282 000	218 000	166 000

* In national accounts, merchandise trade differs from the trade balance in foreign trade due to different definitions of returned goods, sea freight, etc.

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

The gross domestic product increased by 1.9 per cent in 2004 after three years of weak Danish economic growth. Denmark has experienced a high GDP growth since the first half of the 1990s, but the period from 2001 to 2003 was characterised by modest annual growth rates of less than 1 per cent.

In 2004, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,467 billion. In fixed prices, prosperity – as GDP per inhabitant – has increased by almost 28 per cent since 1990.



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The value of a country's total production of goods and services in a given period, normally a year.

The balance of payments shows Denmark's economic transactions with other countries. For many years, Denmark struggled with considerable balance of payment deficits leading to fast growing foreign debts. However, with the exception of 1998, Denmark has experienced a balance of payment surplus since 1990, which has made it possible to repay debts.



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