



DENMARK IN FIGURES ● 2007



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.

Denmark in Figures 2007 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 745. (January, 2007)

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 43,098 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. •••

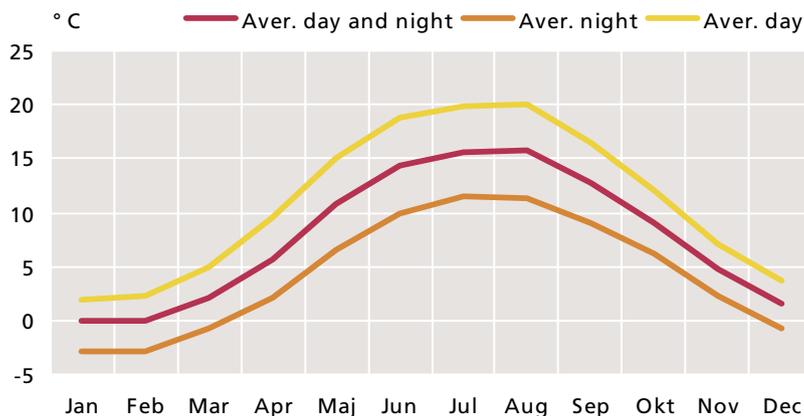
In a year, the average temperature changes from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations compared with the average occur. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with a temperature of -31 °C. The hottest day was an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.



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)



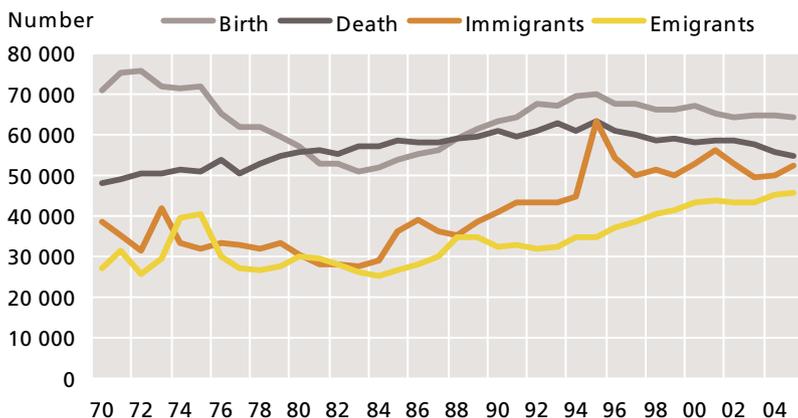
GEOGRAPHY

	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>	43 098
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 mooreland	<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	<i>1 000</i>	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	55	56	56
Randers		58	41	45	53	55

* 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 80 years for women and almost 76 years for men. At the beginning of the 1900s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

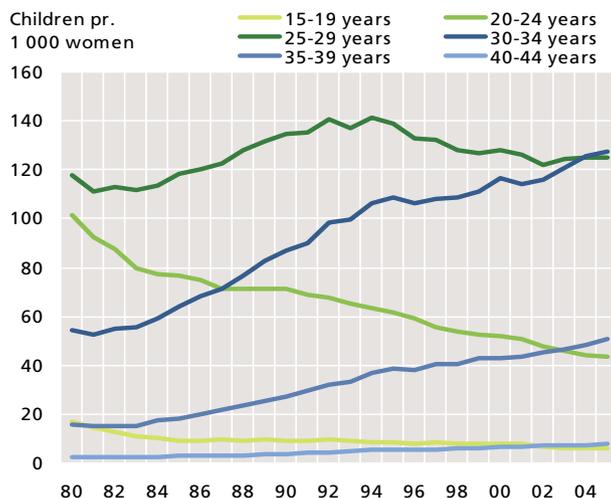
While the Danes live longer, they also get children at a later age. Today Danish women are on average almost 29 years old when they give birth to their first child, which is an increase of 5 years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old. During the same period Danish women's fertility has decreased 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 oldest bride in 2004 was 92 years old. The oldest groom was 95 years old. The youngest brides and grooms were only 15 and 17 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

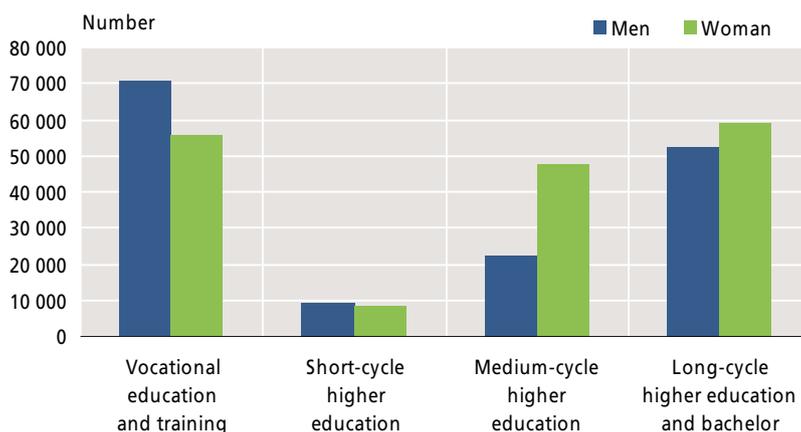
Average length of life based on mortality rates in a given period.

KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Av. life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	75.6
Women		75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	80.2
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	6.7
Divorces	1 000	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Most common name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Mathilde
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	Magnus

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 2005



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

	1981	1985	1991	1995	2000	2006
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basis school 8.-10. class	41	43	38	34	30	25
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



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.

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 for only 25 per cent in 2006.

In the recent period, a larger proportion of the population have graduated from higher education and training. 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.

••• 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 2000 more Danish women than men were enrolled for long-cycle higher education for the first time. Women are also clearly overrepresented at medium-cycle higher education, while men still constitute the majority of those enrolled for vocational education and training. If this trend continues, women will in the long term be more highly educated than men.

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 changed its character since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays has decreased by a third, while interest in ballet and dance has doubled. Opera has witnessed an increase in admission of 52 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.

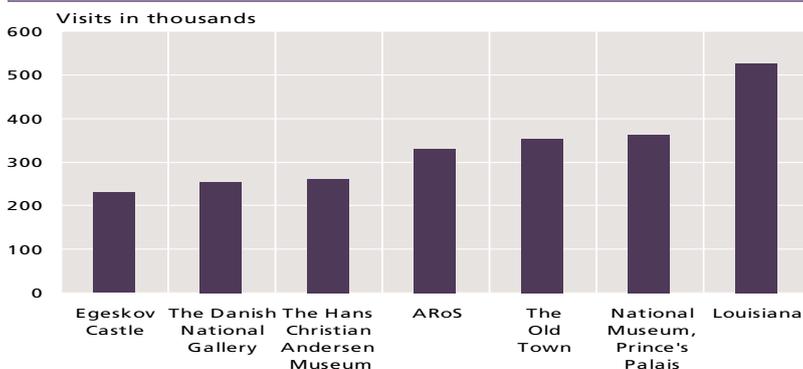
During the same period, museums have experienced continued growth. However, interest in this field has also fluctuated. The number of visitors at the National Museum has been halved compared to the early 1980s. For several years, Louisiana has topped the list as the Danes' favourite museum with about 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 2005



ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-05
State-subsidized theatres						
Total audience	<i>ths.</i>	2 725	2 487	2 455	2 482	2 263
Ballet/dance	<i>per</i>	103	129	190	203	208
Opera/ballad opera	<i>year</i>	149	150	171	229	224
Operetta/musical	<i>(av.)</i>	293	294	382	455	283
Plays		1 438	1 271	1 103	935	940
Revue/cabaret		98	69	47	21	20
Children's theatre		597	498	506	551	505
Other		47	76	55	88	70
Total museums						
The National Museum	<i>ths.</i>	1 038	725	731	680	577
Cultural historical museums	<i>per</i>	4 935	5 205	6 385	6 369	6 188
Art museums	<i>year</i>	1 861	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 631
Natural science museums	<i>(av.)</i>	414	391	366	320	291
Other museums		207	184	208	410	118
Zoological gardens		1 795	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 247
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 24 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 46 per cent since 1996. During the same period, prices have increased by only 26 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	2005
Total population	1 000	5 111	5 135	5 216	5 330	5 411
Labour force population	people	2 729	2 794	2 796	2 786	2 759
Men		1 476	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 449
Women		1 253	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 311
Employed		2 494	2 560	2 517	2 668	2 625
Men		1 368	1 379	1 357	1 420	1 383
Women		1 125	1 181	1 160	1 248	1 242
Activity rate	per cent	79.9	80.3	78.9	77.5	76.3
Men		85.8	84.6	83.1	81.4	79.4
Women		73.8	75.9	74.5	73.6	73.1
Unemployed	1 000	252	272	288	150	157
Men	people	111	124	134	68	73
Women		141	148	154	82	85
Unemployed rate	per cent	9.1	9.7	10.3	5.4	5.7



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. Since 1980, the average dwelling area per person has increased from 42.6 m² to 52.7 m² in 2006. 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 109.6 m² in 2006. 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 2006.

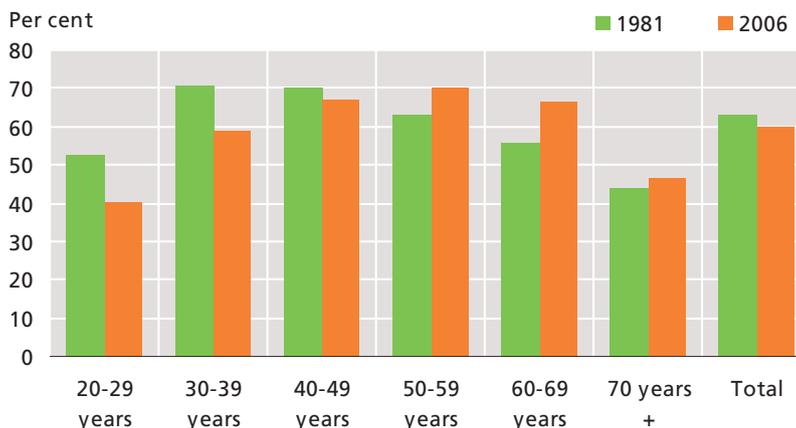
Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million flats (apartment houses) in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The number of dwellings in two- and multi-family houses has witnessed the greatest relative increase. Today, Denmark has about 360,000 of these types of dwellings, which is a trebling since 1970.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

61 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 16 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 34 per cent in 2006. During the same period, more elderly live in their own dwelling.

PERSONS LIVING IN A PRIVATELY OWNED DWELLING



DWELLINGS

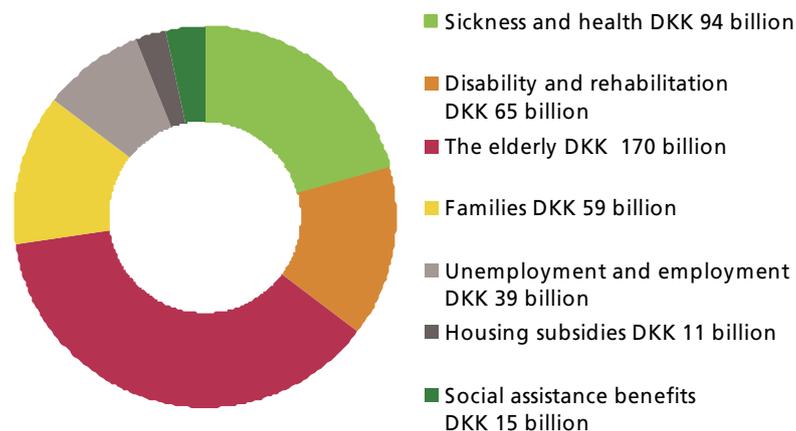
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Dwellings, total	<i>1 000</i>	1 742	2 145	2 573	2 726	2 657
One-family houses		712	878	959	1 019	1 061
Multi-family buildings		735	891	922	967	1 020
Terraced houses		116	154	266	314	360
Farmhouses		175	165	156	133	128
Student hostels		...	24	29	34	36
Other dwellings		...	21	21	22	25
Residential institutions		...	9	13	21	13
Persons per dwelling	<i>average</i>	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
Average dwelling size	<i>m²</i>	...	106.4	107.0	108.8	109.6
Av. dwelling size per person	<i>m²</i>	...	42.6	47.4	49.7	52.7



>> 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 2005



Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 454 billion in 2005. This corresponds to almost one-third of Danish GDP. 69 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 (20 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.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS – WHOLE-YEAR RECIPIENTS

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total	1 000	1 353	1 451	1 641	1 531	1 579
Temporary, total	persons	367	421	559	423	431
Unemployment benefit		195	210	231	124	132
Sickness benefit		33	42	42	54	69
Maternity benefit		25	32	36	34	55
Cash benefit		101	115	102	89	96
Rehabilitation		13	22	17	28	21
Activation		...	...	53	70	44
Leave benefits		...	...	79	24	4
Unemployment allowance		...	...	...	...	10
Permanent, total		956	1 000	1 081	1 108	1 148
Old-age pension		641	669	678	671	734
Early retirement pension		229	245	267	258	247
Early retirement pay		86	87	136	179	168

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

34 per cent of men and 43 per cent of women aged 60-66 received early retirement payments in 2005. Ten years earlier this was true of 33 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women. •••

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, four times more criminal offences are reported by Danes to the police, compared to 1950. In 2005, almost 433,000 offences were reported corresponding to one report in every ten 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. •••

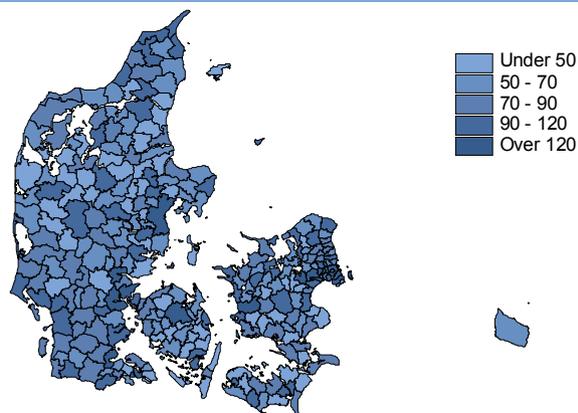
The number of criminal offences differs from region to region. There is a great difference between whether you live in a city or in the country. The metropolitan area and major cities such as Odense, Vejle, Esbjerg and Århus have the largest number of offences per inhabitant, while rural areas such as 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 policy in other ways. Almost one-fifth of the reports lead to charges.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES 2005 PER 1 000 INHABITANTS

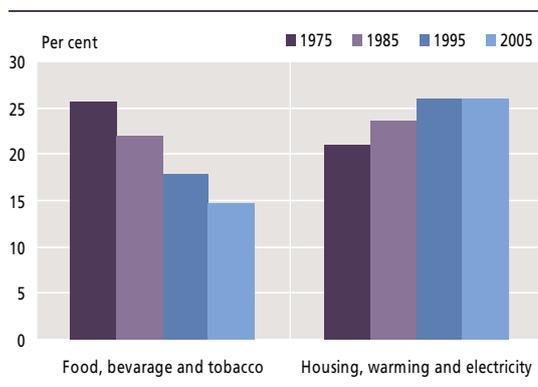


REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Reported, total	no.	260 072	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	432 704
Against property		252 125	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	403 407
Forgery	...	...	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	3 895
Burglary	...	...	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	76 865
Theft	...	...	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	168 120
Stealing	...	...	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	97 690
Fraud	...	...	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	7 072
Malicious damage	...	...	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	41 434
Sexual offences		2 461	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	2 799
Of Which: Rape		215	422	486	440	497	475
Crimes of violence		3 726	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	18 777
Of which: Homicide		26	76	57	60	58	53
Other offences		1 760	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	7 721

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. 63 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 26 per cent to 15 per cent of total consumption. During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 21 to 26 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	DDK	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 disposable income of DKK 238,400 in 2004. In the municipalities north of Copenhagen, a family in, for example, Søllerød municipality had an average disposable income of DKK 380,000 a year, while a family in Tranekær municipality had an average disposable income of DKK 184,000.

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.

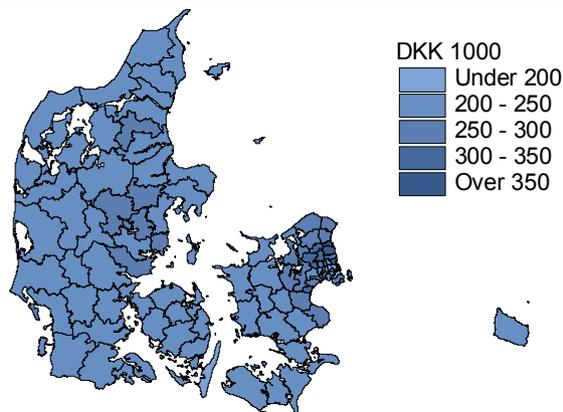


FAMILY INCOME

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 disposable family income of DKK 397,100 in 2004. Incomes also differ from men to women. In 2004, men's average disposable income was DKK 171,700, while that of women was DKK 141,500.

AVERAGE DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME 2004



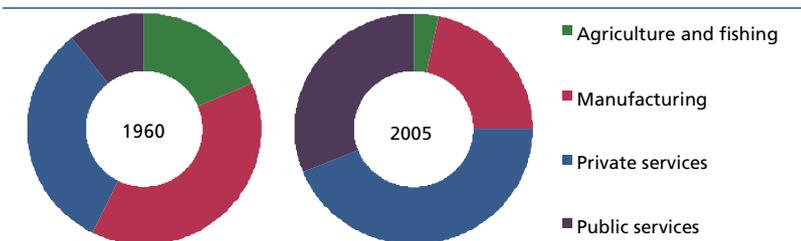
DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME 2004

	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)	2 867.2	45.3	54.7	44.7	45.6	9.6
Under DKK 99	425.7	7.2	92.8	88.8	10.4	0.7
DKK 100 - 199	1 044.6	26.7	73.3	65.1	33.3	1.6
DKK 200 - 299	550.2	54.2	45.8	28.8	64.1	7.0
DKK 300 - 399	446.8	76.4	23.6	10.1	71.8	18.2
DKK 400 - 499	250.9	85.8	14.2	5.5	66.5	28.0
DKK 500 - 599	82.8	89.2	10.8	4.7	55.9	39.4
DKK 600 - 699	30.1	90.4	9.6	4.8	48.3	47.0
DKK 700 - 799	13.4	90.5	9.5	5.3	43.4	51.4
DKK 800 - 899	7.0	90.8	9.2	5.4	42.2	52.4
DKK 900 - 999	4.0	90.2	9.8	6.9	39.9	53.2
DKK 1 million +	11.5	87.7	12.3	7.8	39.3	52.9

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



ENTERPRISES IN DENMARK

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Enterprises, total	1 000	284	284	282	276	283
Agriculture, fishing, etc.	per cent	20	19	18	17	16
Manufacturing		7	7	7	7	7
Electricity, gas & water supply		2	2	2	1	1
Construction		10	10	10	10	10
Trade, hotels & restaurants		23	22	22	23	22
Transport, post & telecom.		6	6	5	5	5
Finance & business activities		21	22	23	24	24
Public & personal services		13	14	14	13	14
Employees	1 000	2 208	2 211	2 188	2 168	2 171
Turnover	DKK bn.	2 246	2 360	2 384	2 393	2 508
Exports		551	546	550	575	603



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. • • •

Today, much fewer Danes than previously are employed in traditional industries such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and construction. In 1960, these industries accounted for 57 per cent of the employment, while this was true of 25 per cent in 2005. 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.

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 2005. 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 283,000 active enterprises, 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. 92 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 69 per cent of the labour force.

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 32,000, while the number of farms of more than 50 hectares has increased from 9,000 to 16,000.

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.

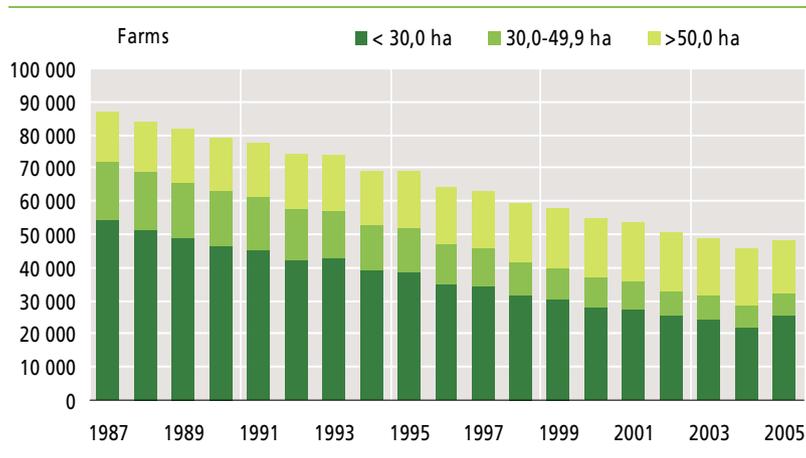
Despite great changes, Danish agriculture still plays an important part of the national economy. Agricultural products constitute one tenth of total exports with pork as the most important product.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danish farms are the home of more than 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 increased 60 per cent since 2000.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



KEY INDICATORS OF DANISH AGRICULTURE

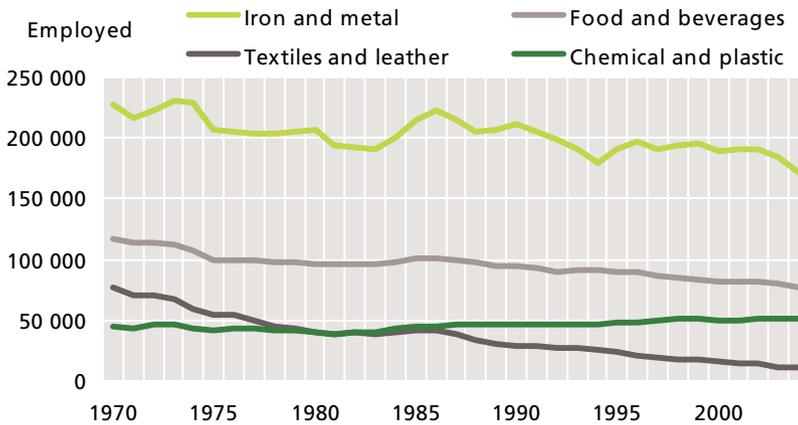
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Farms, total	<i>number</i>	148 512	119 155	79 338	54 541	48 275
0.00-19.9	<i>ha</i>	95 739	67 034	32 969	21 391	20 082
20.0-49.9		44 084	40 356	30 355	15 548	12 184
50.0-99.0		7 078	9 616	12 287	10 891	8 599
100.0+		1 611	2 149	3 726	6 711	7 409
Agriculture area, total	<i>1 000 ha</i>	2 941	2 905	2 788	2 647	2 589
Organic farms	<i>number</i>	0	0	523	3 466	3 166*
Organic arable land	<i>1 000 ha</i>	0	0	12	92	147*
Degree of specialization						
No cattle or pigs	<i>per cent</i>	11	25	35	42	52
Pigs, no cattle		16	24	19	16	13
Cattle, no pigs		5	18	28	34	29
Cattle and pigs		68	33	18	8	5
Production of pork	<i>bn. kg.</i>	766	1 020	1 260	1 748	1 988
Export of pork	<i>per cent</i>	76.5	68.9	71.1	86.0	89.9

* 2004-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



Danish industrial enterprises have a turnover of more than DKK 540 billion a year. This corresponds to almost DKK 100,000 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 14 per cent in 2005. During the same period, industry's contribution to economic growth has remained more or less the same.

MANUFACTURERS' SALES OF OWN COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

	Unit	1995	2000	2005
Manufacturing	DKK	395 498	482 193	546 389
Food, beverage & tobacco	<i>mio.</i>	110 475	114 788	134 869
Textiles and leather		14 760	14 496	9 846
Wood and wood products		10 185	12 248	13 772
Paper prods., printing & publish.		33 334	37 825	37 322
Refined petroleum products		8 239	18 592	25 376
Chemicals		34 025	50 223	60 791
Rubber and plastic products		15 578	19 231	21 949
Non-metallic mineral products		14 825	18 923	18 882
Basic metals		32 018	39 494	44 345
Machinery & equipment		51 787	60 510	66 272
Electronic components		33 708	54 240	65 666
Transport equipment		14 861	15 424	17 735
Furniture etc.		21 705	26 200	29 565

••• 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 2005, exports contributed to 58 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.

>> INDUSTRY

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

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. In 2005, 331 were killed in traffic accidents. 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.

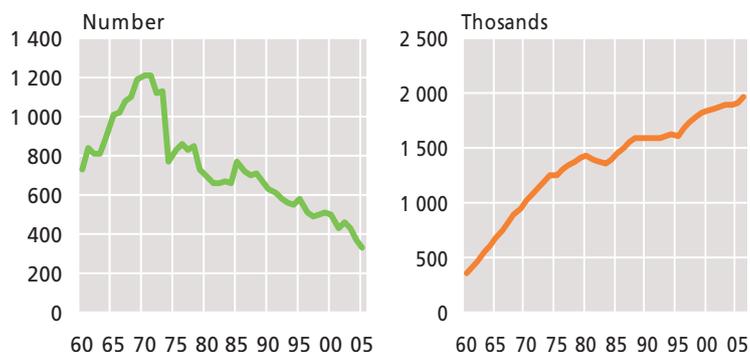
Since 1961, a far greater number of cars drive on Danish roads. At that time, traffic was created by 354,000 passenger cars – today, there are almost 2 million cars. During the same period, considerably more families have bought a car. In general, families outside the metropolitan area have a car more 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 13,100 km a year. 85 per cent of the distance is covered by cars and vans, 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) 1960-2005



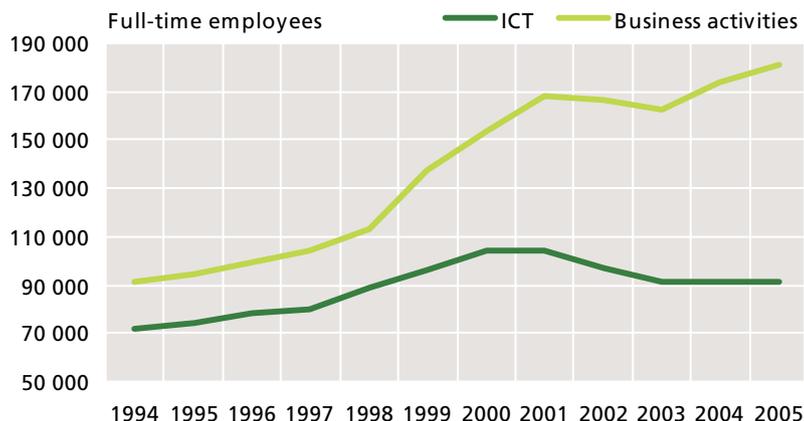
TRANSPORT

	Unit	2002	2003	2004
Passenger transport, total	<i>mio. km.</i>	74 366	75 392	77 358
Motor cars	<i>per cent</i>	77.4	77.6	78.0
Motorcycles		0.9	1.0	1.0
Buses		9.8	9.6	9.4
Bicycles/mopeds		3.2	3.1	2.9
Trains		7.7	7.8	7.9
Ferries		0.3	0.3	0.3
Aeroplanes		0.4	0.4	0.4
Motor vehicles, total	<i>1.000</i>	2 570	2 589	2 637
Of which private cars		1 888	1 895	1 916
Private cars per 1,000 inhabitants	<i>number</i>	351.7	351.9	354.9
Road accidents with casualties		9 254	8 844	7 915
Of which killed		463	432	369
Seriously injured		4 088	3 868	3 561

Service industries create new jobs

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 with regard to subscriptions. 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. There are more mobile subscribers than people in Denmark. The reason for this is that many people hold more than one subscription. 6 per cent of the families in Denmark have no mobile phone.

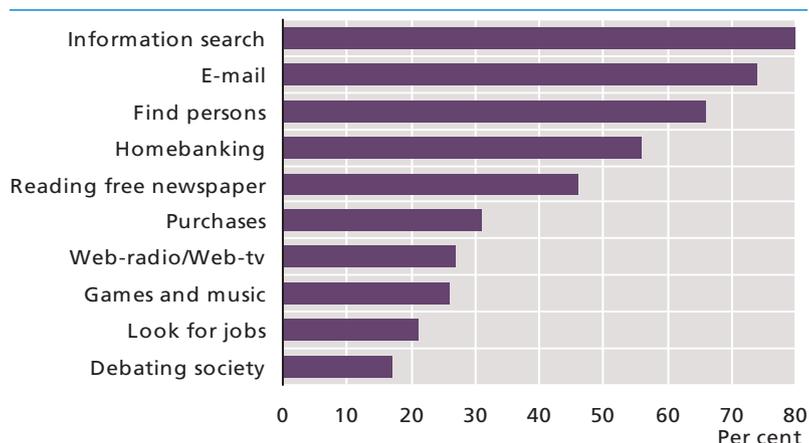
Danes still use the fixed net phone more than the mobile phone. In 2005, calls by fixed net phone accounted for 13,9 billion minutes, while calls by mobile phone accounted for 6,5 billion minutes. However, the trend is towards more calls by mobile phone and fewer calls by fixed net phone.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The number of MMS messages develops explosively. While 2.8 million MMS messages were sent during 2003, 24.5 million MMS messages were sent during 2005. •••

The Internet has become popular in Danes' everyday life. 83 per cent of all Danes have access at home. Information searching is the most common reason for using the Internet, followed by e-mail, locating persons, internet banking and reading free newspapers. 31 per cent use the Internet in connection with purchases. Almost all companies have access to the Internet, and four out of five have their own website.

USE OF INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES 2006



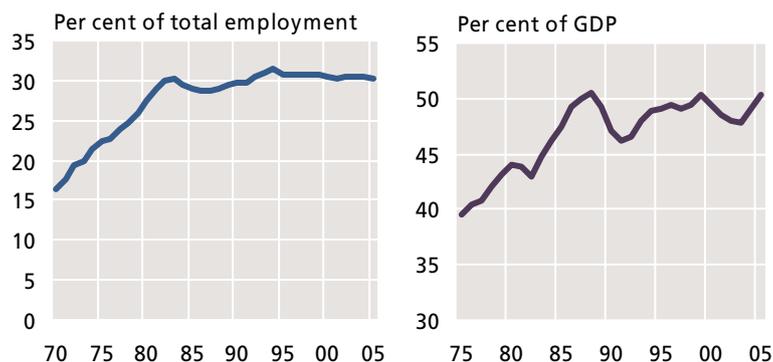
INFORMATION SOCIETY

	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total population						
Internet access, total	per cent	76	79	83	...	89
Access at home		64	71	75	79	83
Purchases via the Internet		12	17	22	25	31
Enterprises						
Enterprises with web sites		75	...	81	82	83
Internet access		96	...	97	97	97
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	69	67	65	62	...
Mobile phone subscribers		83	88	96	101	104*
Fixed net, outgoing conv.	mio. minutes	20 955	19 046	16 869	13 937	6 555*
Mobile, outgoing conv.		3 484	4 165	5 149	6 480	3 691*
SMS sent	mio. messages	2 011	3 989	6 551	8 419	4 901*
MMS sent		...	2.8	12.5	24.5	12.9*

Note: Figures on telephones originate from the National IT and Telecom Agency. * First six months of 2006.

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)



PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005
Public economy					
Public surplus (deficit)	per cent	-1.3	-2.9	2.3	4.6
General government debt (net)	of GDP	...	36.0	25.7	9.3
Taxes and duties		46.8	49.1	49.5	50.4
Current and capital expenditure		55.9	59.5	53.9	52.8
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	470.0	607.0	697.9	820.2
General public services	per cent	20.1	18.0	16.1	12.9
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	6.8
Environmental protection		0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
Housing and community amenities		1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1
Health		11.9	11.6	12.3	13.0
Recreation, culture and religion		2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Education		12.5	12.6	14.8	15.0
Social security and welfare		37.7	41.1	39.8	42.2
Employment in the public sector	1 000	786.3	807.4	842.5	836.9
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.7	30.7	30.5	30.2

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 2005, the surplus made up DKK 71.8 billion, corresponding to 4.6 per cent of GDP or DKK 13,200 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. In the third quarter of 2006, the debt was DKK 78 billion, corresponding to DKK 14,400 per inhabitant. Ten years earlier, the debt was five 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 DKK 820 billion in 2005, corresponding to approximately DKK 150,000 per inhabitant.

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 2005, Denmark had a trade surplus of DKK 55.8 billion, corresponding to more than 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.

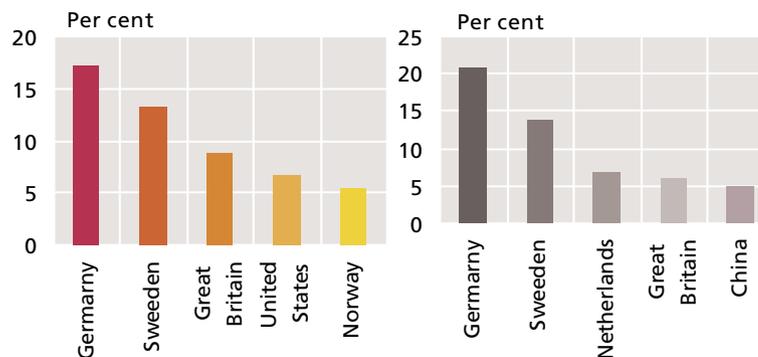
The most important trading partners are situated geographically close to Denmark. Germany is still the largest trading partner. The country south of the Danish border buys 17 per cent of Danish exports and accounts for 21 per cent of imports. Sweden and Great Britain are the second and third most important trading partners. EU accounts for a total of almost 71 per cent of Denmark's overall foreign trade.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

China is Denmark's fifth largest importing country. From 2003 to 2004, imports from China increased by as much as 35 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) 2005



EXTERNAL TRADE

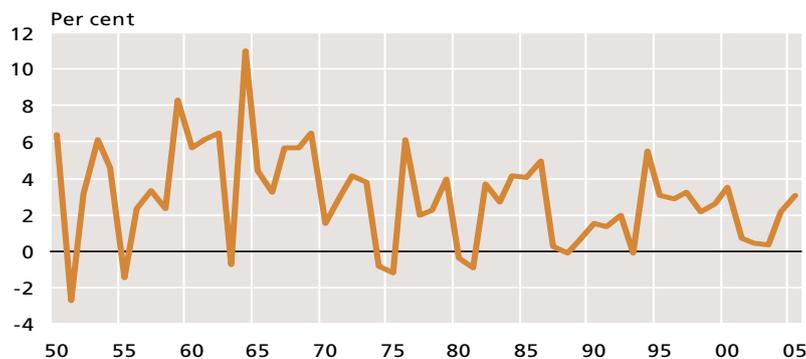
	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Imports	<i>DKK bn.</i>	109	192	205	256	359	446
Other industries	<i>per cent</i>	36	36	37	38	34	32
Household consumption		17	19	25	27	27	28
Machinery		9	11	11	12	14	14
Other		39	35	26	23	25	26
Exports	<i>DKK bn.</i>	96	180	228	288	408	502
Industrial products	<i>per cent</i>	64	65	69	74	74	74
Agriculture products		24	21	17	15	12	10
Fuels, etc.		4	5	3	3	8	10
Other		9	9	10	8	7	6
Trade balance	<i>DKK bn.</i>	-14	-12	23	32	49	56
Net exports of oil	<i>1 000 tons</i>	-19	-19	-3	0	13	19
Imports of oil	<i>tons</i>	14 294	10 765	8 196	8 887	8 160	9 021
Exports of oil		1 639	2 241	5 665	9 034	17 125	18 259



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.

Danes' prosperity has grown significantly. The economic development is improving, and the balance of payments has shown a surplus for quite some time. Now the bottom line of the foreign debt has also turned positive for the Danish economy.

REAL GROWTH IN GDP 1950-2005



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2005
GDP (current prices)	DKK bn.	841	1 020	1 294	1 552
GDP (constant prices)	DKK bn.	1 001	1 124	1 294	1 383
Imports of goods and services	in 2000-	294	365	524	669
Domestic final use, total	prices,	1 296	1 489	1 818	2 053
Exports of goods and services	level	349	421	602	703
Private consump. expenditure	chained	511	574	617	690
Government consump. expenditure	values	259	288	325	351
Gross fixed capital formation		172	194	263	300
Changes in inventories		1	27	11	4
GDP per capita	1 000	195	215	242	255

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN DEBT

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Current account, total	DKK mio.	-4 077	-13 400	3 425	18 208	45 227
Merchandise		-5 702	-11 790	30 812	54 435	47 936
Services		2 250	7 700	11 051	23 258	27 964
Property income		- 334	-9 580	-33 891	-33 001	-2 950
Net foreign liabilities		14 929	99 700	282 000	218 000	-20 000

* 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 3 per cent in 2005. 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 2005, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,552 billion. In chained values, prosperity – as GDP per inhabitant – has increased by almost 31 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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