



DENMARK IN FIGURES ● 2008



STATISTICS
DENMARK



Jan Plovsing, National Statistician



Image courtesy of MODIS Rapid Response Project i NASA/GSFC

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 2008 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, 2008)

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 69 per cent of the country's total area. Two-thirds of Denmark's area is farmland.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

In Denmark, it rains every second day. On average, a year has 171 days with a precipitation of more than 0.1 mm). In 2006, however, there were 183 days of precipitation. •••

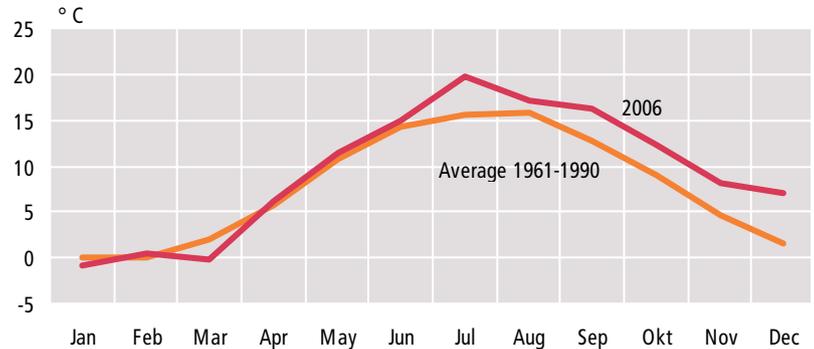
In a year, the average temperature changes from 0 °C in January to 16 °C in August. Great variations compared with the average occur. The coldest day in more than 100 years was a January day in 1982 with a temperature of -31 °C. The hottest day was an August day in 1975 with a temperature of 36 °C.



THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Includes, besides Denmark, the self-governing areas of Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The icefree part of Greenland is almost 10 times larger than Denmark, while the Faroes Islands are 30 times smaller than Denmark.

TEMPERATURES IN DENMARK

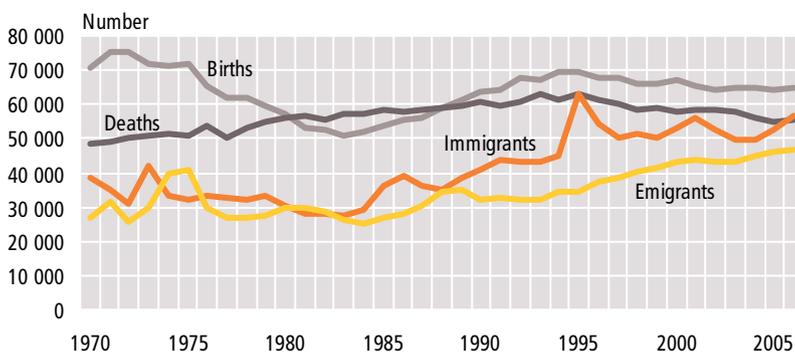


GEOGRAPHY

	Unit	Facts
Population (1 January 2007)		
Population	number	5 447 084
Population density	inhabitants per km ²	126.4
Total area	km ²	43 098
Coastline	km	7 314
Islands	number	407
Highest natural point	metre	170.86 (Møllehøj)
Largest lake	km ²	39.5 (Arresø)
Longest river	km	158 (Gudenå)
Geographical points		
North		Skagen
South		Gedser
East		Christiansø
West		Blåvandshuk
Land use		
Farming	per cent	66
Forests and moorland	-	16
Towns, roads & construction	-	10
Lakes, meadows and bogs	-	7

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb3

KEY INDICATORS ON THE DANISH POPULATION

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
Population on 1 January	mio.	4.91	5.12	5.14	5.33	5.45
0-19-year-olds	per	31.0	28.7	24.3	23.7	24.5
20-59-year-olds	cent	51.5	51.9	55.3	56.6	53.5
60 years +	-	17.5	19.3	20.4	19.7	22.0
Immigrants and descendants, total	-	-	3.0	4.2	7.1	8.8
Of whom: non-western countries	-	-	1.0	2.2	4.8	6.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb4_bef1a_bef1a07_bef3_krbef3

URBAN AREAS WITH OVER 50 000 INHABITANTS ON 1 JANUARY

	Unit	1970	1981	1990	2000	2007
Copenhagen, incl. suburbs	1 000	1 380	1 382	1 337	1 076	1 146
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	-	725	582	552	586	596
Århus	-	199	182	200	217	228
Odense	-	137	137	139	145	158
Aalborg	-	100	114	114	120	122
Esbjerg	-	68	70	72	73	71
Randers	-	42	57	55	56	59
Kolding	-	58	41	45	53	55

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bef4a_bef44

The Danish population has grown by half a million persons in the last 36 years. Half of this increase – exactly 49.8 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 5.45 million Danes make up only about 0.8 per thousand of the earth’s population of 6.7 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 8.8 per cent of the population, corresponding to 478,000 persons.

Immigrants and their descendants from non-western countries constitute 6.1 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 five 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 1990s, average life expectancy was almost 53 years for men and 56 years for women.

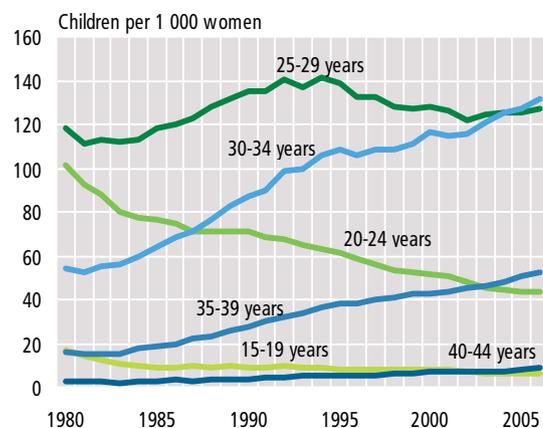
While the Danes live longer, they also get children at a later age. Today Danish women are on average almost 29 years old when they give birth to their first child, which is an increase of 5 years since 1970 when women were almost 24 years old. During the same period Danish women's fertility has decreased a little from 2.0 children in 1970 to 1.9 children today. Every woman of fertile age is to give birth to 2.1 children for the population to reproduce itself, provided that immigration and emigration counterbalance each other.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Age is no barrier to love. The oldest bride in 2006 was 86 years old while the oldest groom was 89 years old. The nine youngest brides were 19 years, and the youngest groom was 18 years. • • •

Danish men and women are also older before they marry. In 1970, 88 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 34 years old and women 32 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. However, in 2006 there were considerably fewer divorces (14,343).

AGE RELATED FERTILITY



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fod3



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

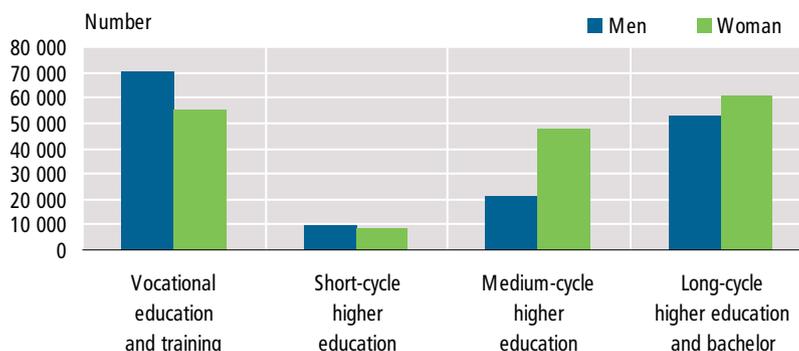
	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Av. life expectancy						
Men	years	70.8	71.2	72.2	74.5	75.9
Women	-	75.7	77.3	77.8	79.2	80.4
Total fertility	per woman	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9
Mother's av. age at 1st child	years	23.7	24.6	26.4	28.1	28.9*
Marriages	per	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	6.7
Divorces	1 000	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Most common name						
Girls	first name	Marianne	Mette	Camilla	Julie	Sofie
Boys	(new-born)	Henrik	Martin	Christian	Mathias	Lucas

* 2005-figures.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hisb8, [fod4](http://www.statbank.dk/fod4), [fod407](http://www.statbank.dk/fod407), [fod11](http://www.statbank.dk/fod11), [hisb3](http://www.statbank.dk/hisb3) and [bef6](http://www.statbank.dk/bef6)

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

STUDENTS ATTENDING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDING THEM WITH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/u1107

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

	1981	1985	1991	1995	2000	2007
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Basis school 8.-10. class	41	43	38	34	30	24
General upper-secondary education	3	3	4	5	6	6
Vocational education and training	30	33	36	38	38	37
Short-cycle higher education	3	3	3	4	4	6
Medium-cycle higher education	9	10	11	12	13	15
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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/hfu11 and krhf1



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 26 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 24 per cent in 2007.

In the recent period, a larger proportion of the population have graduated from higher education and training. While 14 per cent of the 25-64-year-olds had a higher education in 1981, this has increased to 29 per cent in 2007.

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 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.

Cinemas are popular again

From the 1980s and until the turn of the century, Danish cinemas saw a decreasing number of visitors. Since then, the number of visitors has increased.

The cultural habits of Danes are not constant. The interests of Danes are constantly changing within theatres, museums and films. While cinemas accounted for large ticket sales at the beginning of the 1980s, the entry of videos into Danes homes resulted in a decreasing number of visitors in cinemas. However, since the early 1990s, cinemas have seen a renaissance. Average ticket sales reached about 10 mio. annually, but this figure has increased to 12 mio. during recent years.

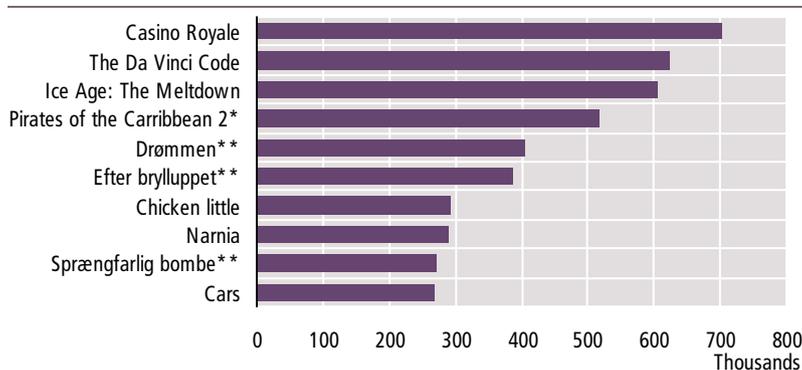
••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

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

Our interest in theatrical performance has changed its character since the early 1980s. The number of tickets sold for plays has decreased about a third and interest in childrens theatre has decreased by about a sixth. Opera have witnessed an increase in admission of 58 per cent. This increase has, however, not been sufficient to outweigh the decrease in audience for plays. 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 decreased compared to the 1980s, but The Prince's Palace, which is part of the National Museum, was still the Danes' favourite museum in 2006 with 463,000 visitors. Subsequently, The National Gallery had 413,000 visitors the same year. Both of these museums introduced free admission 1. January 2006.

THE TEN MOST POPULAR FILMS SHOWN IN CINEMAS. 2006



* Abbreviated title. Full title is *Pirates of the Carribean: Dead Man's Chest*.

** Danish titles, not available in English.

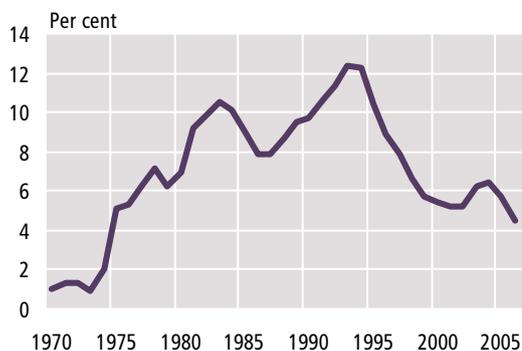
ADMISSION TO CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

	Unit	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-06
Cinemas per year						
Paid admissions	mio.	14	11	10	10	12
Admission takings	DKK mio.	271	277	285	379	581
Films shown	number	2 017	1 274	692	569	643
Of which: Danish films	-	285	217	164	112	125
State-subsidized theatres						
Total audience	1 000	2 725	2 487	2 455	2 482	2 264
Of which: Plays	per	1 438	1 271	1 103	935	928
Opera	season	149	150	171	229	235
Childrens theatre	(av.)	597	498	506	551	500
Total museums						
The National Museum	1 000	1 038	725	731	680	604
Cultural historical museums	per	4 935	5 205	6 385	6 369	6 192
Art museums	year	1 861	2 057	2 512	2 658	2 650
Natural science museums	(av.)	414	391	366	320	293
Other museums	-	207	184	208	410	118
Zoological gardens	-	1 795	1 820	1 916	2 361	3 311

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/mus, teat3 and bio2

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ru121d



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployed as per cent of the total workforce.



LABOUR FORCE

Total of those employed and those unemployed between 16 and 66 years up to 2006 and between 16 and 64 years from 2006.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/aar

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-fifth of those at working age (16-64 years) are outside the labour force. A great number of these are persons receiving early retirement pensions (27 per cent), early retirement pay (18 per cent) and young people enrolled for an education (18 per cent).

17 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 where 31 per cent and 25 per cent respectively are part-time employees.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Average wages have increased by 52 per cent since 1996. During the same period, prices have increased by only 27 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 to middle 1990s, the unemployment rate was historically high in Denmark. Since then, the unemployment rate has decreased drastically.

THE POPULATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006
Total population, 16-66 years*	1 000	3 417	3 480	3 546	3 594	3 521
Labour force population*	people	2 729	2 794	2 796	2 786	2 755
Men	-	1 476	1 488	1 491	1 478	1 442
Women	-	1 253	1 306	1 305	1 308	1 313
Employed*	-	2 494	2 560	2 517	2 668	2 647
Men	-	1 368	1 379	1 357	1 420	1 391
Women	-	1 125	1 181	1 160	1 248	1 256
Activity rate*	per cent	79,9	80,3	78,9	77,5	78,3
Men	-	85,8	84,5	83,1	81,4	81,2
Women	-	73,8	75,9	74,5	73,6	75,3

* Until 2006: 16-66-year-olds. From 2006: 16-64-year-olds.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bev1,bev1a,ras33,ras2,aar and [ras1f](http://www.statbank.dk/ras1f)

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006
Unemployed	1 000	252	272	288	150	124
Men	people	111	124	134	68	55
Women	-	141	148	154	82	70
Unemployed rate	per cent	9,2	9,7	10,3	5,4	4,5

Note: The number of unemployed and employed do not sum up to the labour force population as the unemployment is the average unemployment throughout the year, and the labour force population is measured at a certain time of the year (end of November the year before).

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 52.5 m² in 2007. 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 110.2 m² in 2007. Another reason is that more people live alone. The average household size has decreased from 2.7 persons in 1970 to 2.1 persons in 2007.

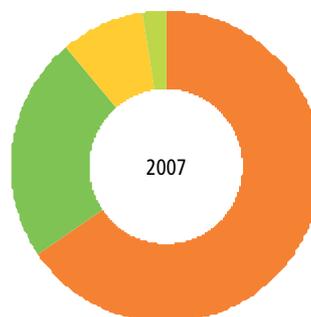
Today, there are more than 1 million one-family houses and 1 million flats (apartment houses) in Denmark. Consequently, they are the preferred type of ownership. The number of dwellings in two- and multi-family houses has witnessed the greatest relative increase. Today, Denmark has about 367,000 of these types of dwellings, which is more than 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 26 years ago. In 1981, 51 per cent of the 20-29-year-olds lived in a privately owned dwelling, while the figure was 33 per cent in 2007. During the same period, more elderly live in their own dwelling.

TYPE OF DWELLING



- Owner-occupied dwellings, 66 per cent
- Social dwellings, 23 per cent
- Housing cooperative dwellings, 9 per cent
- Public dwellings, 2 per cent

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol33

DWELLINGS

	Unit	1 970	1 980	1990	2000	2007
Dwellings, total	1 000	1 742	2 145	2 573	2 726	2 684
Of which:						
One-family houses	-	712	878	959	1 019	1 068
Multi-family buildings	-	735	891	922	967	1 029
Terraced houses	-	116	154	266	314	367
Farmhouses	-	175	165	156	133	127
Students hostels	-	...	24	29	34	36
Occupied dwellings, total	1 000	...	...	2 246	2 415	2 517
0-59 m ²	per cent	...	...	13.8	13.5	12.7
60-99 m ²	-	...	...	37.2	37.6	37.5
100-159 m ²	-	...	...	35.9	34.9	35.1
Over 159 m ²	-	...	...	13.0	14.0	14.8
Average dwelling size	m ²	...	106.4	107.0	108.8	110.2
Avg. dwelling size per person	m ²	...	42.6	47.4	49.7	59.5
Persons per dwelling	average	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bol3, [bol6](http://www.statbank.dk/bol6), [bol33](http://www.statbank.dk/bol33) and [bol51](http://www.statbank.dk/bol51)



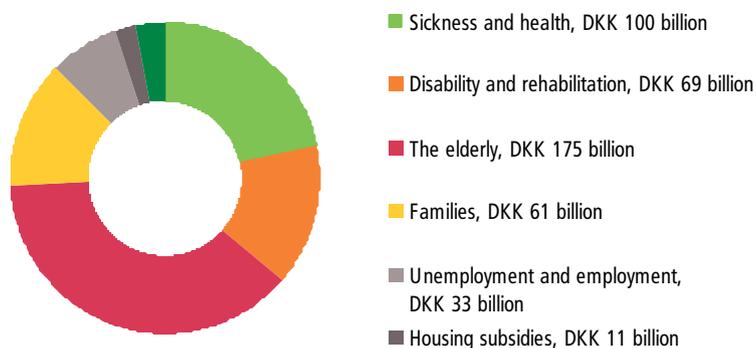
DWELLING

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. 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/udg1

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

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sam1

Total social service and health expenditure amounted to DKK 465 billion in 2006. This corresponds to 28 per cent of Danish GDP. Two thirds of the expenses were paid by the public sector, while the remaining expenses were paid by the employers (12 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.

••• 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. •••

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.

One out of nine are hospitalized every year

A greater number of Danes is physically active, has stopped smoking and eat less fat. However, one out of nine Danes is still hospitalized every year due to diseases, accidents or pregnancy.

The Danish way of life with regard to, e.g. smoking, alcohol, diet and physical activity has changed in the last couple of decades. Our way of life is generally healthier. In 1980 about 50 per cent of the population were smokers, but this proportion has now declined to a fourth. The amount of fat in the diet of the Danes has also been cut, and we drink slightly less alcoholic beverages than previously. However, our expenditure on medication has risen considerably, and about 40 per cent of the adult population use medicine regularly.

On average, one out of nine Danes is hospitalized every year. However, one third of the population aged 85 and above is admitted to a hospital at least once every year. While 5-14-year-olds are hospitalized on average 3 days, the average number of days in hospital beds for 85-year-olds and above is about 15.

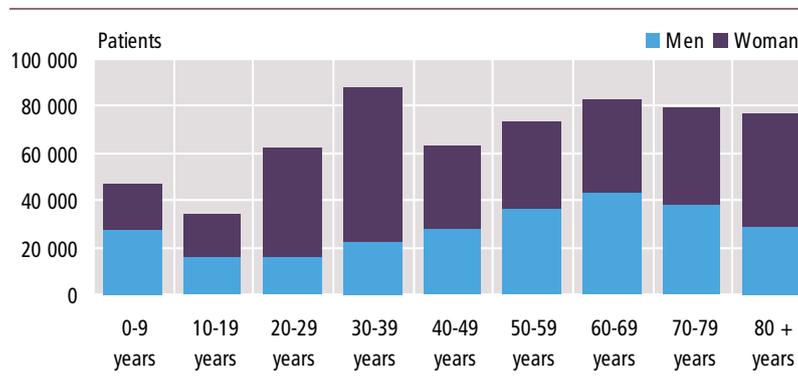
There are many causes of hospitalization – some are more natural than others. 12 per cent of all hospitalizations are due to births.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Boys and girls who live with families that have received social benefits use hospital 25 and 21 pct. respectively more than the average child. • • •

Boys under the age of 10 are more frequently hospitalized than girls of the same age. Especially boys are admitted to a hospital because of respiratory diseases compared to girls. However, this difference is equalled out when they are teenagers, and when they become old, especially women are hospitalized.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS. 2005



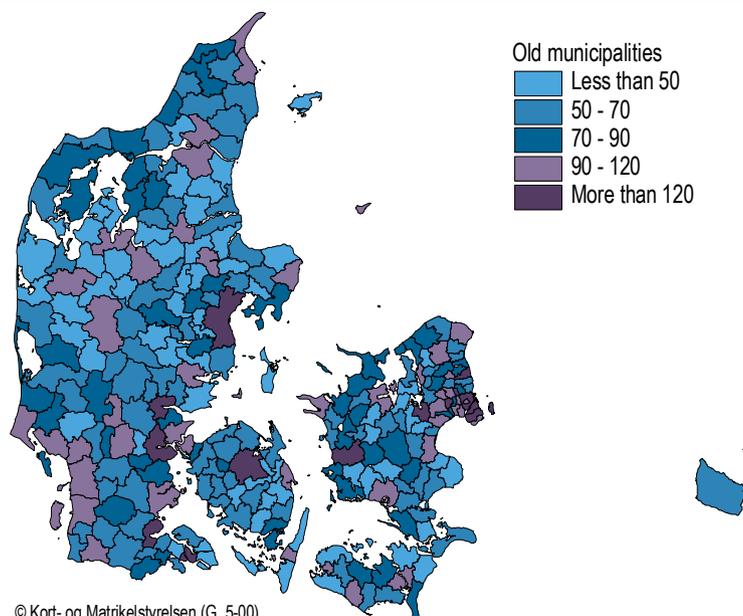
HOSPITAL PATIENTS

	Unit	2000	2002	2004	2005
Hospital patients, total	No.	600 352	604 743	606 057	607 108
Of which:					
Deliveries and comp. of pregn. and childbirth	No.	78 222	76 302	76 179	75 516
Of which: Delivery without complications	-	48 730	44 823	44 246	44 021
Delivery with complications	-	15 904	17 152	18 499	18 409
Injury and poisoning, total	-	81 187	83 381	84 711	83 851
Diseases of the circulatory system	-	86 563	87 895	84 706	83 256
Diseases of the respiratory organs	-	58 285	59 997	61 468	63 730
Of which: Pneumonia	-	19 620	21 735	23 479	24 199
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	-	21 156	20 322	20 049	20 278
Diseases of the digestive system	-	65 487	65 554	64 735	63 914
Diseases of musculoskeletal system ect.	-	43 076	46 158	47 608	48 413
Malignant neoplasm	-	51 393	51 627	49 336	49 354
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	42 142	44 489	45 641	45 750
Diseases of the nervous system ect.	-	30 084	30 181	28 933	29 067
Nutritional and metabolic diseases	-	18 529	19 391	19 870	20 317
Of which: Diabetes mellitus	-	8 605	7 895	7 284	6 921

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/pa1a

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.

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES PER 1 000 INHABITANTS. 2006



Today, almost four times more criminal offences are reported by Danes to the police, compared to 1950. In 2006, 425,000 offences were reported corresponding to almost one report for every ten Danes of 15 years or above. 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. In 2006, the number of forgeries reported was only a fourth of the level in 1980. This decrease is mainly caused by the use of credit cards rather than cheques. • • •

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2006
Reported, total	no.	260 072	408 177	527 421	538 963	504 231	425 093
Against property	-	252 125	390 917	507 763	515 954	479 190	395 528
Forgery	-	...	12 905	14 315	10 683	7 328	3 001
Burglary	-	...	95 238	122 371	106 533	99 568	71 583
Theft	-	...	108 670	168 115	175 521	193 893	165 952
Stealing	-	...	136 983	139 410	162 106	120 010	97 817
Fraud	-	...	8 944	11 156	9 804	8 040	6 669
Malicious damage	-	...	18 841	37 138	38 771	39 857	42 963
Sexual offences	-	2 461	2 273	2 521	2 779	2 800	2 652
Of Which: Rape	-	215	422	486	440	497	527
Crimes of violence	-	3 726	5 719	10 651	13 357	15 157	19 557
Of which: Homicide	-	26	77	58	60	58	29
Other offences	-	1 760	9 268	6 486	6 873	7 084	7 356

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/straf2

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.

High level of income equality

Denmark is one of the countries in the world with the most equal income distribution. Of course incomes differ, but compared to other countries not much money needs to be redistributed to achieve 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 252,000 in 2005. The municipalities north of Copenhagen have the highest disposable incomes. Among these, Gentofte Municipality has the highest with an average disposable income of DKK 419,600 a year. Copenhagen Municipality had the lowest average disposable income (DKK 202,100).

In an international context, Denmark is characterised as being one of the countries in the world with the most equally distributed incomes after taxes and transfer payments.



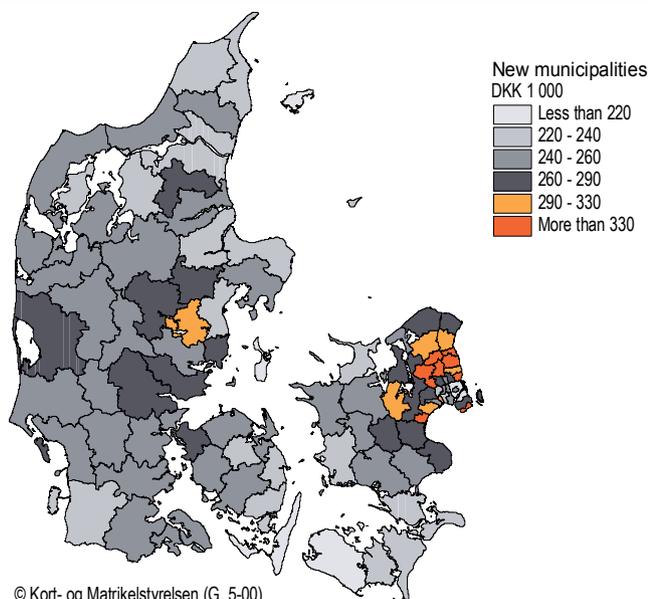
DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME

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. Disposable income is the amount left for consumption and savings when direct taxes, interests etc. have been paid.

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 420,700 in 2005.

Incomes also differ from men to women. In 2005, men's average disposable income was DKK 183,500, while that of women was DKK 149,400.

AVERAGE DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME. 2005

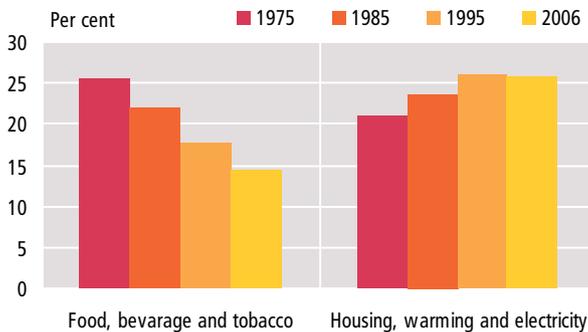


DISPOSABLE FAMILY INCOME. 2005

	No. of families 1 000s	Type of ownership		Use of cars		
		owner	tenant	no car	1 car	2 cars +
Total (DKK 1,000)	2 876.9	45.2	54.8	43.8	45.8	10.4
Under DKK 99	402.9	6.0	94.0	88.9	10.2	0.8
DKK 100 - 199	1 008.8	24.4	75.6	65.7	32.6	1.7
DKK 200 - 299	554.8	52.1	47.9	30.1	63.2	6.7
DKK 300 - 399	429.8	74.6	25.4	10.8	70.8	18.4
DKK 400 - 499	282.8	85.4	14.6	5.6	66.3	28.0
DKK 500 - 599	107.6	89.6	10.4	4.7	57.5	37.8
DKK 600 - 699	40.7	90.8	9.2	4.8	50.3	44.9
DKK 700 - 799	18.3	91.1	8.9	4.9	45.5	49.6
DKK 800 - 899	9.5	90.9	9.1	5.1	42.3	52.6
DKK 900 - 999	5.6	90.1	9.9	6.4	43.5	50.1
DKK 1 million +	16.2	88.5	11.5	7.8	41.0	51.3

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 a little less than half of all Danish households have a tumble dryer, which is a doubling since 1990. 61 per cent of Danish households have a dishwasher, which was true of only 29 per cent in 1990. ...

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat05

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. Since 1975, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 26 per cent of total consumption to 14 per cent in 2006.

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. 2003-2005 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Single persons		Couples	
			no child.	child.	no child.	child.
Household economy						
Total income	DDK	469.7	248.5	326.7	536.9	715.7
Income taxes, etc.	1 000	145.1	72.8	81.9	165.6	230.5
Private interest payments	per	27.2	11.6	14.7	28.8	52.5
Fees, presents, etc.	house-	5.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	10.1
Net saving	hold	41.7	3.2	23.6	60.1	65.4
Total consumption	-	250.2	157.5	202.8	278.7	357.2
Consumption in per cent						
Food, beverage & tobac.	Con-	15.0	14.2	17.6	14.8	15.6
Clothing & footwear	sump-	4.8	3.9	8.1	4.0	6.0
Housing	tion	29.6	35.7	36.1	29.4	25.3
Transport	in	17.1	14.1	10.7	17.9	17.7
Entertainment, etc.	per	11.3	11.9	9.2	11.1	11.3
Other expenditure	cent	22.2	20.3	18.3	22.9	24.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/fu5 and [fu6](http://www.statbank.dk/fu6)

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.

CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
In 2005 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	15.88	40.61	72.05	89.03	100.00
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to	-	100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	617.93

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.

On Statistics Denmark's web site you can obtain a quick overview of Danish society as well as gain access to a vast number of different information regarding statistical data, e.g. publications free of charge. You can even read interesting trivia on Denmark.

ACCESS TO FREE DATABASE

By clicking here you gain access to www.dst.dk which is described on the next page.

NAMES

If you want to know the most popular names in Denmark, this is the place to go.

DO YOU NEED DATA?

Statistics Denmark has a vast amount of commercial services for analysing economic and social conditions in Denmark.

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS DENMARK

This link leads you to www.dst.dk/presenting where you can download a brochure with information on Statistics Denmark. The brochure describes the statistical products, the dissemination, and the organisation.

WWW.DST.DK/UK

Statistics Denmark's web site, www.dst.dk/uk, is continuously developed. Through the previous years, the English part of the web site has seen many changes and is being used by an increasing number of visitors. Therefore, new additions have been implemented to ease the use of the web site.

The screenshot shows the Statistics Denmark website interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with categories like 'Statistics free of charge', 'Statistics for sale', 'Guide to statistics', and 'About Statistics Denmark'. The main content area features a line graph titled 'Construction cost index for residential buildings (1. kv. 2003=100) by kind and time'. Below the graph is a table with the following data:

	2005Q2	2005Q3	2006Q1	2006Q3	2007Q1	2007Q3
Construction Cost Index for residential buildings						
Total	111.2	112.6	114.7	117.0	118.8	118.8
Cost of materials	108.8	111.3	114.4	116.8	118.1	118.1
Total labour costs	114.8	115.1	114.7	117.0	118.7	118.7
Construction Cost Index for one-family houses						
Total	111.0	112.1	114.5	116.9	118.3	118.3
Cost of materials	109.3	110.8	114.4	116.8	118.1	118.1
Total labour costs	114.7	115.1	114.7	117.0	118.7	118.7
Construction Cost Index for multi-family houses						
Total	112.3	114.2	115.4	117.7	119.5	119.5
Cost of materials	111.0	113.0	115.0	118.0	121.1	121.1
Total labour costs	115.1	115.3	114.6	117.1	117.0	117.0

On the right side of the page, there are several widgets: 'Did you know that...', 'Hot spots', and 'About this page'. The 'Did you know that...' widget contains a trivia question about primary school education in 2005. The 'Hot spots' widget mentions the 'Statistical Yearbook'. The 'About this page' widget provides contact information and a last update date of 5 December 2007.

STATISTICAL TRIVIA

A random selection of statistical trivia is presented to you in this box. The selection changes with every page you visit.

HOT SPOTS

Hot spots direct your attention to services offered by Statistics Denmark.

FOCUS ON

One of the latest additions to the English part of Statistics Denmark's web site is *Focus on*. This sub-site presents the most recent developments within a range of statistical areas. Data is presented as figures, graphs and tables, and you can also find a description of the statistical subjects that are being analysed. Visit www.dst.dk/focuson for more information.

Denmark in figures contains only a few selections of the statistics produced by Statistics Denmark. You can study the figures yourself on www.statbank.dk. On this web site, billions of figures give you many facts about a great variety of areas of Danish society. The figures can easily be presented as tables and graphs with the included tools.

BILLIONS OF FREE FIGURES

StatBank Denmark is a gold-mine of figures on Danish society. For example, you can see the increase in the Danish population, the number of trips made by Danes, the development of the Danish economy and much more information. Every day new figures are added. StatBank Denmark is free of charge. For more information visit www.statbank.dk

MAPS

In StatBank Denmark a number of statistics can be displayed on maps. Click on the link to see examples that can be presented or changed at your preference.

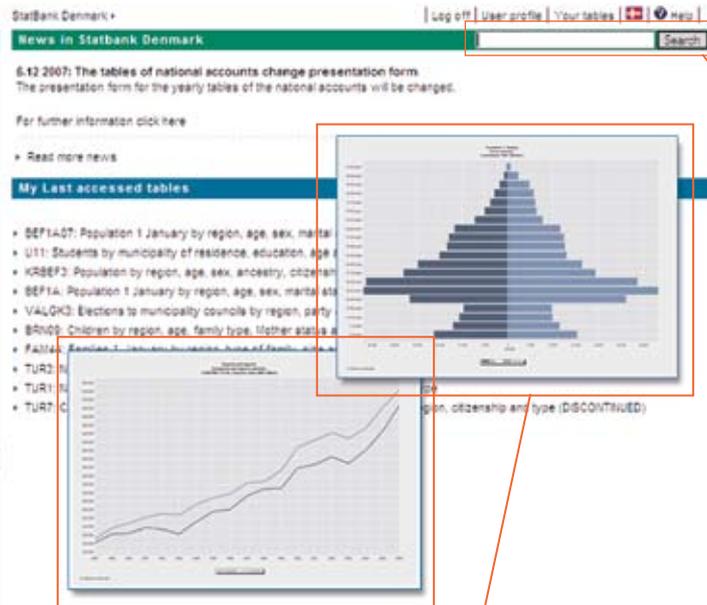


AS A REGISTERED USER YOU GET MORE OPTIONS

If you register on the web site you gain access to more options, including extraction of up to 100,000 figures in one table. Your selections are stored so you can easily retrieve them and monitor the development.

FLEXIBLE DATA EXTRACTS

If you extract less than thousand figures from Statbank Denmark, a table will be presented with the figures. Otherwise, you can download the figures in a range of formats, e.g. a spreadsheet.



EASY SEARCH

This tool helps you to find the subject of interest. Search on everything from adoptions to yearly stock statistics.

ABUNDANT VISUAL PRESENTATION

When you extract figures you can have them presented as a wide variation of graphs and maps. In this way you can skip several operations for which you would normally have to use a spreadsheet.

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.

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 26 per cent in 2006. 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.

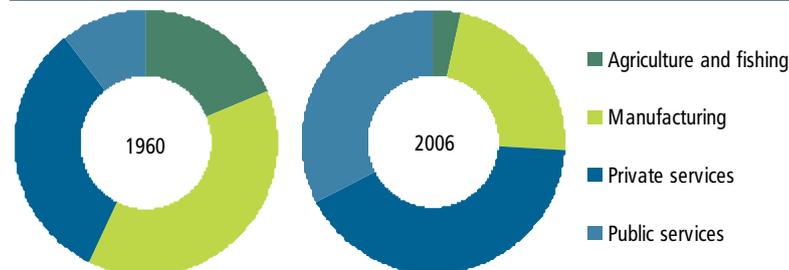
During the same period, the number of public employees has also increased considerably. While 11 per cent of all employees were found in the public sector in 1960, this figure had increased to 29 per cent in 2006. An important explanation is that when more women entered the labour market in the 1960s and 1970s, the public sector took over much of the work previously done by women at home, e.g. taking care of children.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Only 54 per cent of enterprises founded in 2001 had survived by the end of 2004. However, 61 per cent of the enterprises in the construction sector had survived. • • •

Denmark has 294,000 active enterprises, which corresponds to almost 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 68 per cent of the labour force.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras2

ENTERPRISES IN DENMARK

	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Enterprises, total	1 000	284	282	276	283	294
Agriculture, fishing, etc.	per cent	19	18	17	16	16
Manufacturing	-	7	7	7	7	6
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	2	2	1	1	1
Construction	-	10	10	10	10	11
Trade, hotels & restaurants	-	22	22	23	22	21
Transport, post & telecom.	-	6	5	5	5	5
Finance & business activities	-	22	22	24	24	26
Public & personal services	-	13	14	13	14	14
Employees	1 000	2 211	2 188	2 168	2 171	2 185
Turnover	DKK bn.	2 360	2 384	2 393	2 508	2 775
Exports	-	546	550	575	603	676

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/gf1 and [gf2](http://www.statbank.dk/gf2)



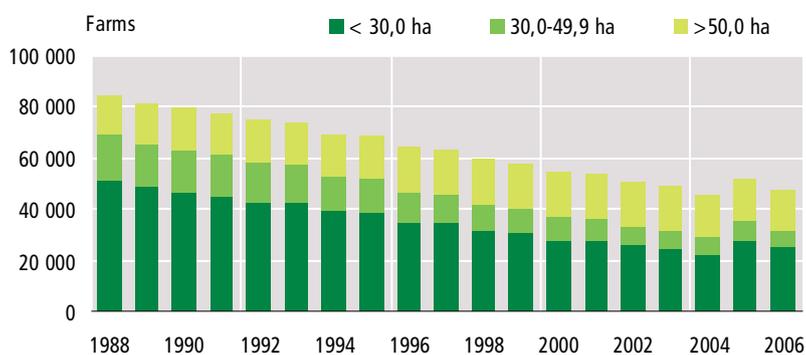
PRIVATE SERVICES

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

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, agriculture is still an important factor in the Danish economy.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY AREA



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](#)

KEY INDICATORS OF DANISH AGRICULTURE

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Farms, total	number	148 512	119 155	79 338	54 541	47 385
0.00-19.9	ha	95 739	67 034	32 969	21 391	19 858
20.0-49.9	-	44 084	40 356	30 355	15 548	11 568
50.0-99.0	-	7 078	9 616	12 287	10 891	7 704
100.0+	-	1 611	2 149	3 726	6 711	8 254
Agriculture area, total	1 000 ha	2 941	2 905	2 788	2 647	2 711
Organic farms	number	•	•	523	3 466	2 794
Organic arable land	1 000 ha	•	•	12	92	131
Degree of specialization						
No cattle or pigs	per cent	11	25	35	42	54
Pigs, no cattle	-	16	24	19	16	13
Cattle, no pigs	-	5	18	28	34	30
Cattle and pigs	-	68	33	18	8	4
Production of pork	bn. kg.	766	1 020	1 260	1 748	1 957
Export of pork	per cent	76.5	68.9	71.1	86.0	87.9

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bdf, [oeko1](#), [ani5](#), [komb](#), [konj2](#) and [afg](#)

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 31,000, 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 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 3,466. Since then, the number of organic farms has decreased. However, the organic area has increased 42 per cent since 2000.

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.

Danish industrial enterprises had a turnover of DKK 590 billion in 2006. This corresponds to DKK 108,000 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.

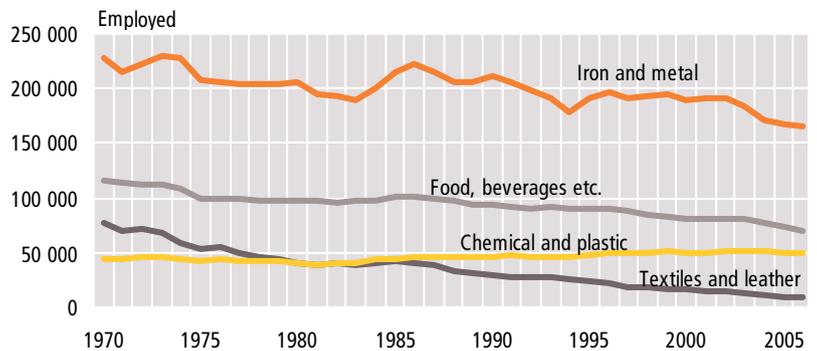
The share of jobs in the manufacturing industry has decreased steadily since the mid-1960s. In 1966, 28 per cent of the labour force was employed in the manufacturing industry, while this was true of 14 per cent in 2006. The decrease has been most dominant in the textile and leather industry and the iron and metal industry. 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-fourth 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 2006, exports contributed to 58 per cent of industrial turnover. 86 per cent of the turnover in the manufacturing of chemicals came from exports. This makes it the industry with the largest export share of the turnover. Pork, pharmaceuticals, gas, oil and wind turbines are among the manufacturing industry's most produced – and exported goods.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/rasa

MANUFACTURERS' SALES OF OWN COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

	Unit	1995	2000	2006
Manufacturing	DKK	395 498	482 193	589 994
Food, beverage & tobacco	mio.	110 475	114 788	136 128
Textiles and leather	-	14 760	14 496	10 327
Wood and wooden products	-	10 185	12 248	15 395
Paper prods., printing & publish.	-	33 334	37 825	37 694
Refined petroleum products	-	8 239	18 592	35 790
Chemicals*	-	34 025	50 223	62 060
Rubber and plastic products*	-	15 578	19 231	24 017
Non-metallic mineral products	-	14 825	18 923	21 642
Basic metals*	-	32 018	39 494	49 644
Machinery & equipment	-	51 787	60 510	74 110
Electronic components	-	33 708	54 240	73 771
Transport equipment	-	14 861	15 424	17 257
Furniture etc.	-	21 705	26 200	32 158

* The definitions of sectors in the sales statistics are different from those used in employment statistics which is shown in the chart above.

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/oms2

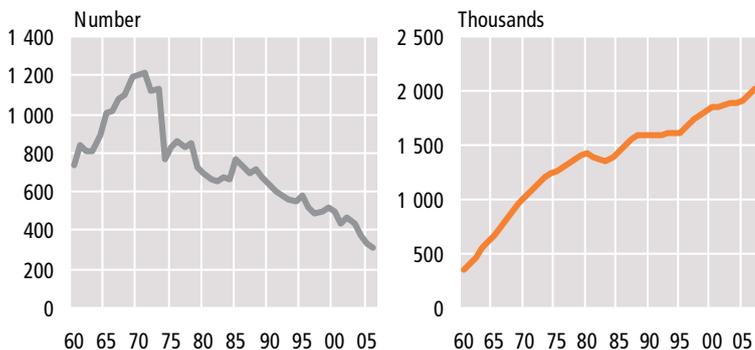


INDUSTRY

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

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.

KILLED PERSONS (LEFT) AND PRIVATE CARS (RIGHT). 1960-2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld1 and [bil8](http://www.statbank.dk/bil8)

TRANSPORT

	Unit	2004	2005	2006
Passenger transport, total	mio. km.	77 358	78 294	79 907
Motor cars	per cent	78.0	77.8	78.0
Motorcycles	-	1.0	1.1	1.2
Buses	-	9.4	9.5	9.4
Bicycles/mopeds	-	2.9	3.0	2.8
Trains	-	7.9	7.8	7.9
Ferries	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Aeroplanes	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
Motor vehicles, total	1.000	2 589	2 637	2 727
Of which private cars	-	1 895	1 916	1 965
Private cars per 1,000 inhabitants	number	351.0	354.0	362.0
Road accidents with casualties	number	7 915	6 919	6 821
Of which killed	-	369	331	306
Seriously injured	-	3 561	3 072	2 911

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/uheld1, [bil8](http://www.statbank.dk/bil8), [bef1a](http://www.statbank.dk/bef1a), [bane21](http://www.statbank.dk/bane21) and [pkm1](http://www.statbank.dk/pkm1)

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 2006, 306 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 2 million cars. During the same period, considerably more families have bought a car. In South Jutland County and Viborg County, two of three families have at least one car. In Copenhagen Municipality this only applies to one of four families. Rudersdal Municipality is situated north of Copenhagen and has 1.3 cars per family. That is more than any other Municipality in Denmark. In general, families outside the metropolitan area have a car more often than elsewhere.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Most cars weigh about 1 tonne. However, the heaviest cars weigh more than 2 tonnes, and there have become 7 times as many during the last 10 years. They now constitute 1 per cent of the total number of cars. • • •

An average Dane travels 13,400 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.

Spain is a popular holiday destination

Especially German and Norwegian tourists are keen on visiting Denmark. Rented holiday dwellings and camping is still popular with tourists. Our favourite destination abroad is Spain.

Danish towns, coasts with sandy beaches and rural quiet particularly appeal to many tourists, especially Germans, Norwegians and Swedes. The tourists, whether they are Danes or tourists from other countries, are especially keen on renting summer houses, but hotels and camping sites are also popular.

In a European context, Denmark is a lightweight when the number of nights spent in hotels is compared to the number of inhabitants in Denmark. In 2006, guests in hotels in Denmark accounted for nights spent twice per inhabitant, while Cyprus and Malta accounted for about 18 nights spent per inhabitant. However, we range above some European countries, e.g. Belgium and Romania, when it is taken into account that their number of inhabitants is much higher.

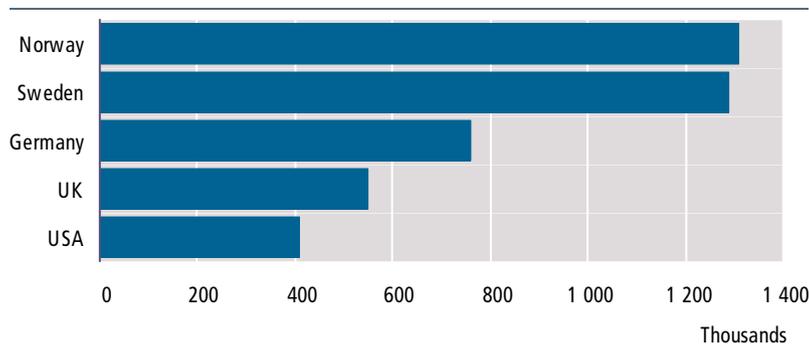
• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danes accounted for 55 per cent of all nights spent in Danish hotels in 2006. This mainly takes place in connection with, e.g. business trips, courses or weekend stays in an inn, etc. • • •

In 2006, 2 out of 3 Danes went on holiday, most of them travelled abroad. Particularly Spain, but also France and Italy are popular holiday destinations. These countries account for almost one-third of all holiday trips.

The most popular way to travel is by aircraft, when Danes go on long holidays abroad. The car is the favourite means of transport for short holidays abroad and holidays in Denmark.

NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES*. 2006



* Nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts and youth hostels.

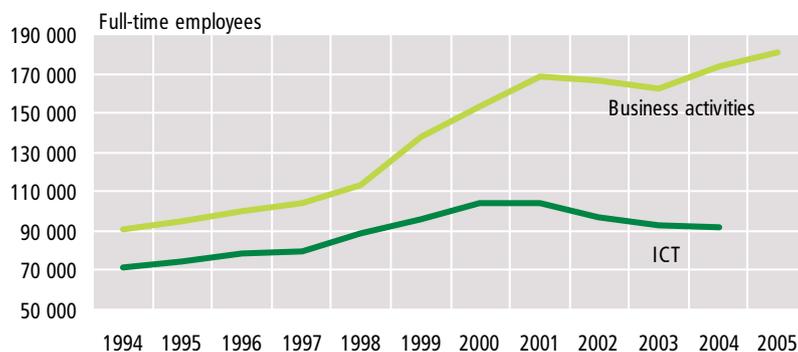
TRAVELS AND NIGHTS SPENT BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES

	Enhed	2000	2002	2004	2006
Number of nights spent	1 000	41 718	42 381	42 379	44 364
Rented holiday dwellings	1 000	15 034	15 178	14 789	15 408
Of which: Germans	per cent	78	76	72	67
Danes	-	13	15	18	23
Norwegians	-	4	5	5	4
Swedes	-	2	2	2	2
Hotels, holiday resorts etc.	1 000	11 700	11 764	11 918	12 497
Of which: Danes	per cent	62	64	64	68
Swedes	-	13	11	11	10
Norwegians	-	9	11	10	10
Germans	-	9	8	7	5
Camping sites	1 000	10 798	11 208	11 505	11 698
Of which: Danes	per cent	68	69	71	73
Germans	-	21	18	18	16
Swedes	-	4	3	2	2
Norwegians	-	2	2	2	2
Youth hostels, marinas, etc.	1 000	2 602	2 591	2 446	2 924
Motels etc.	-	1 583	1 640	1 722	1 837

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/tur11, tur3, tur13, tur9, tur19, tur8 and tur18

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



TURNOVER IN KNOWLEDGE INTENSIVE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total industrial turnover	DKK	...	121 619	130 699	150 060
ICT consultancy services	mio.	42 564	41 464	44 365	49 517
Consultancy engineers	-	28 280	28 017	29 949	33 202
Advertising	-	16 334	14 535	16 267	18 240
Opinion polls and market research	-	1 033	1 045	1 058	1 449
Accounting	-	11 104	10 975	11 573	13 868
Lawyers	-	...	6 839	7 511	7 938
Architects	-	...	4 731	4 815	5 477
Temporary employment agencies	-	3 681	3 869	4 397	6 557
Technical testing and analyses	-	...	2 114	2 161	2 786
Other bus. & man. consult. services	-	10 719	8 030	8 603	11 025

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/it1, [radgivn1](#), [reklam1](#), [marked1](#), [bogrev1](#), [vikar1](#) and [and1](#)



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.



BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

ICT consultancy services, lawyers, architects, cleaning companies, temporary employment agencies etc.

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.

Total industrial turnover in the knowledge intensive service industries was DKK 150 billion in 2005. ICT consultancy companies contributed with one-third of this amount. Temporary employment agencies has prospered since 2002 and the turnover has increased 78 per cent during this period.

New technology changes daily life

Danes have become 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 also picture messages (MMS) 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.

Since 2005, there have been more mobile subscribers than people in Denmark. Mobile subscriptions in connection with work also count as subscriptions. However, 5 per cent of the families in Denmark have no mobile phone.

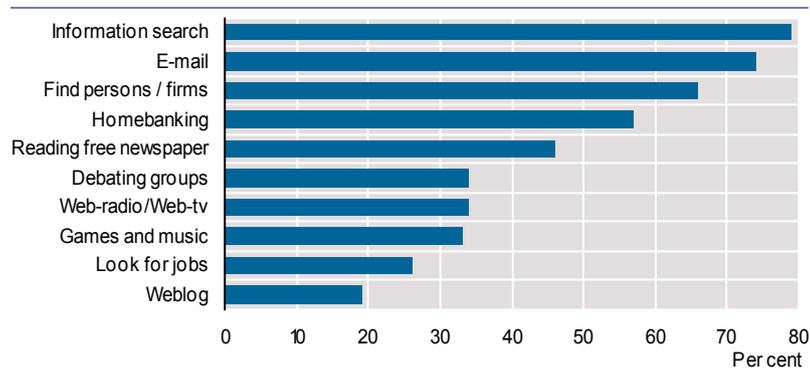
Danes still use the fixed net phone more than the mobile phone. In 2006, calls by fixed net phone accounted for 11.8 billion minutes, while calls by mobile phone accounted for 7.8 billion minutes. The trend is obvious: There are more calls by mobile phone and fewer calls by fixed net phone.

••• DID YOU KNOW THAT

The number of MMS messages develops explosively. While about 3 million MMS messages were sent during 2003, 28 million MMS messages were sent during 2006. •••

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 or firms, internet banking and reading free newspapers. Almost all companies have access to the Internet, and more than four out of five have their own website.

USE OF INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES. 2007



INFORMATION SOCIETY

	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total population						
Internet access, total	per cent	79	83	...	89	86
Access at home	-	71	75	79	83	83
Purchases via the Internet*	-	17	22	25	31	43
Enterprises						
Enterprises with web sites	-	...	81	82	83	84
Internet access	-	...	97	97	97	97
Telephones						
Fixed net subscribers	per 100 pers.	67	65	62	57	55**
Mobile phone subscribers	-	88	96	100	107	110**
Fixed net, outgoing conv.	mio. minutes	19 069	16 774	13 796	11 799	5 279**
Mobile, outgoing conv.	-	4 164	5 152	6 478	7 566	4 222**
SMS sent	mio. messages	3 989	6 554	8 423	10 158	5 824**
MMS sent	-	2.8	12.4	24.1	28.1	17.4**

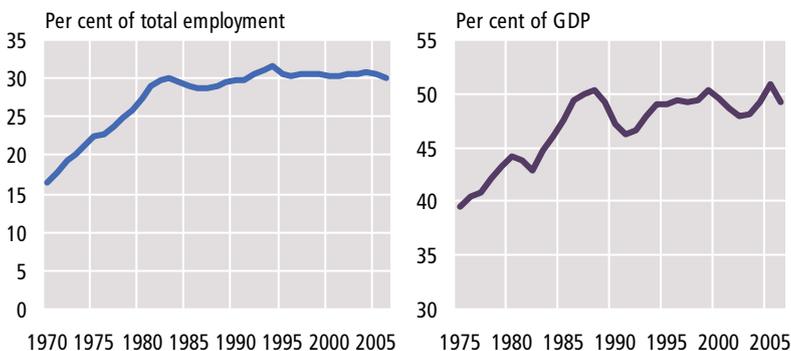
Note: Figures on telephones originate from the National IT and Telecom Agency.

* Percentage of individuals who ordered goods or services, over the Internet, for private use, in the last 3 months

** First sixth months of 2007.

Denmark has previously struggled with public finance deficits and an increasing general government debt. Today, Denmark has a public finance surplus and the debt is rapidly being repaid.

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



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/ras2, nat01 and off12

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 are being repaid. Net debts are – in simplified terms – what is owed by the general government to others and what is owed by others to the general government.

Except for a small deficit in 2003, Denmark has experienced a public finance surplus since 1999. In 2006, the surplus made up DKK 80 billion, corresponding to 4.9 per cent of GDP or DKK 14,700 per inhabitant. The public finance surplus has been caused by increasing tax income and fewer expenses on, among other things, interest.

PUBLIC ECONOMY

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2006
Public economy					
Public surplus (deficit)	per cent	-1.3	-2.9	2.3	4.9
General government debt (net)	of GDP	...	36.0	25.7	2.2
Taxes and duties	-	46.8	49.1	49.5	49.3
Current and capital expenditure	-	55.9	59.5	53.9	51.4
Public sector expenditure	DKK bn.	470.0	607.0	697.9	843.5
General public services	per cent	20.1	18.0	16.1	12.6
Defense, etc.	-	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.1
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	0.9
Health	-	11.9	11.6	12.3	13.7
Recreation, culture and religion	-	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Education	-	12.5	12.6	14.8	14.9
Social security and welfare	-	37.7	41.1	39.8	41.9
Employment in the public sector	1 000	786.3	798.9	835.1	843.0
Per cent of total employment	per cent	29.7	30.4	30.3	30.0

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/off3, nat01, off13, off12, off25 and ras2

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 2006, the debt was DKK 36 billion, corresponding to DKK 6,500 per inhabitant. 10 years earlier, the debt was about 11 times as great (DKK 388 billion).

••• 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 49 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 844 billion in 2006, corresponding to approximately DKK 155,000 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 2006, Denmark had a trade surplus of DKK 37.4 billion, corresponding to almost DKK 7,000 per inhabitant.

A trade surplus is created when exports exceed imports. Almost three-fourths of Danish exports consist of industrial products. Of these, wind turbines, pharmaceuticals and clothes are among the most dominant products. In addition, oil and agriculture – especially pork – each account for about one-tenth of exports. Some of Denmark's most important import products are cars, medicals and computers.

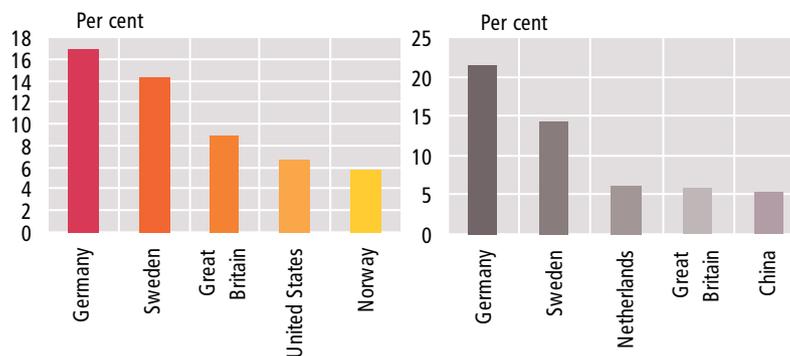
The most important trading partners are situated geographically close to Denmark. Germany is still the largest trading partner. The country south of the Danish border buys 17 per cent of Danish exports and accounts for 21 per cent of imports. Sweden and Great Britain are the second and third most important trading partners. EU accounts for a total 68 per cent of Denmark's overall foreign trade.

• • • DID YOU KNOW THAT

China is Denmark's fifth largest importing country. From 2005 to 2006, imports from China increased by 22 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). 2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/sitc41 and [sitc31](http://www.statbank.dk/sitc31)

EXTERNAL TRADE

	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2006
Imports	DKK bn.	109	192	205	256	359	506
Other industries	per cent	36	36	37	38	34	32
Household consumption	-	17	19	25	27	27	28
Machinery	-	9	11	11	12	14	13
Other	-	39	35	26	23	25	26
Exports	DKK bn.	96	180	228	288	408	544
Industrial products	per cent	64	65	69	74	74	72
Agriculture products	-	24	21	17	15	12	10
Fuels, etc.	-	4	5	3	3	8	12
Other	-	9	9	10	8	7	6
Trade balance	DKK bn.	- 14	- 12	23	32	49	37
Net exports of oil	1 000	- 19	- 19	-3	0	13	23
Imports of oil	tonnes	14 294	10 765	8 196	8 887	8 160	8 821
Exports of oil	-	1 639	2 241	5 665	9 034	17 125	17 413

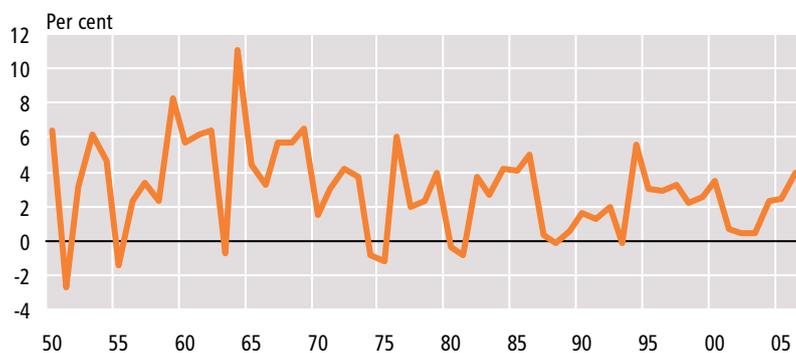
For further information visit <http://www.statbank.dk/bec2y>, [konj2y](http://www.statbank.dk/konj2y), [becgrp](http://www.statbank.dk/becgrp), [konjgrp](http://www.statbank.dk/konjgrp) and [kn8y](http://www.statbank.dk/kn8y)



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, the balance of payments has shown a surplus for quite some time, and the foreign debt has decreased much.

REAL GROWTH IN GDP. 1950-2006



For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat02

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (MAIN FIGURES)

	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2006
GDP (current prices)	DKK bn.	841	1 020	1 294	1 642
GDP (constant prices)	DKK bn.	1 001	1 124	1 294	1 431
Imports of goods and services	in 2000-	294	365	524	772
Domestic final use, total	prices,	1 296	1 489	1 818	2 204
Exports of goods and services	level	349	421	602	777
Private consump. expenditure	chained	511	574	617	724
Government consump. expenditure	values	259	288	325	358
Gross fixed capital formation	-	172	194	263	326
Changes in inventories	-	1	27	11	12
GDP per capita	1 000	195	215	242	263

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/nat01, [nat02](http://www.statbank.dk/nat02) and [nat17](http://www.statbank.dk/nat17)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN DEBT

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
Current account, total	DKK mio.	-4 077	-13 400	3 425	18 208	43 336
Goods	-	-5 702	-11 790	30 812	54 435	16 042
Services	-	2 250	7 700	11 051	23 258	38 759
Investment income	-	-334	-9 580	-33 891	-33 001	20 678
Net foreign liabilities	-	14 929	99 700	282 000	218 000	17 000

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bet6 and [bop6](http://www.statbank.dk/bop6)

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 was increased by 3.9 per cent in 2006. 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 2006, Denmark's GDP was DKK 1,642 billion. In chained values, prosperity as GDP per inhabitant has increased by almost 35 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 reduced the debts a great deal.



GOODS

In balance of payments, item goods differ from the trade balance in foreign trade due to different delimitations.



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Printed: February 2008
Circulation: 4,000
Printed by: Fihl Jensen
Photos: Scanpix, Visit Denmark
and Statistics Denmark

ISBN 978-87-501-1651-6 Print
ISBN 978-87-501-1652-3 Web

ISSN 1901-5232 Print
ISSN 1901-5240 Web