Services sector and the information society

Structure of the services sector

Services sector continues to grow

The services sector comprises a number of different businesses with one thing in common: the production of services. These businesses include the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, telecommunication and postal services, financial services and business services, comprising ICT services, research and development, auditing and book-keeping, cleaning, leasing of machinery and equipment, temporary employment agencies, etc.

The services sector has experienced a 20 per cent increase in employment during the period 1992-1999, followed by a growth of 22 per cent from 1999 to 2008. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2008 the number declined by 15 per cent.

Wholesale and retail trade account for the highest turnover and number of employees

The structure of the private services sector is illustrated in figure 1. In 2008, the greatest number of persons employed was found within business services which accounted for 250,000 full-time employees. Next was the wholesale and retail trade with 335,000 persons employed.

In 2008, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 56 per cent, followed by transport which generated 20 per cent, and business services with 19 per cent. Business services accounted for 48 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 27 per cent.

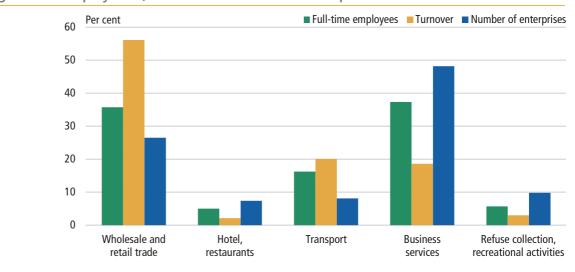


Figure 1 Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2007



Retail trade

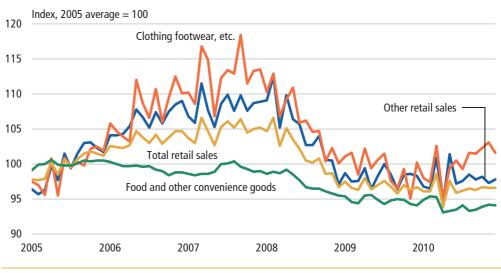
Retail sales in 2010 with continuing even trend

Retail sales are divided into three categories: Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc., and other consumer goods (equipment for accommodation and leisure). Food and other everyday commodities and other consumer goods each represent around 45 pct. of total retail sales. Clothing, etc. represents the remaining 10 per cent.

Retail sales were steadying in 2009. Following the dramatic decrease of 2008, the trend of 2009 was relatively flat, and this trend continued in 2010 The index ended in December 2010 close to the level of December 2009, and the fluctuations of the intervening months were relatively small, disregarding larger fluctuations around Easter.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2010 with 2009 yields a modest decrease of 0.3 pct. The sales of food and other everyday commodities dropped by 0.9 pct., while clothing etc. increased by 0.8 pct. In the category of other consumer goods the sales of 2010 were on the same level as in 2009.





💻 www.statbank.dk/deta21x

Т

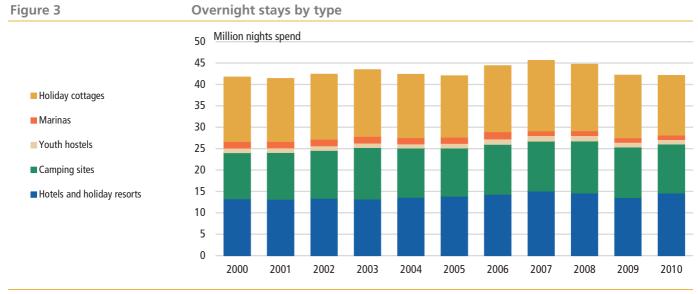
Tourism

Almost unchanged number of nights spent in 2010

In 2010, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 42.1 million. This is a decrease of 100.000 or 0 per cent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year. Compared to 2009, there were 1 per cent fewer nights spent by Danes and 1 per cent more nights spent by foreigners.

The development in nights spent in 2010 showed - with the exception of hotels - a decrease in all areas. Hotels etc. experienced an 8 per cent increase, where as camping sites had a 3 per cent decrease. Hostels went down 4 per cent, and Danish

Marinas had 3 per cent fewer overnight stays. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 5 per cent compared to the year before.



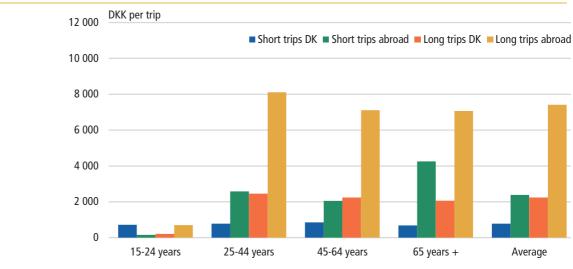
* The statistics for holiday cottages 2010 is preliminary.

Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

🗏 www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2010, Spain was the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 16 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 62 per cent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on four out of five holiday trips in Denmark. For 39 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 25 per cent were in own holiday dwellings, and 18 per cent were in rented holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 9 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 20 per cent stayed with family/friends.





The information society

About the information society

An analysis of the information society can be made partly via the supply side in the form of enterprises and employment in the ICT sector and partly via the demand side in the form of the use of information technology by enterprises, the public sector and by individuals. Statistics Denmark's publications on the information society are available at www.dst.dk/it.

The ICT sector

The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies.

The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Small growth in employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2007, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 96,707 full-time employees, which is a growth rate of 1,3 per cent compared to 2006. Consultancy services accounted for 48 per cent of the total employment of the sector and ICT wholesale for 19 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 16 per cent and 17 per cent.

ICT manufacturing have experienced a growth rate of 2,3 per cent. ICT services have experienced a growth rate of 1,5per cent.

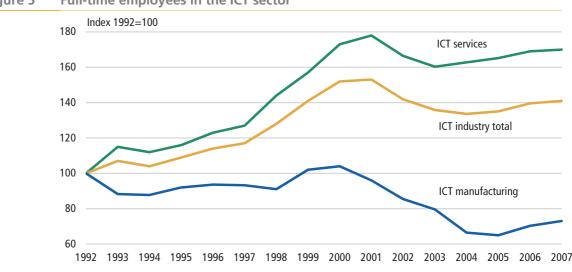


Figure 5 Full-time employees in the ICT sector

Use of ICT by enterprises

At the beginning of 2009, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and almost nine out of ten enterprises had their own website. Eight out of ten enterprises also had a broadband connection to the Internet (i.e. ADSL or another wire-based connection). Every third enterprise used e-learning e.g. by use of cd-rom or internet. More than one out of four enterprises used ERP software and about one in ten used open source operating systems.

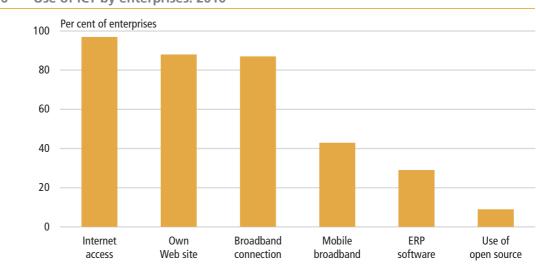


Figure 6 Use of ICT by enterprises. 2010

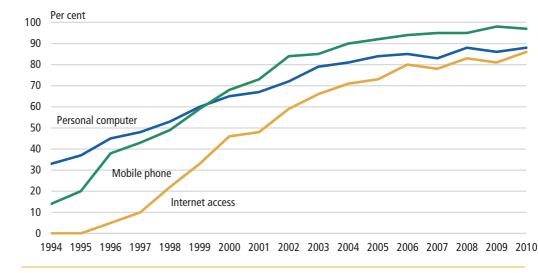
Note 1: Based on data reported by more than 4,000 enterprises with ten or more persons employed. Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar connections or another cable-based Internet connection. www.statbank.dk/vita

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones. In 2010, 88 per cent of families had access to a computer at home, compared to 60 per cent in 1999.

Since 2000, penetration of mobile phones has passed penetration of PC's. In 2010, 97 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, compared to 68 per cent in 2000.

Figure 7 Families' access to ICT goods



Note: 1 January.

www.statbank.dk/varforbr

Access to the Internet at home

The number of devices that can provide access to Internet is increasing. Today, it is possible to access the Internet from a PC, a mobile phone, a game console or a TV set.

Portable computers are since 2009 the most popular devices to be used in the home for internet access. The proportion of Danes accessing the internet in their homes via a portable computer had increased to 63 per cent in 2009. At the same time, the proportion of those, who access the internet via desktopcomputer had decreased to 58 per cent from 2008 to 2009

The trend continued in 2010 when 57 per cent accessed the Internet via desktop computer and 72 per cent via portable computer. In 2010, 89 per cent of all Danes had access to internet from their home.

93 per cent of those with internet access in the home or 83 per cent of Danish citizens had access to broadband.

11 per cent of individuals in Denmark did not have access to Internet from their home in 2010. 6 per cent had access to internet but not to broadband.

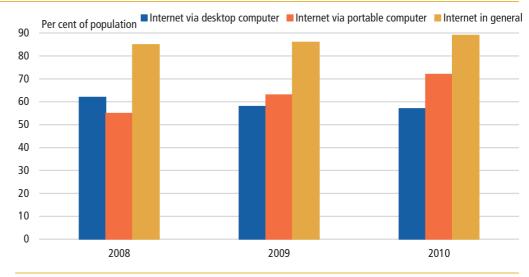


Figure 8 Access to the Internet at home

www.statbank.dk/bebrit01 and bebrit03

Table 287

Value index for retail sale

	2008	2009	2010
	2	005 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	106	102	103
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	108	107	108
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	106	100	100
Supermarkets	106	99	96
Discount stores	116	122	129
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	105	104	105
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	105	95	90
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	84	81	69
Retail sale of meat and meat products	102	93	94
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	130	151	134
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	112	104	98
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	99	93	105
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	96	70	59
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	106	100	106
Retail sale of consumer electronics	97	89	77
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	116	112	111
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	102	93	75
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	107	101	102
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	100	91	111
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	77	66	61
DIY centres and tool stores	104	99	101
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	102	97	94 124
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	114 109	119 96	124
Retail sale of furniture			98
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	106 92	93 82	89 92
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china Retail sale of musical instruments	92 111	107	92
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	104	107	107
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	104	105	107
Retail sale of flowes, plants and seess	104	91	88
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	102	175	00 194
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	112	100	94
Activities of opticians	112	106	97
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	134	100	94
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	91	96	113
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	107	88	74
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	107	102	104
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	82	79	79
Retail sale of music and video recordings	109	101	90
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	124	122	126
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	85	94	89
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	103	102	110
Retail sale of wearing apparel	104	96	96
Retail sale of clothing	103	96	96
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	124	101	92
Retail sale of footwear	93	86	93
Retail sale of leather goods	117	108	114
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	89	70	63
Retail sale via mail order houses	96	86	82

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 288	Holiday tri	ps				
		4 nights	+		1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad			
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Trips, total	2 241 968		3 888 334		10 473 800	
Nights per trip	8.1	7.4	9.9	9.4	1.7	1.7
Means of transport			per cent —			
Aeroplane	1	2	60	62	4	3
Car	80	80	30	26	76	75
Bus	4	3	6	6	4	4
Train	12	11	3	4	11	14
Ship	2	3	2	1	1	1
Boat						
Bicycle						
Other	1	1		1	3	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	3	53	50	10	7
Holiday centre	2	2	3	3	1	1
Camping site	11	9	7	5	2	2
Youth hostel	1	0	1	2	1	1
Rented dwelling	17	18	11	9	4	2
Own dwelling	20	26	4	4	18	17
Boat		1	1	1		
Family/friends	43	39	18	20	63	68
Other	1	2	1	4	1	2
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	87	90
Norway	•	•	6	6	1	1
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	1	1
Sweden	•	•	8	8	5	4
Germany	•	•	8	7	4	3
France	•	•	9	7	0	0
Spain Crosse	•	•	13	16	0	0
Greece	•	•	5 34	5 26	0 0	0 0
Europe, total Other countries	•	•	34 12	26	2	0
other coultines	•	•	12	20	Z	0

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

□ www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

Table 289	Business trips				
		Denmark		Abroad	
	_	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Trips	711 200		1 066 800	
	Nights per trip	2.1	1.8	4.3	3.8
	Means of transport —		per cent		
	Aeroplane	8	9	78	75
	Car	71	70	13	18
	Bus	6	1	7	1
	Train	14	19	1	3
	Ship		1	1	3
	Boat				
	Bicycle				
	Other	1	0		0
	Destination				
	Denmark	100	100	•	•
	Norway	•	٠	7	8
	United Kingdom	•	•	8	8
	Sweden	•	•	10	18
	Germany	•	•	23	16
	France	•	•	8	
	Spain	•	•		3
	Greece	•	•		
	Europe, other	•	•	24	8
	Other countries	•	•	20	38

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

Table 290

Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

Honday rates for residents in Definitian							
	2008	2009					
 	thousands						
Population, 15 years and over	4 466						
	per cent						
Pct. taking holiday trip							
1 holiday trip	21						
2 holiday trips	3						
3 holiday trips	1						
4 holiday trips							
5 holiday trips +							
Holiday trip, total	25						
No holiday trip	75						
	thousands						
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 127						
Number of holiday trips	6 134						
	trips —						
Trips per traveller	5.4						
Trips per person	1.4						

Notice: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

💻 www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

www.dst.dk/Statistik/Nyt/Emneopdelt.aspx?psi=740.dst.dk

Table 291	Nights spen	it. 2010				
	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
-				-nights —		
Denmark, total	14 627	11 448	1 072	1 040	13 895	42 081
Region Hovedstaden	6 085	966	453	144		7 648
Region Sjælland	1 211	1 495	113	160		2 979
Region Syddanmark	3 581	4 373	246	413		8 613
Region Midtjylland	1 673	2 432	154	184		4 444
Region Nordjylland	2 076	2 183	105	138		4 502
Province København by	4 755		321	40		5 116
Province Københavns omegn	436		25	10		472
Province Nordsjælland	511		67	53		631
Province Bornholm	382		39	42		463
Province Østsjælland	145		32	7		183
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 066		81	154		1 302
Province Fyn	849		75	293		1 217
Province Sydjylland	2 732		171	120		3 023
Province Østjylland	1 170		91	164		1 425
Province Vestjylland	503		64	20		587
Province Nordjylland	2 076		105	138		2 320
Nationality						
Denmark	8 730	8 730	705	546	3 231	21 941
Sweden	1 107	168	53	75	166	1 569
Norway	1 262	264	58	26	557	2 167
Germany	627	1 663	65	331	9 326	12 013
United Kingdom	470	26	26	7		528
Netherlands	312	364	18	39	344	1 077
Europe, other	1 278	217	112	13		1 621
United States	371	1	8	1		381
Other countries	470	14	26	2	271	783

Note 1: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

New data on 2011 will be published April 2012

www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

¹ The statistics covers the period May-September. ² The statistics for Holiday dwellings from 2009 has not yet been published.

Table 292	Hotels, car	mping site	es, youth	hostels a	nd marina	is. 2010		
	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	558	121 449	47 946	410	89 715	96	262	49 672
Region Hovedstaden	168	41 555	19 457	43	8 499	16	49	12 578
Region Sjælland	61	11 819	4 031	62	11 957	19	65	9 461
Region Syddanmark	140	30 308	10 975	129	30 033	28	69	14 279
Region Midtjylland	97	15 518	6 990	101	20 259	19	43	7 668
Region Nordjylland	94	22 675	6 836	75	19 060	14	36	5 686

 $^{1}\,$ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not fit because the regions have their maximum

capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in the particular area.

New data on 2011 will be published April 2012

🖳 www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Table 293	The ICT sector in Denr	nark. 2007			
		Enter- prises	Full-time employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
				DKK mic)
	ICT industries, total	10 749	96 707	235 057	50 375
	ICT manufacturing	590	15 191	25 645	6 282
	ICT wholesale trade	1 504	18 264	73 965	9 736
	Telecommunications	313	16 746	62 132	8 004
	ICT consultancy services	8 342	46 506	73 315	26 353

💻 www.statbank.dk/11

Table 294	Enterprises' use of ICT. 2010		
	Internet access	Own web site	Fixed broadband connection to the internet ²
		per cent	
All enterprises ¹	97	88	84
Sectors			
Manufacturing	98	91	85
Construction	97	86	80
Trade and transport etc.	97	85	84
Information and communication	96	94	93
Business service and finance	95	91	85
Fuldtidsansatte			
10-19 employees	96	85	81
20-49 employees	97	89	85
50-99 employees	98	93	91
100 employees +	99	95	96

 $^{\rm 1}$ All enterprises with at least 10 employees. $^{\rm 2}$ ADSL o.l. or other fixed internet connection (faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

B www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/vita1

Table 295	Access to co	mputer a	nd interr	net in the	home						
	2003	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
		per cent of households									
Computer access from home											
Total	78	80	84	85	83	85	86	88			
Single adult without children	63	66	71	72	70	76	80	82			
Couple without children	79	80	83	85	84	85	87	90			
Single adult with children	83	87	87	93	93	92	93	96			
Couple with children	94	94	98	97	97	97	98	98			
Internet access from home											
Total	66	70	74	78	78	82	83	86			
Single adult without children	50	55	58	64	63	70	74	79			
Couple without children	67	69	75	79	80	81	84	88			
Single adult with children	65	69	70	83	87	89	91	95			
Couple with children	85	88	93	94	96	95	97	97			

💻 www.statbank.dk/fabrit01

Table 296	Goods and services purchased	on the Int	ternet. 20	010		
		16-19	20-39	40-59	60-74	Total
		years	years	years	years	
	-		per ce	nt of age group	D	
	Total	75	83	70	37	68
	-	per cent	of population v	vho bought goo	ods on the Inter	net ——
	Tickets for events	68	72	65	56	67
	Clothes, sports goods	66	53	43	20	46
	Music, movies	48	51	39	25	43
	Books, magazines, newspapers or e-					
	learning material	17	38	39	38	36
	Electronic equipment (incl. cameras)	38	41	33	28	36
	Other tavel arrangements	24	56	61	61	56
	Holiday accommodation	21	57	66	58	58
	Computer hardware	20	24	24	21	23
	Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc)	10	28	30	28	27
	Telecommunication services	19	32	28	21	28
	Video games software	37	30	24	8	26
	Other computer software	25	31	34	35	32
	Food or groceries	6	12	10	5	10
	Share purchases, financial services or					
	insurances	5	16	18	16	16

💻 www.statbank.dk/bebrit08

Source: www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/halvarsstatistik

Table 297	Internet and telephony		
	2008	2009	2010*
Subscriber line, fixed network (1,000)	2 545	2 392	2 266
Per 100 inhabitants	45.2	37.2	32.3
Mobile subscriptions ¹ (1,000)	6 865	7 421	7 722
Per 100 inhabitants ¹	124.6	134.1	138.9
Internet subscriptions (1,000)	2 026	2 083	2 124
Per 100 inhabitants	36.8	37.6	38.2
xDSL subscriptions (1,000)	1 244	1 251	1 233
Cable modem subscriptions (1,000)	539	549	559
Fibre subscriptions(1,000)	101	136	155
Mobile broadband subscriptions			
(1,000)			3 441
Dedicated data subscriptions (1,000)	308	587	799
		—— mio. minutes ———	
Domestic traffic, fixed network ²	9 185	8 167	7 736
International traffic, fixed network	572	584	576
Domestic traffic, mobile network	9 323	9 904	10 733
International traffic, mobile network	423	462	628
		mio	
SMS sent	12 824	13 057	13 030
MMS sent	68	75	85
MIND Selfc			65
		– no. mio. MB in period –––––––	
Mobile data traffic			15 143
		DKK mio	
Revenues	41 435	41 132	

¹ Including fixed network IP telephony subscriptions ² Omfatter GSM-, UMTS-, CDMA2000-abonnementer, mobilt bredbånd og aktive GSM- og UMTS-taletidskort. Et taletidskort anses for aktivt, hvis der har været indgående eller udgående trafik eller reloads af taletidskortet inden for de seneste 3 måneder. Eksklusive rene GPRS-abonnementer uden samtidig tale og telemetri-abonnementer.³ Cover the following subscriptions with a marketed/theoretical downstream capacity of a minimum of 256 kbit/s: Standard mobile subscriptions used for Internet data traffic, supplementary data subscriptions for mobile subscriptions and dedicated data subscriptions.⁴ Inklusive trafik fra fastnet IP-telefoni.

Table 298Expenses for Research & Development												
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
		DKK mio. in current prices										
Total R&D expenses	36 075	36 451	37 958	40 424	40 433	48 786	51 098					
The public sector	11 146	11 663	12 050	13 366	12 788	14 707	16 349					
The private sector	24 929	24 788	25 908	27 058	27 645	34 079	34 749					
				- per cent ———								
R&D-expenses in per cent of GDP	2.58	2.49	2.46	2.48	2.39	2.80	3.09					
The public sector	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.84	0.99					
The private sector	1.78	1.69	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.96	2.10					

Source: 2003-2009 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse

💻 www.dst.dk/fui

Table 299	Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
		DKK mio. in 2009-prices						
Total	40 851	40 372	40 811	42 547	41 994	48 988	51 098	
The public sector	12 621	12 918	12 956	14 068	13 282	14 768	16 349	
The private sector	28 229	27 454	27 856	28 479	28 713	34 220	34 749	

Source: 2003-2009 - Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse