

## Education and culture

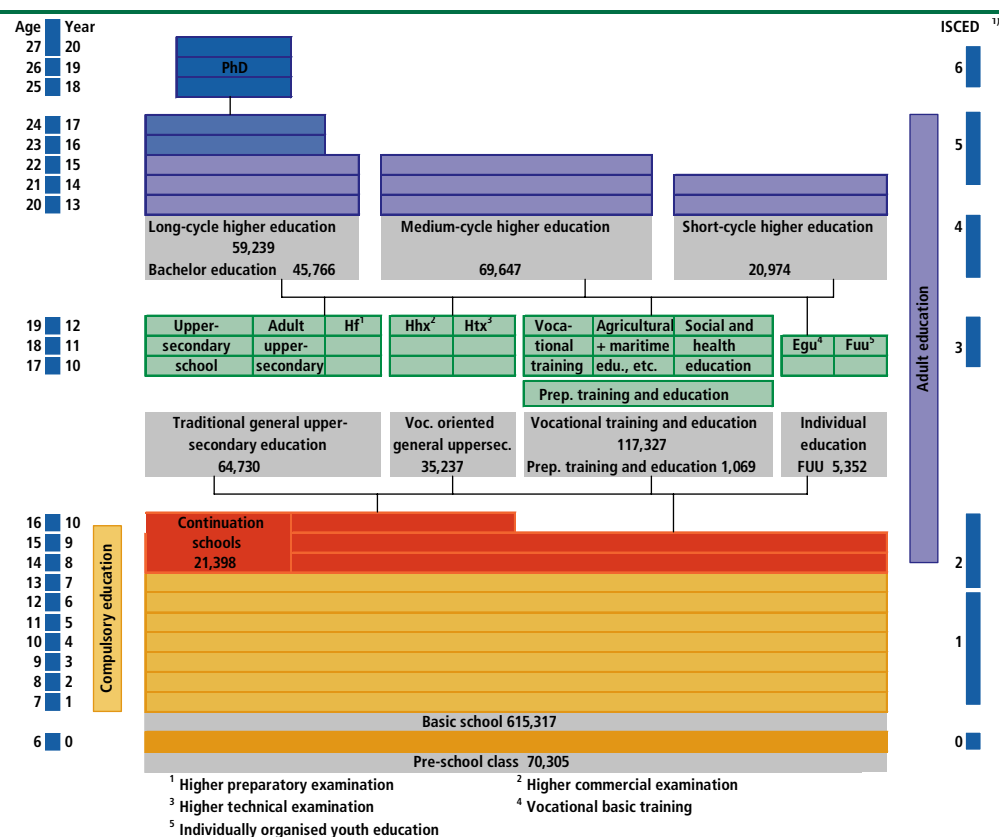
### 1. Education

#### Pre-school to grade 10

The first stage of the Danish educational system is the basic school, (education at first level). This begins in the optional pre-school year (education preceding the first level) and continues up to and including the optional 10<sup>th</sup> year in the Folkeskole (municipal primary and lower-secondary school). In 2001, 685,600 pupils attended education at first level and second level, first stage. Of this group, 70,300 began their education at pre-school, while 147,400 attended grades 8 to 10. Of the latter group, 21,400 students attended continuation school. Due to the changes in the age distribution in the population, the number of pupils attending pre-school has increased by 32 per cent since 1992, whereas the number of students attending grades 8 to 10 (education at second level, first stage) has fallen by 15 per cent from 1992-1999. The number of students has since then increased by 3 per cent. Figure 1 provides an overview of the structure and admission systems in the Danish educational system, from pre-school through secondary education to higher education.

Figure 1

Number of students in the educational system on 1 October 2001



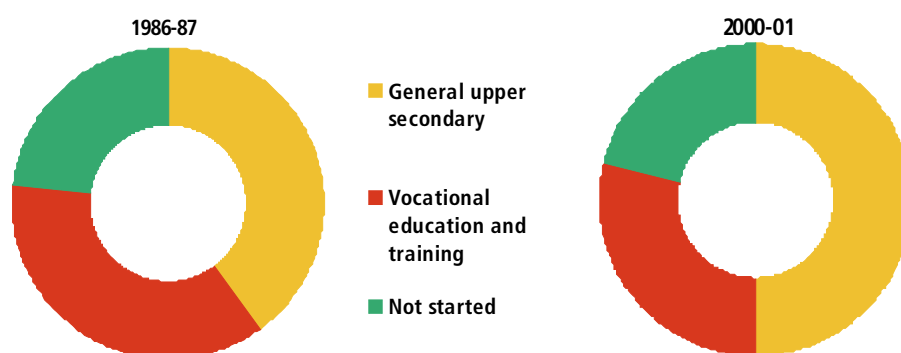
1) International Standard classification of Education

### General/vocational upper-secondary education is popular – especially among girls

Of all students leaving basic school in 2000-01, 78 per cent had commenced further education after a period of three months. Almost half the students had elected to attend general upper-secondary education (general programmes of education at second level, second stage), while 26 per cent opted for a vocational education at second level, second stage. The proportion of students who continue their education three months after leaving basic school has not changed significantly during the 1990s, but to day a higher proportion students apply for upper secondary level compared to the mid-1980's. The Gymnasium (upper-secondary school) and higher preparatory examination (general programmes of education at second level, second stage) are more frequently chosen by girls, and vocational education is more frequently chosen by boys immediately after leaving basic school.

Figure 2

Students 3 months after leaving basic school



### General/vocational upper-secondary education is popular

Education which qualifies students for education at third level is called *general upper-secondary education* and comprises *general upper-secondary education* (general programmes of education at second level, second stage), such as “Gymnasium” (upper-secondary school), higher preparatory examination, and adult upper-secondary level courses as well as *general/vocational upper secondary education* at the vocational education institutions, such as higher commercial examination and higher technical examination. In 2001, 64,700 students attended general upper-secondary education, and 35,200 students attended general/vocational upper-secondary education. The number of students attending general upper-secondary education declined by 11 pct. from 1992-2001, whereas the number of students attending general/vocational upper-secondary education remained at the same level during the period.

### Young people take a sabbatical after graduating from the upper-secondary school

Almost one third (30 pct.) of students who graduated in 1986-87 continued their education immediately after completing their second-level education. The same applied to one out of five students who graduated in 2000-01. The proportion of students commencing education immediately after graduation from secondary [N1]education was 23 per cent amongst graduates from general/vocational upper-secondary education; many of these students opted for vocational education.

### **Three out of four resumed their studies 3 years after graduation**

Many did not resume their studies until 3-4 years after graduation. 67 pct. of the graduates in 1986-87 resumed their studies 3 years after completing their secondary education, whereas 73 pct. of graduates in 1997-98 resumed their studies 3 years after completing their education. Graduates from the upper-secondary school mainly chose long-cycle higher education, whereas graduates from the higher preparatory examination chose medium, cycle higher education.

### **Vocational education**

Vocational education is available at business schools, technical schools as well as agricultural schools, maritime schools, and training programmes for social and health assistants. In 2001, 125,300 students attended vocational education. This number of students has increased by 22 per cent since 1992.

### **More students attend higher education**

At the top of the education system we find higher education; this type of education is theoretical in scope. The prerequisite for admission to higher education will normally be general upper-secondary education. The number of students attending higher education has increased by 34 pct. since 1992 to 195,600 in 2001. Higher education is divided into three levels, based on the duration of studies and their theoretical nature:

Short-cycle higher education (leading to jobs such as construction technician, BA (LSP) (bilingual language secretary), police officer) involves two years of training after having completed upper-secondary education. This type of higher education may involve practical training. In 2001, 21,000 students attended short-cycle higher education.

Medium-cycle higher education involves 2-4 years of mainly theoretical training (examples of medium-cycle higher education include teachers, nurses, and BSc (engineering)). In 2001, 69,600 students attended medium-cycle higher education.

Long-cycle higher education requires more than four years of education including the bachelors (examples of long-cycle higher education include solicitors, doctors, and civil engineers). This type of education is mainly theoretical. In 2001, 59,200 students attended long-cycle higher education. Most of them requires a preceding 3 years bachelor. In 2001, there were 45,800 students attending bachelor education.

### **High frequency of vocational adult education**

Outside the main educational system there are a number of courses (of short or long duration) within adult education as well as a few training courses which provide formal qualifications. These courses provide opportunities for those who have left the main educational system. Adult education courses covering almost all the levels within the ordinary educational system are available. In 2001, a total of 1,621,100 course participants took part in adult-education schemes; 76 per cent of these courses were public-sector courses and 24 per cent were private. These statistics concern course participants, which means that individual persons may be included in the statistics more than once during the same year if the person in question attended more than one course. Of the total number of course participants, 74 per cent attended vocational courses - mainly public courses.

### **Educational levels within adult education**

During the academic year 2001-02, 52 per cent of the students attending general adult education had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications. The corresponding figure for vocational schools for adults was approximately 68 per cent during the same period.

### **10 year after basic school only 50 pct. have professional qualifications**

Ten years after leaving basic school in 1990-91, 50 per cent of all individuals had completed training, which provided them with professional qualifications. Of this group, 34 per cent had completed a vocational education course, 16 per cent had completed higher education, and 24 per cent were still studying.

### **Smaller "educational remainder"**

"The educational remainder" - young people who did not attend any educational institution or had completed an education course providing them with professional qualifications ten years after leaving basic school - accounted for 21 per cent of the year 1990-91. This proportion has fallen by 5 pct. points when compared to the year 1981-82.

## **2. Educational levels and employment**

### **Increase in the level of education since 1992**

In 2002, 63 per cent of the 30-69 year-olds had completed education providing them with professional qualifications. This proportion represents an 9-percentage point increase from 1992 to 2002. Over the last decade the level of education has increased in many regions of Denmark. The municipalities of Nørager and Jelling accounted for the largest increase of 15 percentage point, while the lowest increase was seen in the Greater Copenhagen Area. For example, the level of education only increased by 1 percentage point in the municipality of Albertslund. More men than women have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications. Another characteristic feature is the fact that the younger generation are more highly educated than their parents. "Education courses providing professional qualifications" is defined as vocational or higher education aimed at specific types of jobs.

### **High frequency of vocational education**

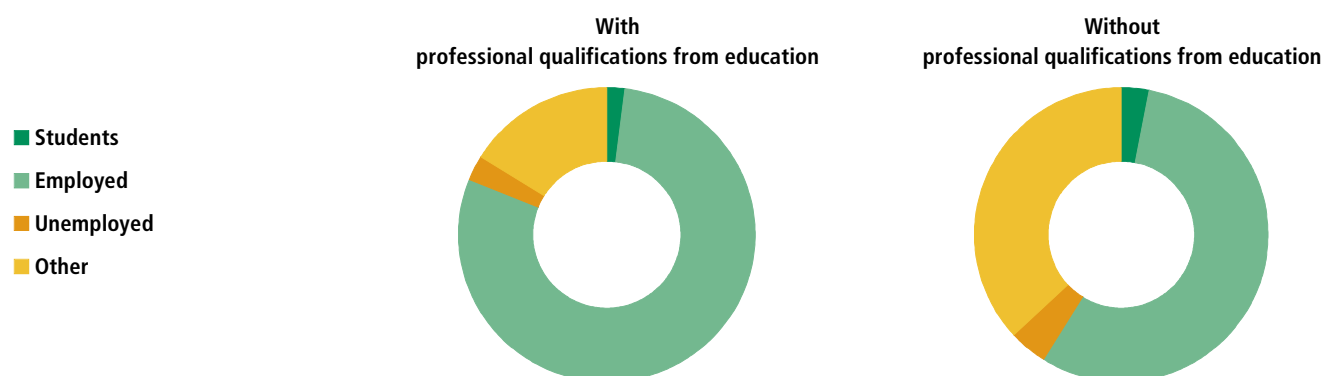
In 2002, the highest level of qualifications amongst the 30-69-age group was most frequently a vocational education; 39 per cent had completed this type of education. This proportion has gone up by 4 per cent since 1992.

### **Educational level is important to employment**

Persons having completed education providing them with professional qualifications had a higher level of employment than persons without any professional qualifications. A higher educational level resulted in better employment, but the importance to employment decreased from 1990 to 2001.

Figure 3

Labour-market status among 30-69 year-olds, by level of education 1 January 2001



### Immigrants are in the educational system for a shorter period of time

However, the educational patterns of young immigrants were different from those of the population as a whole. Fewer immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, or higher commercial examination and higher technical examination, while more attended basic school. These differences were, however, less significant when compared to 1995 levels; this has implied that more immigrants attend an upper-secondary examination, higher preparatory examination, higher preparatory examination and vocational education.

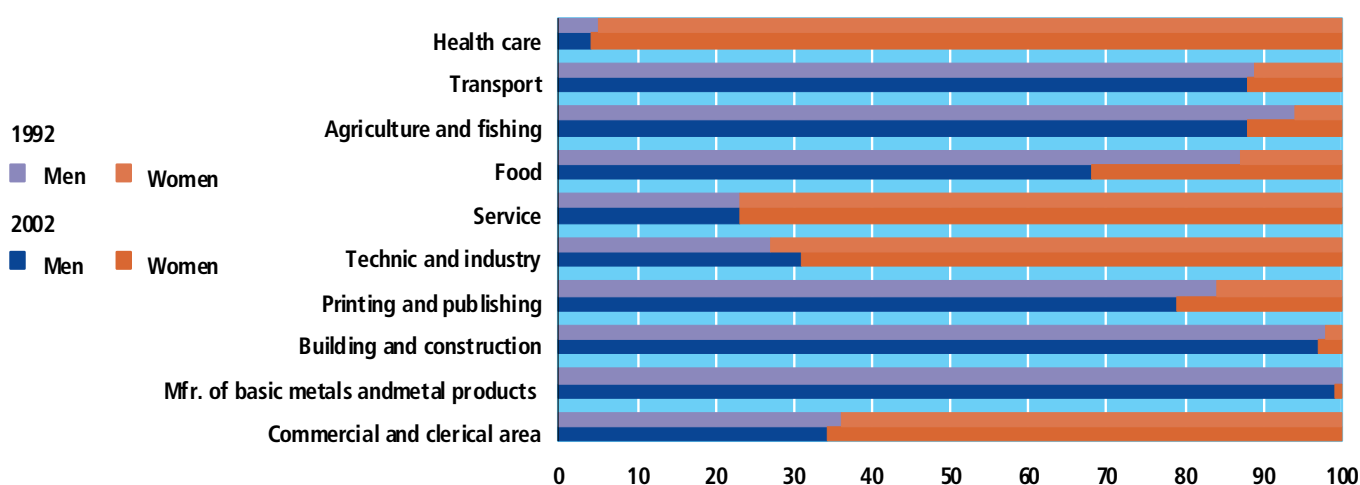
There is a majority of immigrants from less developed countries attending basic school, upper-secondary education and vocational education, while there is a majority of immigrants from more developed countries attending higher education. This difference is partly due to the fact that the proportion of immigrants includes foreign nationals living in Denmark, while they attend a course.

### Sharp divisions in educational patterns, especially among men and among women with vocational education

Sharp distinctions were observed in the educational patterns for men and women with regard to both educational levels and fields. More men than women had completed vocational education or long-cycle higher education in 2002, whereas more women than men had completed short or medium-cycle higher education in the same year. This difference has become less pronounced during the last ten years. Figure 4 shows the sharp divisions between the choices made by men and women as regards field of vocational education in 1992 and 2002.

## Education, culture

Figure 4 30-69 year-old men and women with vocational education as the highest education completed, by field (per cent)



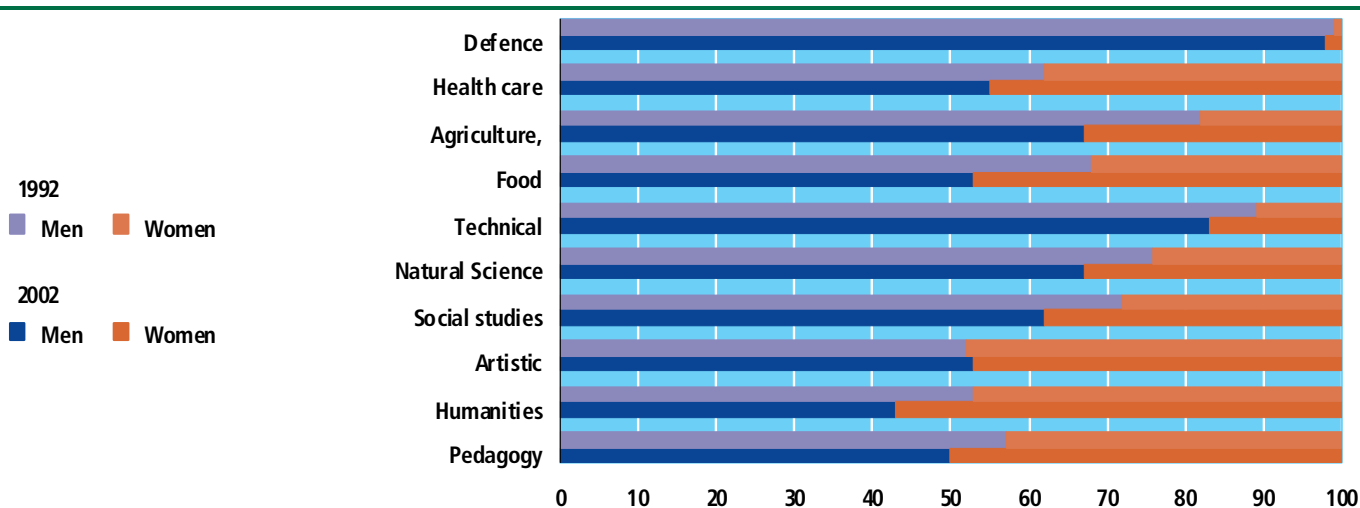
### Most medium-cycle courses are either dominated by men or women

As far as *medium-cycle education* is concerned, four out of ten disciplines were sharply dominated by men: These were technical (e.g. building technicians and engineers), agriculture (e.g. forestry and landscape engineers), transport (e.g. marine engineers and shipmasters) and public security education. However, four disciplines pedagogy, business language, the food sector, and the health sector are dominated by women. Among the major courses are here, e.g. school teachers, educationalists and trained nurses.

### Long-cycle higher education is more mixed

As far as *long-cycle higher education* is concerned, five out of ten disciplines were dominated by men, whereas the rest were mixed. These were pedagogy, the humanities (e.g. MAs in Danish language), music (academic opera training), the food sector (MSc in dairy science), and medical studies (e.g. doctors).

Figure 5 30-69 year-old men and women with long-cycle higher education, by field



### Women increase their foothold within certain fields

Even though the educational system continued to be highly divided in terms of gender in 2002, some progress has been made during the period from 1992 to 2002 as regards the education choices made by women and men. The dividing lines remain most rigid for vocational education and training and short and medium-cycle vocational higher education, where the proportion of women has only gone up by 2,5 per cent. The greatest degree of relaxation of the gender barriers was evident within long-cycle higher education, where the proportion of women increased by 8 per cent.

### Great regional differences

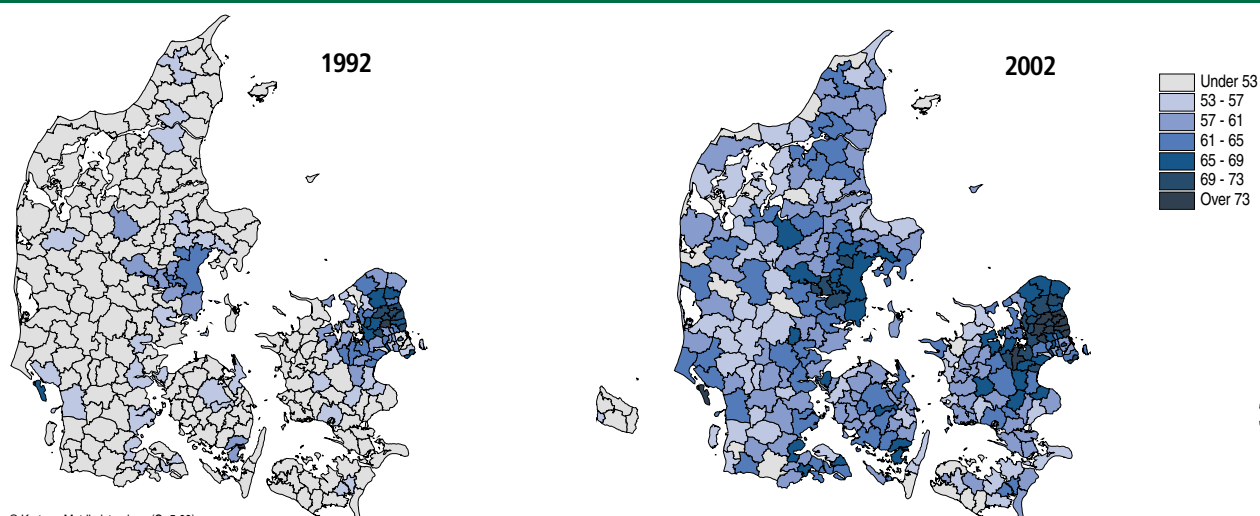
Great regional differences were evident with regard to educational patterns within the Danish population in 2002. The proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications varied within each county. There was, however, a trend for the highest proportion completing education courses providing them with professional qualifications to be found around the large cities, with correspondingly lower proportions being evident in the provinces.

### Differences in the educational levels are sharply evened out in a geographic perspective

The highest proportion of individuals who have completed education courses providing them with professional qualifications was in Værløse Municipality (78 per cent), while the lowest figure was in Thyborøn-Harboøre (45 per cent). Over the recent decade differences have been sharply evened out, as many outlying districts have experienced a higher increase than the major urban areas. Large differences still exist within each county. Figure 6 shows the regional differences in the proportion of the population who have completed an education course which provides professional qualifications in 1992 and 2002.

Figure 6

Education providing professional qualifications among 30-69 year olds



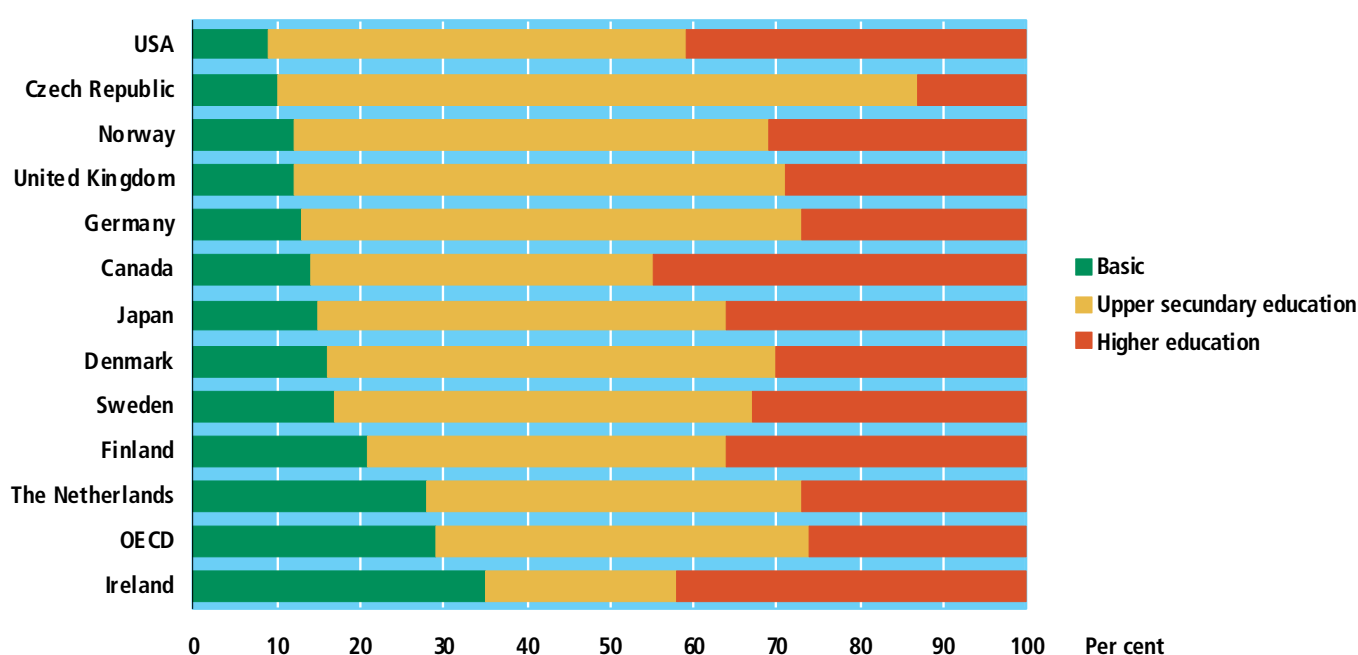
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## 3. Education in an international perspective

### The Danes educational level above OECD-average

In all the OECD countries, an average of 29 per cent of the 25-64 age group had only completed basic schooling in 2000. At 16 per cent, Denmark was among those with the lowest proportion. Lower percentages were found in e.g. the USA, the Czech Republic, Germany, United Kingdom, and Norway. In Denmark, a total of 30 per cent of this group had completed higher education, thus placing Denmark above the OECD average. Denmark was bettered by countries such as Canada, the USA, Ireland, Japan and Finland.

Figure 7 Educational levels in Denmark, compared to selected OECD countries 2000



### Danes proceed through many years of education

Children beginning pre-school in Denmark in 2000 will proceed through an average of approximately 17.8 years of education before completing a full-time education course providing them with professional qualifications. Australia accounts for the highest number of years of education with 20.7 years, closely followed by Sweden with 20.2 years. Turkey and Mexico account for the highest number of education with respectively 10.1 and 12.6 years. The average among OECD-countries was 16.8 years.

## 4. Culture

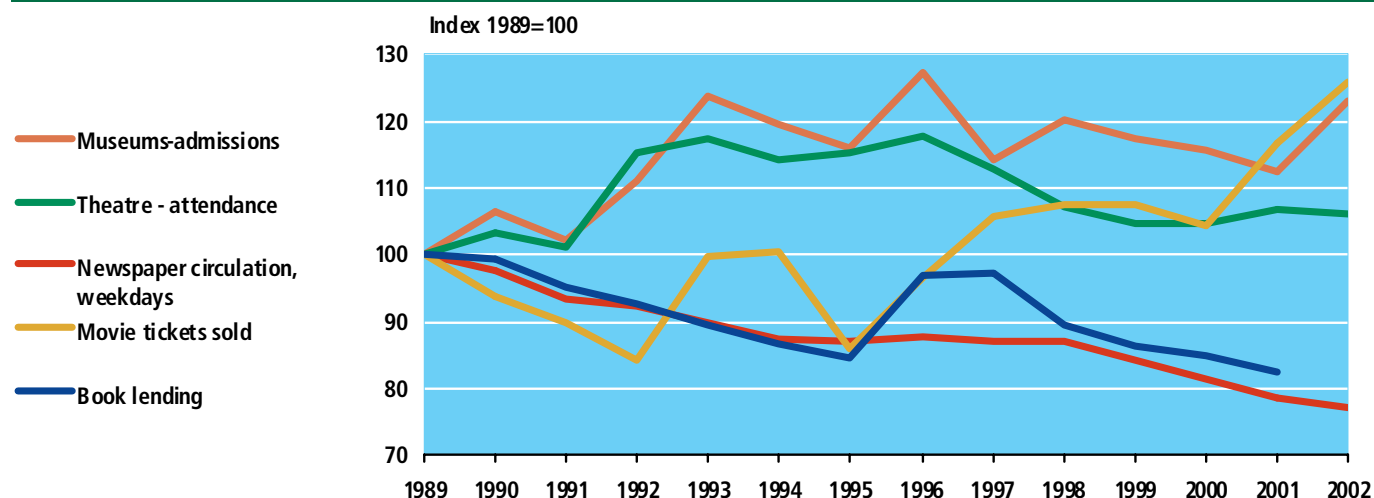
### Increase in theatre admissions

In 2002, the attendance rate of state-subsidized theatres showed a slight decrease, following a fall in attendance of 11 pct. from 1996 to 2000. Plays accounted for 41 pct. of the 2.4 mio. tickets sold, while children's theatres accounted for the second-most with 21 pct. In terms of attendance, 2002 was a good year for musical comedies and other types of production (revue, cabaret, theatre concert, etc.) at the expense of particularly plays and operas. In 2002, 117 productions were state-subsidies, including subsidies by the Danish Theatre Council, compared to 122 the year before.



Figure 8

## Various cultural institutions - activities

**We read fewer books and newspapers**

In 2000, there was a slight fall in book lending from public and school libraries, and the falling tendency since 1997 was thus continued. In 2002, there was again a fall in the daily newspaper circulation, corresponding to 12 pct. since 1997.

**More people go to the cinema**

In 2002, the number of tickets sold for films screened at Danish cinemas reached 13 million, or the largest number since 1988 and 8 pct. more tickets, compared to 2001. The high number of tickets sold in 2002 was due to the success of American films which accounted for almost 2/3 of all tickets sold. The 3 most successful films in 2002 were American: "Ringenes Herre: Eventyret om ringen", "Harry Potter og hemmelighedernes kammer" and "Ringenes Herre – De to tårne". These 3 films accounted for 2.1 million tickets or 17 pct. of all tickets sold.

There was a fall of 11 pct. in the number of tickets sold for Danish film, compared to 2001, which was a record year. In 2002, the number of tickets sold for Danish films was the second-highest since 1985.

**Increase in admissions to museums**

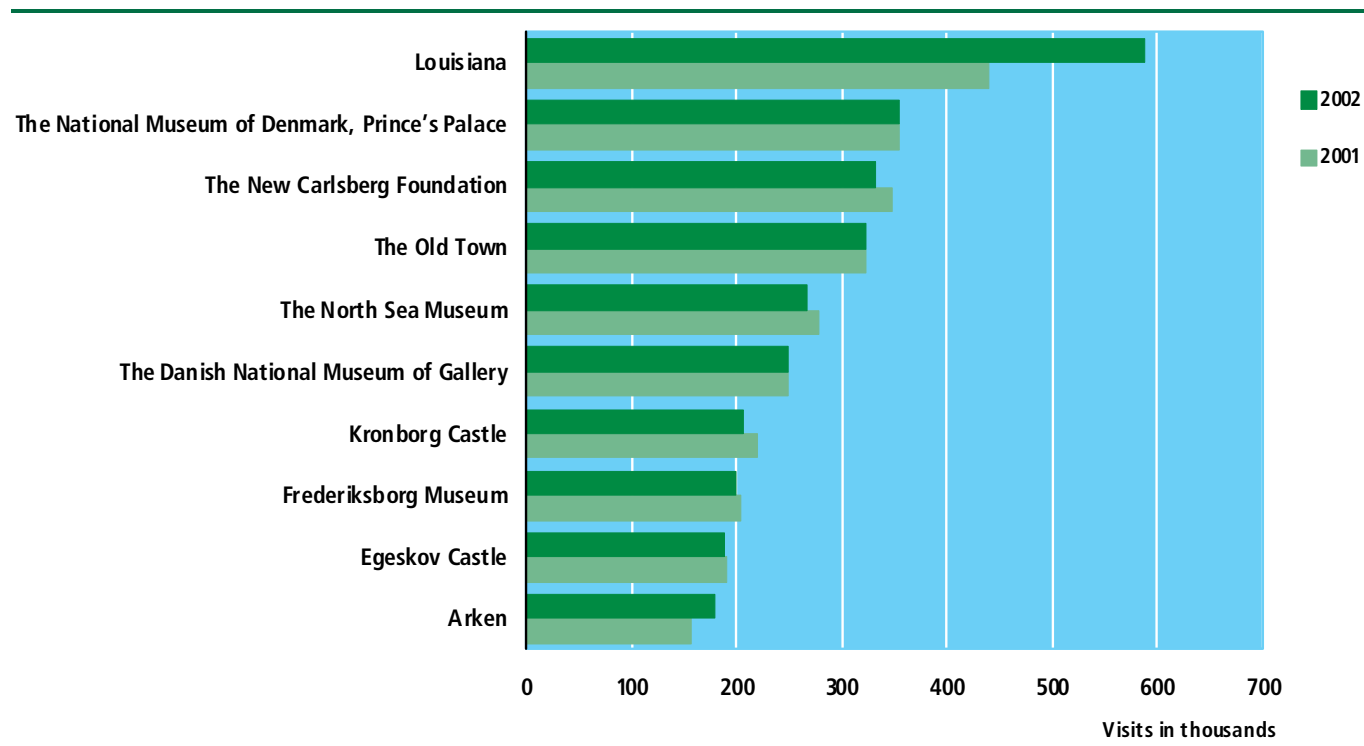
In 2002, admission rates of museums reached 9.7 million. This was an increase of 68,000 or 1 pct. in relation to 2001, which indicates that the tendency of falling admission rates over recent years has been reversed. Especially, art museums contributed to the total increase of 137,000 visitors in 2002, while the National Museum of Denmark, Prince's Palace and the special-subject history museums saw a decline of 107,000 visitors. The natural science museums and other museums had an increase of 38,000 visitors.

**Louisiana accounted for the highest admission rates**

In 2002, the art museum Louisiana accounted for the highest admission rates of 588,000, and this was an increase of 149,000 or 34 pct. more visitors compared to 2001. Especially, the exhibitions of Georgia O' Keefe, Per Kirkeby and Arne Jacobsen have accounted for this increase.

In 2002, the zoological gardens and the botanical gardens and aquaria had 3.5 million visitors, of which state-subsidized gardens, etc. accounted for 79 pct.

Figure 9 The ten highest admission rates



## Television – more stations and more broadcasting hours

96 out of 100 households in Denmark have a television and most of them have access to DR1 or TV2. The average viewing rates of Danes were 2 hours and 35 minutes per day in 2002. Almost 2/3 of the time spent on watching TV was accounted for by DR1 and TV2's channels, despite the increasing number of television channels. There is a general increase in daily television consumption with age, and persons over 55 years have by far the highest television consumption reaching an average of 3 hours and 17 minutes per day. Children aged 4-11 watch on average television 1 hour and 24 minutes per day. Over the period 1996-2001, the Danish Broadcasting Authority and TV2/Danmark together increased the annual number of broadcasting hours by 7,000 to 16,700. Foreign productions accounted for about one-fourth of the broadcasting hours in 2001, while programmes of culture accounted for 19 pct. and news and current affairs also for 19 pct.

During the last 15-20 years, the Danish population has seen a significant increase in their opportunities for watching TV. This is partly due to the arrival of more stations (TV channels), partly due to better opportunities for receiving television signals, and partly due to an increase in the broadcasting hours of individual television stations. These increased opportunities have also occasioned a considerable increase in daily television consumption during the 1980s. Since 1994, average viewing rates have remained more or less constant.

## 5. Church

### Membership of the National Church

A total of 4,527,000 individuals, corresponding to 84.3 per cent of the Danish population, were members of the National Church on 1 January 2002. This proportion has seen a steady decline during the last 17 years, from 91.6 per cent in 1984, and the number of members has fallen by 157,000 individuals during the same period. Amongst Danish citizens, the percentage has been reduced from 92.9 per cent in 1984 to 88.0 per cent in 2000.

### Other religious denominations

The reduction in the proportion of National Church members in the Danish population is partly due to the increase in the number of foreign citizens, of whom only 13.4 per cent are members of the National Church. A large group of these foreign citizens are assumed to be members of a religious community outside of the National Church.

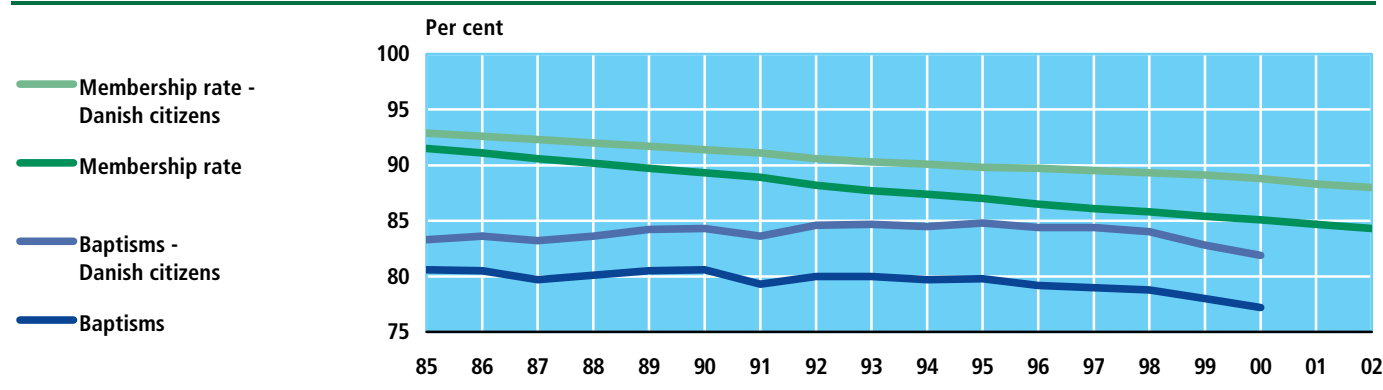
It has not been possible to calculate precisely the increase in the number of members of religious communities outside of the National Church, as reliable information is not available on membership of the Muslim communities. Based on developments in the figures on membership reported by the recognized religious denominations and based on estimates of the number of citizens from countries with a predominantly Moslem population who are currently resident in Denmark, it is likely that there has been a significant increase in the number of members of the recognized religious denominations over the last 15 years.

### Great geographical differences in membership rates

Membership of the National Church is subject to large geographical variations. On 1 January 2002, 67.1 per cent of the population in the Copenhagen municipality were members of the National Church, while the corresponding figure for the population in Jutland was 89.1 per cent. Amongst Danish citizens, the membership rates are 74.4 per cent in the Copenhagen municipality and 91.9 per cent in Jutland. A greater proportion of women (85.9 per cent) are members of the National Church than men (82.8 per cent). Membership rates increase with age; this trend is mainly caused by a generational effect.

Figure 10

Memberships of the National Church and baptisms in per cent of newly born (1. January)



### **Baptisms**

The main source of new memberships of the National Church is baptism of newly born children. The baptism rate, which is calculated as the percentage of all one-year olds who have been baptised, has fallen from 81.3 per cent in 1984 to 77.2 per cent in 2001 (of children born in 2000); when Danish citizens are considered on their own, the baptism rate has remained almost unaltered from 1984 to 2001 at 84 per cent. The baptism rate for children born in 1999 has fallen to 81.9 per cent.

### **Religious ceremonies in the National Church**

The National Church performs a series of religious ceremonies in addition to baptisms, including confirmations, marriages, funerals, services and communions. Approximately 80 per cent of the 14-15 year old population is confirmed each year, and 92 per cent of all deaths occasion church funerals. Church marriages account for approximately half of all marriages; this rate has, however, seen a rapid decline in recent years.

Table 88

## Educational institutions 2001

	Number of institutions	Students		Total
		Men	Women	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 756</b>	<b>544 148</b>	<b>560 815</b>	<b>1 104 963</b>
<b>General schools</b>	<b>3 437</b>	<b>377 110</b>	<b>378 411</b>	<b>755 521</b>
Basic schools, public	2 316	300 234	284 671	584 905
Basic schools, private	720	40 239	39 080	79 319
Continuation schools	229	10 517	10 881	21 398
Upper-secondary schools	154	24 076	40 375	64 451
Home economics, arts and crafts schools <sup>1</sup>	18	8	88	96
Open Youth Education	.	2 036	3 316	5 352
<b>Vocational schools</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>96 332</b>	<b>78 495</b>	<b>174 827</b>
Handicraft schools	4	300	787	1 087
Business colleges and technical schools	7	8 458	4 233	12 691
Business colleges	49	28 740	37 994	66 734
Technical schools	37	53 729	19 743	73 472
Schools of administration	1	37	57	94
Transport school	4	1 147	126	1 273
School of the graphic industries	1	76	70	146
Agricultural schools	14	415	107	522
Schools of catering managers	1	4	113	117
Forestry school	1	334	36	370
Danish Meat Trade School	1	671	495	1 166
Maritime and shipmaster schools	6	253	33	286
Social and health schools	29	723	12 663	13 386
Schools of medical laboratory technicians	2	75	602	677
School of assistant dispensers	1	12	387	399
Schools of chiropodists and dental surgery assistants	2	5	558	563
Police college, the prison system schools	2	1 197	484	1 681
Defence staff colleges	3	156	7	163
<b>Institutions of higher education</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>70 706</b>	<b>103 909</b>	<b>174 615</b>
Universities and university centres	5	33 833	38 984	72 817
Teacher training colleges	18	5 261	10 669	15 930
Institutes for social educators	33	4 157	18 871	23 028
Home economics schools	2	42	603	645
Arts and crafts schools	8	235	1 482	1 717
Educational University of Denmark	2	574	1 551	2 125
Centre for sign language	1	10	162	172
Academies of music	7	817	605	1 422
School of visual arts	1	85	94	179
Theatre schools	3	83	112	195
Danish School of Journalism	1	650	344	994
Schools of library and information science	2	278	629	907
Schools of restorers	1	23	81	104
Film schools	1	60	42	102
Business schools	7	9 713	8 449	18 162
Schools of social work	4	307	1 923	2 230
Technical colleges	6	4 455	1 306	5 761
Technical University of Denmark	1	4 680	1 366	6 046
Schools of architecture	2	1 037	1 290	2 327
Schools of marine engineering	7	691	13	704
Veterinary and Agricultural University	1	1 245	1 961	3 206
Navigation schools	2	432	36	468
Schools of nursing	21	421	8 843	9 264
High schools of nursing	2	11	509	520
Schools midwives	2	-	254	254
Schools of physiotherapists	9	661	2 850	3 511
Schools of radiography	1	17	45	62
College of Pharmacy	1	385	797	1 182
Military academy	3	543	38	581

<sup>1</sup> The total figures are 137 men and 639 women. The missing figures are not included in the remaining tables.

Table 89

## Students in the educational system 2001

	Students	Entrance <sup>1</sup>	Graduates <sup>2</sup>	Did not complete education
	1.10.2000 - 30.09.2001			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 104 963</b>	<b>245 581</b>	<b>175 275</b>	<b>80 816</b>
Basic school/preparatory	692 043	75 017	68 411	12 775
General upper-secondary education	99 967	41 855	30 510	9 144
Vocational edu. and training	117 327 <sup>3</sup>	65 076	36 987	37 196
Short-cycle higher edu.	20 974	10 524	6 481	3 238
Medium-cycle higher education	69 647	22 170	15 712	4 997
Bachelor	45 766	15 550	7 111	6 883
Long-cycle higher education	59 239	15 389	10 063	6 583
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>544 148</b>	<b>114 981</b>	<b>80 474</b>	<b>40 516</b>
Basic school/preparatory	353 187	37 604	33 675	5 762
General upper-secondary education	43 576	18 079	12 860	4 401
Vocational edu. and training	64 315	31 832	16 859	19 776
Short-cycle higher education	12 043	6 137	4 143	2 017
Medium-cycle higher education	20 511	6 865	4 559	1 978
Bachelor	21 111	6 958	3 264	3 265
Long-cycle higher education	29 405	7 506	5 114	3 317
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>560 815</b>	<b>130 600</b>	<b>94 801</b>	<b>40 300</b>
Basic school/preparatory	338 856	37 413	34 736	7 013
General upper-secondary education	56 391	23 776	17 650	4 743
Vocational edu. and training	53 012	33 244	20 128	17 420
Short-cycle higher edu.	8 931	4 387	2 338	1 221
Medium-cycle higher education	49 136	15 305	11 153	3 019
Bachelor	24 655	8 592	3 847	3 618
Long-cycle higher education	29 834	7 883	4 949	3 266

<sup>1</sup> Influx of students to basic schools equals pre-school class. <sup>2</sup> Graduates from basic school equal graduates from basic school with 9th or 10th grade examination. <sup>3</sup> About 8.000 searching for practical training place are not included.

Table 90

## Students 2001

	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total	Total students as pct. of year group
	per cent								per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 104 963</b>	<b>26</b>
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	590 538	98
15 - 19 years	43	38	19	-	-	-	-	231 273	82
20 - 24 years	2	7	31	8	20	22	10	134 965	43
25 - 29 years	1	2	15	8	27	13	34	82 906	22
30 - 34 years	-	2	24	7	28	8	30	27 934	7
35 - 39 years	-	1	33	6	33	6	20	16 479	4
40 - 66 years	-	1	37	4	28	7	22	20 868	1
<b>Men</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>544 148</b>	<b>25</b>
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 674	98
15 - 19 years	43	32	25	-	-	-	-	117 693	82
20 - 24 years	2	8	37	9	12	22	11	62 373	39
25 - 29 years	1	2	15	10	21	13	38	37 982	20
30 - 34 years	-	2	23	10	20	9	35	12 313	6
35 - 39 years	-	2	30	10	22	8	28	5 884	3
40 - 66 years	-	2	29	9	22	9	29	6 229	1
<b>Women</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>560 814</b>	<b>27</b>
06 - 14 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	288 863	99
15 - 19 years	42	44	13	-	-	1	-	113 580	82
20 - 24 years	2	7	25	6	27	22	10	72 592	46
25 - 29 years	1	1	15	6	33	12	31	44 924	24
30 - 34 years	-	2	26	5	35	7	26	15 621	8
35 - 39 years	-	1	34	4	39	6	16	10 595	5
40 - 66 years	-	1	40	2	31	6	20	14 639	2

Table 91

## Students by region 2001

Place of residence on 1 January 2001	Basic school/ preparatory	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
Total	63	9	11	2	6	4	5	1 104 963
Copenhagen Municipality	40	6	8	4	11	12	19	104 994
Frederiksberg Municipality	42	7	7	3	9	12	19	15 719
Copenhagen County	67	10	9	2	5	3	5	121 154
Frederiksborg County	71	10	9	1	4	2	2	72 265
Roskilde County	69	10	11	2	4	2	2	45 869
Vestsjælland County	69	9	13	1	5	1	1	58 022
Storstrøm County	67	10	13	1	6	1	1	48 352
Bornholm County	71	10	12	1	4	1	1	8 295
Fyn County	63	8	11	2	7	4	4	98 324
Sønderjylland County	69	10	12	1	5	1	1	51 269
Ribe County	68	9	12	2	6	1	1	47 580
Vejle County	68	9	12	2	6	2	1	69 019
Ringkøbing County	69	11	12	2	5	1	1	58 157
Århus County	58	8	10	2	6	7	8	143 989
Viborg County	69	10	12	1	5	1	1	47 917
Nordjylland County	63	9	12	1	6	3	4	103 904
Not stated <sup>1</sup>	15	8	10	7	12	16	34	10 134

<sup>1</sup> Students who live abroad, but go to school in Denmark.



Table 92

## Students by national origin 2001

	Basic school <sup>1</sup> / preparatory	General upper- secondary school	Vocational education and training	Short- cycle higher education	Medium- cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
	per cent							
<b>Men and women, total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>566 725</b>
Of whom immigrants and descendants	30	16	21	5	9	7	11	42 312
Western countries	14	11	15	7	16	13	24	10 137
Non western countries	35	18	23	4	7	5	7	32 174
<b>Men, total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>267 925</b>
Of whom immigrants and descendants	31	15	23	5	7	6	12	20 512
Western countries	17	11	16	7	11	12	25	4 530
Non western countries	36	17	25	5	6	4	8	15 982
<b>Women, total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>298 800</b>
Of whom immigrants and descendants	29	17	20	4	11	8	10	21 800
Western countries	12	11	14	6	19	14	23	5 607
Non western countries	35	19	22	4	9	6	6	16 192

<sup>1</sup> Excluding pre-school class to the 7th grade.

Table 93

## Students enrolled in general education

	Students on 1 Oct. 2000		Entrance of students <sup>1</sup> 1 Oct. 2000-30 Sept. 2001		Graduates 1 Oct. 2000-30 Sept. 2001		Students on 1 Oct. 2001	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>388 434</b>	<b>384 186</b>	<b>55 683</b>	<b>61 189</b>	<b>46 535</b>	<b>52 386</b>	<b>396 763</b>	<b>395 247</b>
Basic school/preparatory	345 676	332 808	37 604	37 413	33 675	34 736	353 187	338 856
Upper-secondary school	20 328	32 347	7 243	12 182	5 963	9 772	20 255	33 008
Higher preparatory examination	3 731	3 731	1 900	3 688	1 126	2 546	3 567	7 078
Adult upper secondary school	321	509	204	302	87	196	343	479
Higher commercial examination	11 627	13 420	5 460	6 908	3 857	4 697	12 159	14 346
Higher technical examination	6 062	1 223	2 697	563	1 440	341	6 555	1 338
Entrance examination to engineers	689	148	575	133	387	98	697	142

<sup>1</sup> Influx to the basic school equals pre-school class.

Table 94

## Students in upper-secondary education 2001

	Completed with examination		Without examination		Average mark		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 849</b>	<b>17 620</b>	<b>4 401</b>	<b>4 742</b>			<b>39 612</b>
Upper-secondary school	5 952	9 742	1 353	1 748	8.3	8.4	18 795
Higher preparatory examination	1 126	2 546	938	1 425	7.9	7.8	6 035
Adult upper-secondary school	87	196	95	136	8.1	8.4	514
Higher commercial examination	3 857	4 697	1 071	1 285	8.0	8.1	10 910
Higher technical examination	1 440	341	764	107	8.0	8.1	2 652
Entrance examination to engineers	387	98	180	41	...	...	706

Table 95

## Students in vocational education and training

	Students on 1 Oct. 2000		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2000–30 Sept. 2001		Graduates <sup>1</sup> 1 Oct. 2000–30 Sept. 2001		Students on 1 Oct. 2001	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 118</b>	<b>57 316</b>	<b>31 832</b>	<b>33 244</b>	<b>16 859</b>	<b>20 128</b>	<b>64 315</b>	<b>53 012</b>
Educational	257	1 520	200	1 270	133	971	282	1 658
Commerce, clerical trades	12 712	25 259	4 768	10 178	3 441	6 866	10 811	22 203
Construction	21 797	2 108	8 946	1 355	4 758	384	21 118	2 079
Iron and metal	20 972	1 269	8 408	1 326	4 635	185	19 068	1 444
Graphic	1 609	1 023	953	358	264	174	1 729	921
Technical and other industry	803	1 564	648	546	151	319	883	1 333
Service	617	3 599	392	2 527	158	524	621	3 702
Food industry and home economics	5 175	6 099	2 617	3 235	1 062	1 450	4 970	5 526
Agriculture and fishing	2 303	1 703	2 609	1 376	1 443	525	1 919	1 546
Transport, etc.	2 300	267	1 715	212	443	47	2 376	292
Health care	573	12 904	564	10 860	371	8 683	529	12 307
Public security	-	1	12	1	-	-	9	1

<sup>1</sup> With vocational qualifications

Table 96

## Students in vocational education and training 2001

	Graduates		Without examination		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 859</b>	<b>20 128</b>	<b>19 776</b>	<b>17 420</b>	<b>74 183</b>
Educational	133	971	42	161	1 307
Commerce, clerical trades	3 441	6 866	3 228	6 368	19 903
Technical	4 758	384	4 867	1 000	11 009
Iron and metal	4 635	185	5 677	966	11 463
Construction	264	174	569	286	1 293
Graphic	151	319	417	458	1 345
Service	158	524	230	1 900	2 812
Food industry and home economics	1 062	1 450	1 760	2 358	6 630
Agriculture and fishing	1 443	525	1 550	1 008	4 526
Transport, etc.	443	47	1 196	140	1 826
Health care	371	8 683	237	2 774	12 065
Public security	-	-	3	1	4

Table 97

## Students in higher education

	Students 1 Oct. 2000		Entrance of students 1 Oct. 2000-30 Sept. 2001		Graduates 1 Oct. 2000-30 Sept. 2001		Students 1 Oct. 2001	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>83 261</b>	<b>109 800</b>	<b>27 466</b>	<b>36 167</b>	<b>17 080</b>	<b>22 287</b>	<b>83 070</b>	<b>112 556</b>
<b>Short-cycle higher education</b>	<b>12 066</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>6 137</b>	<b>4 387</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>12 043</b>	<b>8 931</b>
Communication and applied language	1 226	1 094	1 133	807	284	259	1 860	1 468
The artistic	333	652	108	199	86	192	338	633
Social sciences	6 217	3 458	2 845	1 956	1 580	821	6 186	3 858
Technical	2 473	1 285	1 134	717	1 467	570	1 766	1 262
Food industry and home economics	194	307	78	100	83	108	161	274
Agriculture and fishing	456	225	270	148	362	130	326	221
Transport, etc.	141	14	103	14	72	11	164	17
Health care	31	643	25	285	5	172	45	714
Public security	995	425	441	161	204	75	1 197	484
<b>Medium-cycle higher education</b>	<b>20 183</b>	<b>48 003</b>	<b>6 865</b>	<b>15 305</b>	<b>4 559</b>	<b>11 153</b>	<b>20 511</b>	<b>49 136</b>
Educational	9 587	29 691	2 683	8 725	2 077	6 831	9 457	30 237
Communication and applied language	907	1 081	240	236	225	368	866	867
The artistic	125	308	57	161	37	86	140	373
Social sciences	591	2 121	239	855	101	508	565	2 259
Technical	6 439	1 525	2 739	612	1 352	299	7 035	1 605
Food industry and home economics	39	604	16	235	6	140	43	628
Agriculture and fishing	147	20	30	6	29	3	142	21
Transport, etc.	691	15	242	4	252	9	621	8
Health care	1 173	12 609	431	4 457	274	2 903	1 189	13 102
Public security	484	29	188	14	206	6	453	36
<b>Bachelor</b>	<b>20 682</b>	<b>23 528</b>	<b>6 958</b>	<b>8 592</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>3 847</b>	<b>21 111</b>	<b>24 655</b>
The humanities	6 183	11 486	2 121	4 009	786	1 693	6 433	11 783
Natural sciences	4 563	2 687	1 270	805	469	323	4 584	2 728
Social sciences	9 234	8 324	3 273	3 161	1 881	1 657	9 302	8 777
Food industry and home economics	41	107	16	62	5	30	50	131
Agriculture and fishing	471	512	95	153	95	113	427	493
Health care	190	412	183	402	28	31	315	743
<b>Long-cycle higher education</b>	<b>30 330</b>	<b>30 166</b>	<b>7 506</b>	<b>7 883</b>	<b>5 114</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>29 405</b>	<b>29 834</b>
Educational	170	462	109	231	19	26	231	580
The humanities, theology	5 156	9 389	1 265	2 476	669	1 526	4 792	8 791
The artistic	866	733	199	145	131	117	892	727
Natural sciences	3 550	2 196	966	676	766	480	3 239	2 112
Social sciences	9 541	7 723	2 723	2 525	1 868	1 594	9 365	7 834
Technical	6 653	2 773	1 552	756	962	327	6 721	3 028
Food industry and home economics	40	153	8	49	11	46	36	148
Agriculture and fishing	811	1 195	112	213	151	172	733	1 203
Health care	3 461	5 538	478	810	458	657	3 306	5 409
Public security	82	4	94	2	79	4	90	2

Table 98

## Students in higher education 2001

	Graduates		Without examination		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 080</b>	<b>22 287</b>	<b>10 577</b>	<b>11 124</b>	<b>61 068</b>
<b>Short-cycle higher education</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>9 719</b>
Communication and applied language	284	259	215	174	932
The artistic	86	192	17	26	321
Social sciences	1 580	821	1 296	735	4 432
Technical	1 467	570	374	170	2 581
Food industry and home economics	83	108	28	25	244
Agriculture and fishing	362	130	38	22	552
Transport, etc.	72	11	8	-	91
Health care	5	172	6	42	225
Public security	204	75	35	27	341
<b>Medium-cycle higher education</b>	<b>4 559</b>	<b>11 153</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>3 019</b>	<b>20 709</b>
Educational	2 077	6 831	736	1 348	10 992
Communication and applied language	225	368	56	82	731
The artistic	37	86	5	10	138
Social sciences	101	508	164	209	982
Technical	1 352	299	791	233	2 675
Food industry and home economics	6	140	6	71	223
Agriculture and fishing	29	3	6	2	40
Transport, etc.	252	9	60	2	323
Health care	274	2 903	141	1 061	4 379
Public security	206	6	13	1	226
<b>Bachelor</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>3 847</b>	<b>3 265</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>13 994</b>
The humanities	786	1 693	1 085	2 019	5 583
Natural sciences	469	323	780	441	2 013
Social sciences	1 881	1 657	1 324	1 051	5 913
Food industry and home economics	5	30	2	8	45
Agriculture and fishing	95	113	44	59	311
Health care	28	31	30	40	129
<b>Long-cycle higher education</b>	<b>5 114</b>	<b>4 949</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>3 266</b>	<b>16 646</b>
Educational	19	26	29	87	161
The humanities and theology	669	1 526	960	1 548	4 703
The artistic	131	117	42	34	324
Natural sciences	766	480	511	280	2 037
Social sciences	1 868	1 594	1 031	820	5 313
Technical	962	327	522	174	1 985
Food industry and home economics	11	46	1	8	66
Agriculture and fishing	151	172	39	33	395
Health care	458	657	175	282	1 572
Public security	79	4	7	-	90

Table 99

## Highest general education completed by population 2002

	1 - 8 grade or not known	9 – 10 grade	Upper- secondary school, higher preparatory examination, adult upper- secondary school	Higher commercial education, higher tech. education, and entrance examination for technical colleges	Total
Age on 1 Jan. 2002					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 024 024</b>	<b>1 799 031</b>	<b>748 796</b>	<b>220 539</b>	<b>3 792 390</b>
15 - 24 years	91 269	343 105	115 843	48 301	598 518
25 - 29 years	22 589	177 300	118 496	58 852	377 237
30 - 39 years	61 148	452 725	221 698	81 283	816 854
40 - 49 years	131 236	426 022	165 597	23 991	746 846
50 - 59 years	374 577	277 283	97 136	6 399	755 395
60 - 69 years	343 205	122 596	30 026	1 713	497 540
<b>Men</b>	<b>545 517</b>	<b>929 442</b>	<b>324 787</b>	<b>111 588</b>	<b>1 911 334</b>
15 - 24 years	48 954	187 829	42 303	24 731	303 817
25 - 29 years	12 161	104 368	45 651	27 957	190 137
30 - 39 years	36 845	250 701	90 999	38 218	416 763
40 - 49 years	77 334	210 146	76 464	14 588	378 532
50 - 59 years	201 530	121 691	52 438	4 745	380 404
60 - 69 years	168 693	54 707	16 932	1 349	241 681
<b>Women</b>	<b>478 508</b>	<b>869 588</b>	<b>424 009</b>	<b>108 951</b>	<b>1 881 056</b>
15 - 24 years	42 315	155 276	73 540	23 570	294 701
25 - 29 years	10 428	72 932	72 845	30 895	187 100
30 - 39 years	24 303	202 024	130 699	43 065	400 091
40 - 49 years	53 902	215 876	89 133	9 403	368 314
50 - 59 years	173 048	155 591	44 698	1 654	374 991
60 - 69 years	174 512	67 889	13 094	364	255 859



Table 100

## Highest education completed analysed by age and sex 2002

	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
Age on 1 Jan. 2001								
	per cent							
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2 816 635</b>
30 - 39 years	24.4	7.8	40.3	5.4	12.9	1.7	7.5	816 854
40 - 49 years	30.5	4.6	37.7	4.9	15.4	0.5	6.4	746 846
50 - 59 years	33.3	2.1	41.0	4.2	13.8	0.2	5.3	755 395
60 - 69 years	49.4	1.0	34.0	2.7	9.5	0.1	3.3	497 540
<b>Men</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1 417 380</b>
30 - 39 years	26.0	6.9	42.4	6.2	9.0	1.3	8.1	416 763
40 - 49 years	28.3	5.0	43.2	5.0	10.1	0.6	7.9	378 532
50 - 59 years	29.2	2.5	44.5	4.4	11.7	0.3	7.3	380 404
60 - 69 years	41.7	1.2	39.7	2.9	9.3	0.1	5.2	241 681
<b>Women</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1 399 255</b>
30 - 39 years	22.7	8.6	38.2	4.6	16.9	2.1	6.9	400 091
40 - 49 years	32.8	4.3	32.1	4.8	20.9	0.3	4.8	368 314
50 - 59 years	37.4	1.7	37.5	4.0	16.0	0.1	3.4	374 991
60 - 69 years	56.6	0.9	28.7	2.5	9.7	0.0	1.5	255 859

Table 101

## Highest education completed analysed by county of residence 2002

30-69 year-olds Place of residence on 1 Jan. 2002	Basic school or not known	General upper- secondary education	Vocational education and training	Short-cycle higher education	Medium-cycle higher education	Bachelor	Long-cycle higher education	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>923 934</b>	<b>119 069</b>	<b>1 090 215</b>	<b>125 442</b>	<b>372 256</b>	<b>19 501</b>	<b>166 218</b>	<b>2 816 635</b>
Copenhagen Municipality	72 836	20 668	67 510	11 581	32 617	3 983	28 194	237 389
Frederiksberg Municipality	10 304	4 171	13 193	2 655	7 697	906	8 556	47 482
Copenhagen County	90 213	18 342	127 041	16 496	45 111	2 665	30 931	330 799
Frederiksborg County	53 545	10 590	80 901	11 158	32 965	1 597	17 790	208 546
Roskilde County	36 556	5 575	58 404	6 785	17 418	801	7 593	133 132
West Zealand County	58 908	4 679	65 705	6 426	19 556	599	4 985	160 858
Storstrøm County	54 888	3 744	58 949	5 041	15 931	397	3 888	142 838
Bornholm County	9 656	582	9 749	803	2 710	44	625	24 169
Funen county	85 039	8 445	98 385	10 519	33 864	1 181	9 859	247 292
South Jutland County	49 854	3 315	54 880	5 550	15 540	631	4 032	133 802
Ribe County	43 414	3 127	47 056	4 976	14 228	542	3 139	116 482
Vejle County	64 858	5 653	73 902	8 457	23 845	988	6 134	183 837
Ringkøbing County	54 565	4 009	56 891	5 215	16 417	608	3 787	141 492
Århus County	97 841	15 404	126 983	15 564	49 387	2 886	22 636	330 701
Viborg County	46 150	3 577	48 640	4 567	14 016	426	4 030	121 406
North Jutland County	95 307	7 188	102 026	9 649	30 954	1 247	10 039	256 410

Table 102

## Highest completed education, by labour market 2002

30 - 69 year-olds	Students	Non-students			Total
		Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	
<b>Total</b>	<b>63 658</b>	<b>1 999 662</b>	<b>83 181</b>	<b>670 134</b>	<b>2 816 635</b>
Basic school <sup>1</sup>	15 416	502 593	34 137	371 788	923 934
General upper-secondary education	11 215	86 251	3 777	17 826	119 069
Vocational education and training	18 688	838 291	31 980	201 256	1 090 215
Higher education	18 339	572 527	13 287	79 264	683 417
<b>Men</b>	<b>23 564</b>	<b>1 069 669</b>	<b>40 718</b>	<b>283 429</b>	<b>1 417 380</b>
Basic school <sup>1</sup>	5 162	266 905	15 856	139 615	427 538
General upper-secondary education	4 893	45 220	1 855	8 159	60 127
Vocational education and training	6 090	481 911	16 587	100 783	605 371
Higher education	7 419	275 633	6 420	34 872	324 344
<b>Women</b>	<b>40 094</b>	<b>929 993</b>	<b>42 463</b>	<b>386 705</b>	<b>1 399 255</b>
Basic school <sup>1</sup>	10 254	235 688	18 281	232 173	496 396
General upper-secondary education	6 322	41 031	1 922	9 667	58 942
Vocational education and training	12 598	356 380	15 393	100 473	484 844
Higher education	10 920	296 894	6 867	44 392	359 073

<sup>1</sup> Incl. not known.

Table 103

## Course participants in education and training for adults 2001

	Men	Women	Total
<b>Total under public sector education and training</b>	<b>567 100</b>	<b>668 600</b>	<b>1 235 400</b>
<b>General education institutions</b>	<b>126 100</b>	<b>240 700</b>	<b>366 700</b>
Adult education centres	86 000	188 900	274 900
"Folk high schools"	16 600	17 100	33 700
Production schools	11 900	9 800	21 800
"Day folk high schools"	11 500	24 800	36 400
<b>Vocational education and training institutions</b>	<b>364 500</b>	<b>325 300</b>	<b>689 800</b>
Business colleges and technical schools	233 400	246 100	479 400
Adult vocational training centres	120 100	60 100	180 200
Agricultural schools	2 200	300	2 400
Institutions offering food industry education	3 500	1 600	5 100
Institutions offering transport education	3 600	100	3 700
Institutions offering health education	1 600	17 000	18 600
Other vocational	200	100	300
<b>Institutions of further education, universities, etc.</b>	<b>52 700</b>	<b>87 800</b>	<b>140 500</b>
Universities, etc.	10 400	12 300	22 800
Teacher training colleges	19 900	50 300	70 200
Institutions offering education within the humanities and aesthetics	2 400	5 500	7 900
Business schools	14 600	9 100	23 700
Schools of social work	1 200	4 800	5 900
Institutions offering technical education	4 000	1 200	5 200
Institutions offering health education	200	4 600	4 800
<b>Courses aimed at government services</b>	<b>23 700</b>	<b>14 800</b>	<b>38 400</b>
<b>Total under private management</b>	<b>207 000</b>	<b>178 700</b>	<b>385 700</b>

Note. Number rounded up/down to nearest hundred.

Table 104

## Participation in privately organized courses, by type of course 2001

	Course partici- pants first half year 2000	Course partici- pants second half year 2000	Course partici- pants total	Course partici- pant days 2000	Average length of course
	number			days	
<b>Total</b>	<b>205 500</b>	<b>180 200</b>	<b>385 700</b>	<b>1 191 600</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Management and employee development	35 600	36 700	72 400	158 000	2.2
Law, economics, insurance and financing	12 100	11 400	23 600	49 200	2.1
Purchasing, sales and service	27 100	22 800	50 000	71 300	1.4
Export	100	100	100	500	3.7
EDP	38 800	24 000	62 900	154 200	2.5
Presentation and training technique	2 200	1 900	4 100	8 700	2.1
Communication and media technique	2 300	3 900	6 200	13 000	2.1
Environment and safety	4 200	4 200	8 400	24 300	2.9
Personal development and training	16 200	10 900	27 100	59 800	2.2
Languages	1 400	1 500	2 800	22 400	8.0
Politics, cooperation, etc.	25 200	24 200	49 500	187 700	3.8
General government	10 600	11 700	22 300	160 700	7.2
Other, including specialist technical	21 600	20 000	41 600	84 900	2.0
General	8 000	6 800	14 800	196 800	13.3

Note. Number is rounded up/down to nearest hundred.

Table 105

## National Church divisions 2002

	Church divisions per 1 January 2002				
	Churches	Vicars	Deaneries	Pastorates	Parishes
	number				
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>2 125</b>
Copenhagen Diocese	120	226	12	105	109
Helsingør Diocese	162	272	12	121	142
Roskilde Diocese	344	251	12	185	316
Lolland-Falster Diocese	109	64	6	56	101
Funen Diocese	252	188	12	142	225
Haderslev Diocese	173	176	8	122	159
Ribe Diocese	230	171	9	138	195
Århus Diocese	350	277	16	180	329
Viborg Diocese	276	176	11	145	267
Aalborg Diocese	326	224	13	161	282

Table 106

## Religious ceremonies at the National Church 2001

	Religious ceremonies			
	Baptisms per 1 Jan. 2002 as per cent of children born in 2000	Confirmations in 2001 as per cent of 14-15 year-olds 1 Jan. 2002	Church marriages as per cent of all marriages 2001	Church funerals as per cent of all deaths 2001
	per cent			
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Copenhagen Diocese	54.5	43.5	38.6	81.8
Helsingør Diocese	71.6	64.2	41.0	86.8
Roskilde Diocese	80.6	74.1	43.2	93.4
Lolland-Falster Diocese	82.7	83.1	43.3	93.6
Funen Diocese	80.5	82.4	44.9	95.2
Haderslev Diocese	84.4	88.5	44.0	96.3
Ribe Diocese	87.6	86.9	47.6	97.3
Århus Diocese	79.5	83.3	41.9	95.4
Viborg Diocese	87.8	90.3	47.6	97.7
Aalborg Diocese	86.1	87.8	43.2	96.9

Table 107

## Membership of the National Church 2002

	National Church members as percentage of population per 1 January 2002							National Church members per 1 January 2002 total
	All Denmark			Municipality of residence				
	Males	Females	Total	Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Municipalities	Greater Copenhagen Region	Rest of the Islands	Jutland	
	per cent							1 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>4 527</b>
Age:								
0- 4 years <sup>1</sup>	73.5	73.5	73.5	45.6	64.7	75.9	80.8	247
5- 9 years	79.7	79.9	79.8	48.1	70.9	81.2	86.1	280
10-14 years	80.0	80.9	80.5	48.1	68.8	81.1	87.1	256
15-19 years	82.5	84.2	83.3	52.8	72.0	84.5	89.2	235
20-29 years	81.6	82.4	82.0	70.3	70.9	84.6	88.3	569
30-39 years	82.4	85.6	83.9	69.8	78.2	86.3	88.3	686
40-49 years	81.2	85.5	83.3	66.0	76.8	84.5	87.5	622
50-59 years	83.6	88.4	86.0	69.8	79.1	86.5	90.4	649
60-69 years	88.4	91.9	90.2	78.0	84.9	90.4	93.6	449
70-79 years	91.7	93.6	92.8	85.8	88.9	93.0	95.1	329
80 years +	93.2	95.1	94.5	90.6	91.4	95.0	96.1	205

<sup>1</sup> Incl. all children under 6 months who had not yet received a name on 1 January 2002.



Table 108

## National Church, recognized religions and religious denominations 2002

	Members per 1 January 2002	Churches or church rooms	Seats	Baptisms etc..	Confirmations, etc..	Marriages	Funerals
	number						
National Church	4 526 693	2 343	...	56 807	45 482	15 948	53 903
Aalborg Church Centre	255	1	692	3	3	5	2
Aars Vineyard Christian Fellowship	105	2	300	2	-	2	-
Apostolic Church in Denmark	2 973	38	3 776	63	36	24	37
Bahaii	306	1	80	-	-	1	3
Bethel Missionary Baptist Church	139	2	330	13	-	-	1
Brahma Kumaris Spiritual World University	325	2	70	-	-	-	-
Brønshøj Christian Fellowship	100	1	100	-	-	-	-
City Church, Herning	99	1	70	-	-	1	-
Danish Baptist Union	5 218	62	7 807	92	-	20	97
Covenant Church of Denmark	2 017	23	2 915	21	27	20	32
Danish Pentecostals	5 273	50	7 903	282	-	42	51
Lutheran, Non-Conformist Congregations	128	5	500	1	4	-	3
Salvation Army	1 253	31	2 900	1	4	-	10
Free Church at the Harbour	145	2	330	-	-	-	2
Højbjerg Free Church	66	1	100	-	-	-	1
International Harvest Christian Center	150	1	150	-	-	2	-
Jehovah's Witnesses	14 672	172	24 540	215	-	119	130
Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday- Saints	4 143	23	3 070	80	80	-	-
Karma-Kadjypa School	1 180	4	650	105	-	6	1
Karmapa Trust	592	3	70	5	-	2	3
Norwegian King Haakon Church	2 000	1	250	17	6	103	9
Coptic-Orthodox Church	300	1	170	12	-	4	2
Krishna Movement/Iskcon	400	1	170	-	-	-	-
Christian Centre of Herning	210	1	400	-	-	-	2
Christian Centre Church	290	4	320	-	-	-	-
Christian Community, North Zealand	150	1	300	2	-	-	-
Christian Community, Copenhagen	150	1	225	3	-	2	2
Christian Society	120	3	120	32	71	2	10
Methodist Church in Denmark	1 351	17	2 324	29	19	10	30
Jewish Community in Denmark	3 000	1	700	-	31	9	71
New Apostolic Church in Denmark	387	6	450	-	-	1	2
Russian Orthodox	300	1	...	32	-	6	4
Reform Church	300	1	260	1	4	-	3
Roman Catholic Church	34 884	70	8 128	642	462	122	307
Russian Orthodox (The Moscow Patriarchate)	710	-	-	12	-	8	1
Sathya Sai Baba	182	8	265	-	-	-	-
Siri Guru Sing Sabha, Copenhagen	230	1	50	6	-	5	-
St. Alban's English Church	142	1	200	18	-	9	3
Sunnataram Copenhagen	1 350	1	300	9	15	2	2
Swedish Gustav Church	4 000	1	360	21	4	123	11
Seventh Day Adventists	2 671	39	3 198	38	-	12	57
The Brethren	71	1	180	3	-	-	-
The International Church	172	1	200	3	4	1	-
World of Faith	150	1	220	-	-	4	-
German Reformed Church	280	1	300	4	-	2	-
Wat Thai Denmark (Buddhists)	1 450	3	350	8	37	4	9
Assyrian Church of the East	335	-	-	16	-	-	-
Other religious denominations	422	14	1 328	17	-	4	5

Note. The table includes denominations and religions which the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs has granted authority to perform marriages. It has not been possible to calculate the number of members of the Muslim church.

Source: Individual denominations and religions.

Table 109

## Books published 2002

Decimal classification		Books and pamphlets						
		Type		Edition		Total	Of which	
							School text books <sup>1,2</sup>	Children's books <sup>1</sup>
		Pamphlets (17-48 pages)	Books (over 48 pages)	First editions	Revised editions			
number of titles								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 398</b>	<b>9 756</b>	<b>11 758</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>14 154</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1 670</b>
82-88	<b>Fiction, total</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2 140</b>	<b>2 359</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>3 113</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1 272</b>
	Novels and short stories	33	1 256	767	522	1 289	42	1 150
	Plays	7	42	40	9	49	-	17
	Poetry	69	143	193	19	212	3	36
	Comics, etc.	13	26	35	4	39	-	69
	Books for children and young persons	851	673	1 324	200	1 524	252	
00-81,89-99	<b>Non-fiction, total</b>	<b>3 425</b>	<b>7 616</b>	<b>9 399</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>11 041</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>398</b>
00-07	General	73	250	299	24	323	5	3
10-19	Philosophy	168	464	552	80	632	15	2
20-29	Religion	107	227	256	78	334	34	31
30-39, 59	Sociology	1 029	1 821	2 406	444	2 850	79	60
40-49	Geography and travel	152	262	323	91	414	24	35
50-58	Natural sciences	396	576	891	81	972	123	94
60-69	Applied sciences	947	2 201	2 642	506	3 148	64	51
70-79	Arts, games, sports	305	687	892	100	992	40	66
80-81,89	Literature, languages	103	300	337	66	403	126	8
90-99	History	145	828	801	172	973	41	48

Note. The table shows the number of titles registered by the Danish Bibliographic Centre on the basis of the Danish National Bibliography, and because of the time taken to register titles may vary by up to 5 per cent in relation to the number of titles published during the year. Unchanged editions, newspapers, journals, and annual publications, as well as foreign books under commission and publications in microfilm (5 559 titles in 2002) have not been included.

<sup>1</sup> No books are included in statistics for both school text books and children's books. <sup>2</sup> Not including text books for higher-education establishments, further education, adult education, and self-study.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 110

## Books translated 2002

	Original language								Translations, total
	Swedish	Norwegian	Other Nordic languages <sup>1</sup>	English/ American	German	French	Russian	Other languages	
	number of titles								
<b>Translations, total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>2 961</b>
Fiction	188	66	16	1 188	70	86	7	98	1 719
Non-fiction	140	56	1	829	113	64	-	39	1 242

<sup>1</sup> Finnish, Faroese, Greenlandic, Icelandic and Oldicelandic.

Source: Danish Bibliographic Centre.

Table 111

## Daily newspapers 2002

	Number of daily newspapers		Circulation	
	Weekdays	Sundays	Weekdays	Sundays
			thousands	
<b>Daily newspapers, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 325</b>
<b>By size of cir. per issue:</b>				
Under 10 000	6	-	37	-
10 000-19 999	10	-	152	-
20 000-29 999	4	-	93	-
30 000-49 999	1	-	32	-
50 000-99 999	6	5	406	408
100 000 +	5	5	711	918

<sup>1</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2002.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2002* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 112

## The 20 largest daily newspapers 2002

	Circulation <sup>1</sup>	
	Weekdays	Sundays
	thousands	
Jyllands-Posten, Morgenavisen	180	240
Berlingske Tidende	149	184
Politiken	142	177
B.T.	121	165
Ekstra Bladet	119	153
JydskeVestkysten	86	98
Nordjyske Stiftstidende	83	96
Fyens Stiftstidende	62	82
Børsen	60	•
Århus Stiftstidende	59	68
Dagbladet/Frederiksborg Amts Avis	55	•
Næstved Tidende/Sjællands Tidende	32	•
Vejle Amts Folkeblad/Fredericia Dagblad	27	•
Lolland-Falsters Folketidende	24	•
Information	21	•
Kristelig Dagblad	20	•
Fyns Amts Avis	19	•
Horsens Folkeblad	18	•
Holbæk Amts Venstreblad	18	•
Midtjyllands Avis	17	•

<sup>1</sup> Average circulation (papers per day) measured in the first half year of 2002.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2002* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 113

## Local papers, journals, periodicals and magazines 2002

	By size of circulation per issue					Total
	Under 10 000	10 000 -19 999	20 000 -49 999	50 000 -99 999	100 000 +	
<b>Local papers<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>64</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>278</b>
Of which verified circulation	4	32	59	14	11	120
<b>Journals and periodicals<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>57</b>
By frequency:						
Weekly	-	1	1	1	-	3
Fortnightly	7	1	1	-	-	9
Monthly	13	4	4	1	1	23
Under 10 issues annually	13	5	1	1	2	22
<b>Magazines<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>
By frequency:						
Weekly	1	1	-	4	8	14
Fortnightly	1	2	1	3	-	7
Monthly	1	11	13	3	1	29
Under 10 issues annually	-	1	2	1	-	4

<sup>1</sup> 1st July 2000 - 30th June 2001. <sup>2</sup> 1st July 2001 - 30th June 2002. <sup>3</sup> Verified circulation, first half year.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2002* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 114

## Magazines (excluding free magazines) 2002

	Circulation		Circulation
	thousands		thousands
<b>Major magazines<sup>1</sup></b>			
Familie Journalen	239	Bo Bedre	78
SE og Hør	208	Illustreret Videnskab	67
Hjemmet	203	Anders And og Co.	66
Billed-Bladet	189	Mad og Bolig	58
Ude og Hjemme	172	Komputer for alle	58
Her og nu	150	Hendes verden	57
Kig ind	109	Ingelise - alt om håndarbejde	57
Ugebladet SØNDAG	104	I form	56
Femina	91	Woman	48
Alt for Damerne	90	Vi unge	46

<sup>1</sup> Circulation monitored.

Source: *Dansk Oplagsbulletin 2002* (Bulletin of the Danish Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Table 115

## Advertising expenditure

	2000		2001	
	DKK mio.	per cent	DKK mio.	per cent
<b>Advertising expenditure, total</b>	<b>24 510</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24 454</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Press advertising turnover, total</b>	<b>8 742</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>8 359</b>	<b>34.2</b>
Daily papers	3 355	13.7	2 983	12.2
Magazines	385	1.6	364	1.5
Professional journals, etc.	1 077	4.4	1 107	4.5
Local papers	2 225	9.1	2 255	9.2
Other	1 700	6.9	1 650	6.8
<b>Other advertising activities, total</b>	<b>15 768</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>16 095</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Radio	213	0.9	234	1.0
TV	1 823	7.4	1 747	7.1
Cinemas	46	0.2	50	0.2
Printed matter	6 242	25.4	6 704	27.4
Sports sponsorship	583	2.4	680	2.8
Other <sup>1</sup>	6 861	28.0	6 680	27.3

Note. Advertising expenditure is calculated at factor prices, i.e. the price the purchaser of an advertisement pays, excluding taxes.

<sup>1</sup> Posters and bus/train advertisements, advertisements at exhibitions, and unallocated advertising costs.

Source: *The advertising expenditure survey in Denmark 2001*, Danish Audit Bureau of Circulation.



Table 116

## The Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK, revenue and expenditure

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	— thousands —			
<b>Radio and TV licenses<sup>1</sup></b>				
Combined radio and TV licences	2 162 <sup>2</sup>	2 156 <sup>3</sup>	2 162 <sup>2</sup>	2 156 <sup>3</sup>
Of which: Black-and-white TV licences	11	10	11	10
Colour TV licences	2 151	2 146	2 151	2 146
Licences for radio only	88	91	•	•
<b>Radio licences, total</b>	<b>2 251<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2 247<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>
	— mio. kr. —			
<b>Annual accounts</b>				
Revenue, total	2 923	2 924	1 637	1 608
Of which: Licenses	2 664	2 675	449	537
Commercial, sponsors	9	11	1 090	1 007
Other	250	238	98	64
Total expenditure	2 765	2 738	1 498	1 488

<sup>1</sup> The Danish Broadcasting Corporation collects the total TV license fees for the Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK. <sup>2</sup> 1 Jan. 2001. <sup>3</sup> 1 Jan. 2002.

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation and TV 2/DANMARK.

Table 117

## Hours of radio broadcasting

	Danish Broadcasting Corporation			
	2000		2001	
	Analog	Digital	Analog	Digital
	hours			
<b>Radio hours of broadcasting, total</b>	<b>59 245</b>	<b>3 513</b>	<b>69 666</b>	<b>30 069</b>
Channel 1	6 502		6 554	
Channel 2 Music	3 770		5 399	
Channel 3	8 705		8 720	
Channel 4	35 329		44 097	
Medium/Long wave	4 939		4 896	
DR classical		3 513		3 019
DR plus				7 200
Netsending (DR Skum 1, DR Skum 2, DR Skum 3)				19 850
<b>By kind of programme</b>	<b>59 098</b>		<b>69 666</b>	<b>30 069</b>
News service	4 825		7 382	-
Current affairs	17 332		21 782	5 975
Information	4 211		5 589	1 441
Fiction	940		866	3
Music	17 839		17 244	22 621
Entertainment	7 008		10 646	29
Sports	2 622		2 144	-
Service	4 321		4 012	-

Source: Danish Broadcasting Corporation.

Table 118

## Hours of television broadcasting

	DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation)		TV 2/DANMARK	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
	hours			
<b>Television hours of broadcasting, total</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>8 832</b>	<b>7 911</b>	<b>7 842</b>
<b>National TV, total</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>8 832</b>	<b>5 540</b>	<b>5 509</b>
News service <sup>1</sup>	655	789	460	491
Current affairs	1 145	1 120	795	744
Information and culture	2 540	2 663	488	578
Education	395	437	-	-
Music	271	216	57	49
Entertainment	585	537	424	413
Danish drama	418	423	182	233
Foreign drama	1 657	1 851	2 084	2 232
Sports	699	480	762	495
Programme introduction & service	298	316	287	274
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Regional TV, total</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 652</b>
<b>Advertising</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>681</b>
<b>By kind of production<sup>2</sup></b>				
Own productions	2 805	2 892 <sup>3</sup>	1 129	1 768
Other productions	1 954	1 393 <sup>3</sup>	3 602	4 602
Repeat broadcasts	3 904	4 130 <sup>3</sup>	1 494	2 997

<sup>1</sup> Excl. Text-TV. <sup>2</sup> For TV 2/DANMARK excl. regional TV and advertising. <sup>3</sup> Budget figures.

Source: DR (Danish Broadcasting Corporation) and TV 2/DANMARK.

Table 119

## Average television viewing per day: Danish and other TV-channels 2002

	4-11 years	12-20 years	21-34 years	35-54 years	55 years +	Total	Men	Women
	hours : minutes per day							
<b>All stations<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1:24</b>	<b>1:51</b>	<b>2:47</b>	<b>2:33</b>	<b>3:17</b>	<b>2:35</b>	<b>2:34</b>	<b>2:36</b>
Danish Broadcasting Corporation	0:32	0:24	0:36	0:45	1:03	0:44	0:44	0:45
TV 2	0:18	0:32	0:56	0:57	1:18	0:55	0:52	0:58
TV3	0:06	0:13	0:19	0:11	0:07	0:11	0:11	0:12
TV-Denmark	0:04	0:13	0:15	0:10	0:12	0:11	0:10	0:12
DR2	0:01	0:02	0:05	0:06	0:10	0:06	0:06	0:06
TV 2 Zulu	0:01	0:05	0:09	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:04
TV3+	0:02	0:08	0:09	0:05	0:04	0:06	0:06	0:05
Other TV	0:21	0:14	0:18	0:15	0:22	0:18	0:22	0:15

<sup>1</sup> Caused rounding off the figures from second to minutes, the detailed canals will not always balance All stations.

Source: Gallup A/S and the Danish Broadcasting Corporation's media research.

Table 120

## Household access to TV-channels 2002

	Number of house- holds	Number of house- holds with television- sets		Number of house- holds	Number of house- holds with television- sets
	thousands	per cent		thousands	per cent
<b>Total number of households per 1 Jan. 2002</b>	<b>2 456</b>				
<b>Of which households with television sets</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>100</b>			
TV 2	2 357	99	RTL+ (Germany)	759	32
DR1	2 356	99	Viasat Sport	719	30
DR2	1 920	81	NRK/Norge 1	692	29
TvDanmark 2	1 773	75	Hallmark	687	29
TV3	1 669	70	Sat1 (Germany)	668	28
TV 2 Zulu	1 659	70	Service/Info kanal	650	27
3+	1 573	66	TV5 (France)	553	23
TvDanmark 1	1 286	54	Fox Kids	456	19
Eurosport (Great Britain)	1 281	54	Pro 7 (Germany)	418	18
Discovery Channel	1 275	54	VH-1 (Great Britain)	353	15
Sverige 1	1 230	52	Ønskekanalen	313	13
Sverige 2	1 183	50	RTL2 (Germany)	296	12
ARD (Germany)	1 143	48	TV6	243	10
CNN (Great Britain)	1 119	47	TV3 (Sweden)	233	10
TV4 (Sweden)	1 091	46	TV3 (Norway)	196	8
MTV	1 047	44	Sky News (Great Britain)	196	8
BBC World (Great Britain)	951	40	VOX	180	8
ZDF (Germany)	949	40	Super RTL (Germany)	170	7
DK4	932	39	DSF	131	6
BBC Prime (Great Britain)	922	39	TV1000	118	5
Cartoon Network	876	37	ZTV	116	5
Animal Planet (Great Britain)	862	36	Playboy Channel	114	5
TV2 Norge	837	35	CNBC	113	5
TCM	796	33	TV1000 Cinema	111	5
National Geographic Channel (Great Britain)	794	33	Canal+ (Denmark)	109	5
NDR (Germany)	781	33	TVbio+	50	2

Note. Figures are based on the question: Which of the following TV channels can permanently or occasionally be received by at least one of the television sets in the household.

Source: Gallup A/S, *Annual Survey 2002*.

Table 121

## Cinemas 2002

	Copenhagen and Frederiks- berg Munici- palities	Other islands	Jutland	Cinemas, total	Of which multi-screen cinemas <sup>1</sup>
<b>Cinemas at end of year</b>					
Number of cinemas	12	74	76	162	66
Number of cinema screens	54	141	163	358	262
Seating capacity (thousands)	10	22	22	54	39
<b>Cinema activity</b>					
Paid admissions (thousands)	4 148	4 374	4 389	12 911	10 755
Admissions takings excl. VAT (DKK mio.)	204	190	198	592	496
Film hire (DKK mio.)	92	85	91	268	224

Note. Includes public showings of feature films.

<sup>1</sup> More than one screens operated by the same owner in the same building.

Table 122

## Films by nationality 2002

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admission takings total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
<b>Films shown in cinemas, total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>12 911</b>	<b>591 802</b>	<b>268 132</b>	<b>45</b>
Danish	123	3 242	131 142	57 676	44
Foreign, total	493	9 669	460 660	210 456	46
European	166	1 393	57 413	23 033	40
American	290	8 149	397 863	185 494	47
Other	37	127	5 384	1 929	36

Note. Includes public showings of feature films.

Table 123

## Films, by year when first shown 2002

	Number of films shown	Paid admissions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
<b>Films shown in cinemas, total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>12 911</b>	<b>591 802</b>	<b>268 132</b>	<b>45</b>
2002	208	10 939	496 838	225 852	45
2001	123	1 886	92 448	41 244	45
1996-2000	157	40	837	345	41
1991-1995	30	6	143	56	39
1981-1990	30	13	506	199	39
1971-1980	20	6	256	108	42
1961-1970	17	10	442	184	42
1960 and before	31	11	332	144	43

Note. Includes public showings of feature films.



Table 124

## Films, by censor rating 2002

	Number of films shown	Paid ad- missions	Admissions takings, total	Film hire	Film hire as percentage of admissions takings
		thousands	DKK thousands		per cent
<b>Films shown in cinemas, total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>12 911</b>	<b>591 802</b>	<b>268 132</b>	<b>45</b>
Permitted for all <sup>1</sup>	264	5 211	212 772	91 883	43
Permitted for children over 11	132	5 782	292 177	139 879	48
Permitted for children over 15	82	1 191	56 012	24 003	43
Uncensored or not stated	138	727	30 841	12 367	40

Note. Includes public showings of feature films. According to The Film Censorship Act, all films for public showing to children under 11 or 15 years old must be approved by the Media Council for Children and Young People.

<sup>1</sup> Incl. films which after 1 August 1980 are approved for all, but children under 7 years old are advised not to see them.

Table 125

## The 10 most popular films shown in cinemas

1976-2002			2002		
Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions	Week and year when first shown	Film titles	Total number of paid admissions
		thousands			thousands
1 04-98	Titanic	1 363	1 51-01	The lord of the rings: The fellowship of the ring	1 021
2 51-01	The lord of the rings: The fellowship of the ring	1 302	2 47-02	Harry Potter and the chamber of secrets	603
3 40-76	Olsen banden ser rødt <sup>1</sup>	1 201	3 51-02	Lord of the rings: The two to-wers	515
4 11-76	One flew over the cuckoo's nest	1 120	4 41-02	Min søsters børn i sneen <sup>1</sup>	506
5 39-77	Olsen banden deruda <sup>1</sup>	1 045	5 36-02	Elsker dig for evigt <sup>1</sup>	502
6 51-82	E.T.	1 019	6 20-02	Star wars: Episode II –Attack of the clones	458
7 37-78	Grease	1 006	7 26-02	Spider-man	424
8 40-78	Olsen banden går i krig <sup>1</sup>	1 006	8 06-02	Monsters inc	384
9 08-86	Out of Africa	999	9 28-02	Gamle mænd i nye biler <sup>1</sup>	337
10 48-85	Op på fars hat <sup>1</sup>	954	10 12-02	Ice age	273

<sup>1</sup> Danish film.

Table 126

## Danish National Archives and provincial archives 2002

	Collections		Material received under delivery schemes	Reading rooms		Long-distance loans Circulation	Staff paid out of own budget
	Total shelf capacity	Size at the end of the year		Visitors	Circulation		
	thousand metres		metres	thousands		number	
<b>Archives total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>7 275</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>16 845</b>	<b>222</b>
Danish National Archives	161	149	4 219	25	74	9 087	100
Provincial archives in:							
Copenhagen	50	49	777	23	43	707	30
Odense	24	15	354	14	8	769	12
Viborg	47	48	1 173	18	95	4 295	40
Aabenraa	14	17	440	5	11	721	10
Industrial Archives	47	49	313	8	11	1 266	17
Danish Data Archives	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

Source: Danish National Archives.

Table 127

## The Danish Arts Foundation 2001

	3-year scholarships	Lump sum grants	Competitions and prizes	Purchases	Other grants	Total
DKK thousands						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 172</b>	<b>36 826</b>	<b>5 631</b>	<b>7 646</b>	<b>9 584</b>	<b>91 859</b>
Visual arts	10 465	7 479	1 390	4 013	9 923	33 270
Literature	4 377	7 556	325	-	-33	12 225
Composers, contemporary music	3 004	2 679	80	938	-183	6 518
Composers, classical music	2 151	1 759	331	1 833	1 054	7 128
Applied arts and designing	6 554	6 628	905	737	-349	14 475
Architecture	2 626	5 103	2 500	-	-706	9 523
Film and theatre	2 995	5 622	100	125	-122	8 720

Note. Awards, etc. under the Danish Arts Foundation Act of 12 April 1978 and later amendments.

Source: Annual report for the Danish Arts Foundation.

Table 128

## Libraries 2001

	Full-time staff at end of year		Expenditure (Accounts figures)		Books, periodicals and other media	
	Total	Of whom librarians	Total	Of which salaries	Stock at the end of the year	Circulation during the year
	number		DKK mio.		thousands units	
<b>Public libraries, total</b>	<b>5 078</b>	<b>2 291</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>30 492</b>	<b>71 657</b>
Central libraries	1 856	827	943	556	10 058	28 763
Other full-time libraries	3 222	1 464	1 626	952	20 434	42 894
<b>School libraries</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>3 221</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>30 392</b>	<b>23 654</b>
<b>Research libraries, total</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>44 220</b>	<b>7 857</b>
The Royal Library, Copenhagen	349	153	161	112	16 586	856
University libraries and libraries at institutes of higher education	946	435	516	284	14 290	5 086
Other libraries at institutes of higher education	161	103	55	39	4 531	1 351
Libraries at institutes	125	...	38	20	2 337	161
Special libraries	303	174	102	62	6 476	403

Source: The Library Agency and information from the Ministry of Education (School libraries).

Table 129

## Public libraries: lending of books per capita 2001

	Places of service open to the public	Stock			Lendings		
		Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)	Books per capita	Books per adult (14 years+)	Books per child (0-13 years)
<b>Public libraries</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>20.53</b>
Copenhagen Municipality	23	3.68	3.10	7.28	9.04	7.31	19.78
Frederiksberg Municipality	5	3.97	3.52	7.02	11.40	9.30	25.68
Copenhagen County	61	5.99	5.01	10.40	11.68	9.09	23.39
Frederiksborg County	39	6.10	4.84	11.43	10.82	7.67	24.14
Roskilde County	31	5.82	4.71	10.54	10.59	7.68	23.01
West Zealand County	46	5.42	4.40	10.14	9.49	7.37	19.27
Storstrøm County	43	5.42	4.38	10.76	8.32	6.60	17.19
Bornholm County	10	8.88	7.46	16.08	10.77	7.93	25.12
Funen County	75	5.28	4.15	10.61	9.19	6.91	20.05
South Jutland County	38	5.25	4.12	10.32	8.11	6.17	16.81
Ribe County	58	5.30	4.59	8.31	9.97	7.52	20.36
Vejle County	47	4.74	3.90	8.44	8.23	6.34	16.64
Ringkøbing County	51	5.46	4.67	8.82	10.08	7.39	21.48
Århus County	91	3.72	3.02	6.90	9.84	7.49	20.51
Viborg County	64	5.77	4.69	10.48	9.33	6.45	21.90
North Jutland County	115	4.46	3.54	8.80	8.93	6.84	18.68

Source: Danish National Library Authority.

Table 130

## Admissions to museums 2001-2002

	2001	2002		2001	2002
				— thousands —	
<b>Total number of museums</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>271</b>			
Museums under the National Museum	5	5	Workers' Museum, Copenhagen	93	92
Local history museums	125	130	Danish Agricultural Museum, Gl. Estrup	64	90
Special-subject history museums	74	65	Jutland Manor House Museum, Gl. Estrup	64	90
Art museums	53	54	Moesgård Museum	80	70
Natural science museums	11	11	Danish Railway Museum	66	69
Other museums	5	6	Tøjhusmuseet (Danish Defence Museum)	67	68
			Valdemar Castle	53	66
<b>Admissions</b>	— thousands —		Danish Museum of Electricity	52	58
<b>a. Museums under the National Museum</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>531</b>	National Museum of Science and Technology	66	53
Of which:			Museum of Amalienborg	42	47
National Museum Prince's Palace	354	354	Women's Museum in Denmark	37	43
Industrial Works of Brede/Open Air Museum, Lyngby	145	105	Danish Maritime Museum	43	40
Resistance Museum	44	40	Steno Museum	36	37
<b>b. Local historical museums, total</b>	<b>2 544</b>	<b>2 489</b>	Spøttrup Borgmuseum	35	35
Of which:			Frøslevlejrens Museum	30	31
Museum at Koldinghus	117	99	Industrimuseet, Horsens	34	30
H.C. Andersen's House	120	112	Gavnø Castle	35	30
Skjern-Egvad Museum	93	96			
Funen Village	84	83	<b>d. Art museums, total</b>	<b>2 518</b>	<b>2 646</b>
Museum of Langeland	80	83	Of which:		
Hanstholm Museum	37	58	Louisiana	439	588
Den Antikvariske Samling, Ribe	60	55	Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek	347	332
Karen Blixen Museum	50	51	National Museum of Art	249	250
Andelslandsbyen Nyvang	45	50	Arken	157	180
Museum at Sønderborg Castle, culture-hist. dep.	48	49	Skagen Museum	160	147
Haderslev Museum	42	47	Thorvaldsen Museum	47	63
Strandingsmuseum "St. George"	37	42	Danish Museum of Decorative Art	64	61
Tirpitz-Stillingen	41	39	Trapholt	47	58
Historical Museum of Morsland	41	36	Århus Art Museum	63	55
Copenhagen City Museum	36	36	Michael and Anna Ancher's House and Saxilds gård	46	50
Museet Ved Trelleborg	43	35	Museum at Sønderborg Castle, Art Gallery	48	49
Lützhøfs Købmandsgård	33	34	Johannes Larsen Museum	45	46
Cultural-Historical Museum, Randers	28	34	Art Museum of Bornholm	57	46
Hellebæk-Ålsgårde Museum and Hammermøllen	28	33	North Jutland Art Museum	46	44
House of Fisheries	43	32	Hirschsprung Collection, Copenhagen	40	41
Tønder Museum	33	32	Silkeborg Art Museum	40	35
Læsø museum	27	30	The Picture Gallery of Nivaagaard	14	34
<b>c. Special-subject historical museums, total</b>	<b>3 578</b>	<b>3 545</b>	Glasmuseum Ebeltoft	37	34
Of which:			South Jutland Art Museum	33	32
The Old Town	323	323	Funen Art Museum	30	31
North Sea Museum	279	266			
Kronborg Castle	221	206	<b>e. Natural science museums, total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>298</b>
Frederiksborgmuseet	203	200	Of which:		
Egeskov Castle	191	188	University Zoological Museum	89	110
Rosenborg Collection	186	173	Natural History Museum	72	57
Fisheries and Maritime Museum	153	163			
PTT Museum of Denmark	156	148	<b>f. Other museums, total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>
Viking Ship Museum	141	120	Of which:		
Fregatten Jutland	120	118	Lejre Experimental Centre	63	58
Danish Film Institute	106	109	Aalborg Marine Museum	...	31
Museum Erotica	101	104			
Hjerl Hede Open Air Museum	101	100	<b>a-f. Total number of visitors<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9 614</b>	<b>9 615</b>

Note. Figures for total visitors only include museums for which number of visitors has been stated for both years. Double museums include both a cultural-historical department and an art department, and it is not possible to divide the figures between the two departments. The table includes museums with at least 30,000 visitors in 2002.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for total number of visitors only include visitors to double museums once.

Table 131

## Admissions to zoological gardens

	2001	2002
<b>Total number of zoological gardens</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Admissions total</b>	<b>2 449 444</b>	<b>3 499 437</b>
Copenhagen Zoo, Frederiksberg	1 056 907	1 118 778
Odense Zoo	439 533	390 505
Aalborg zoological Garden	362 924	363 871
Løveparken/Givskud Zoo	371 000	325 772
Kattegatcentret	...	287 498
Jutlands Park Zoo	...	192 420
Denmarks Aquarium	187 519	164 500
Fjord- & Bælt, Kerteminde	...	89 803
Ebeltoft Zoo and Safari	...	72 000
Odsherred Zoo Dyrepark	...	40 000
Øresundsakvariet	31 561	32 759
Bornholms Sommerfuglepark & tropeland	...	24 500
Skærup Mini Zoo	...	17 000

Note. Figures don't tally in 2002 as some of the new zoological gardens want full discretion.



Table 132

## State-subsidized theatres 2001-2002

	Permanent stages	Perfor- mances	Number of seats	Number of productions staged				Audience	
				Total	Of which Danish	New productions		Total	Paid admissions
						Total	Of which Danish		
			number					thousands	
<b>State-subsidized theatres, total:</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11 788</b>	<b>20 263</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2 362</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>The Royal Theatre, total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>366</b>
Plays	...	380	...	12	3	12	3	126	107
Operas	...	136	...	13	2	5	-	148	141
Ballets	...	115	...	21	12	7	3	132	118
<b>The regional theatres, total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>569</b>
Theatre cooperation of greater Copenhagen	9	1 089	3 771	25	11	24	11	417	337
Regional theatres outside Copenhagen	12	1 123	2 806	39	13	39	13	264	232
<b>Other state-subsidized theatres, total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8 945</b>	<b>11 493</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>...</b>
The Danish National Opera and Det Danske Teater	2	540	1 877	15	9	15	9	231	...
Local city-theatres	21	2 184	2 721	68	48	51	34	276	...
Local theatres	22	2 328	5 767	93	72	58	39	438	...
The touring children's theatre and itinerant theatres	3	1 373	371	44	37	14	12	107	...
Theatres subsidized by the Danish Theatre Council	7	2 520	757	130	114	75	64	224	...

Note. Theatres' activities are excluding guest performances. The statistics concerns the season, running from 1 July to 30 June.

Table 133

## Sports federations and youth and outdoor activities organizations

	Number of members	
	2001	2002
	thousands	
<b>Youth organizations, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>
The Danish Scout Association	30	30
Voluntary Christian Boys' and Girls' Association, FDF	30	30
YMCA Girl Guides in Denmark	8	8
YMCA Scouts in Denmark	31	31
Danish Baptists' Scout Organisation	2	2
DUI - LEG og VIRKE Children's Organisation	6	6
Sports Federations <sup>2</sup>		
<b>The Danish Sports Federations<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>1 653</b>
Badminton	123	128
Football (DBU)	287	293
Golf	98	104
Gymnastics	147	148
Handball	133	135
Riding	73	73
Sailing	55	55
Swimming	122	123
Tennis	73	73
Other federations	518	520
<b>The Danish Gymnastics and Athletics Federations</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>...</b>
Badminton	186	...
The Danish Rifle Federation	147	...
Football	241	...
Gymnastics	289	...
Handball	131	...
Swimming	154	...
Tennis	60	...
Other federations	206	...
Sports for families with children and disabled persons, etc.	24	...
Continuation schools, etc.	23	...
<b>The Danish Firms' Sports Federations</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>325</b>
Badminton	29	28
Football	57	53
Handball	7	6
Other sports	231	238
<b>Other outdoor activities organizations</b>		
The Danish Camping Association	185	165
The Danish Cyclist Federation	26	23
The Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature	150	145
The Danish Hunting Federation	93	93
The Danish Garden Society	57	56

<sup>1</sup> Includes members of the uniformed groups under the Børne- og Ungdomsorganisationernes Samråd (association for children's and youth organizations). <sup>2</sup> Includes active members. If a person takes part in more than one sport, the person will usually be counted more than once.

Source: The organizations.

Table 134

## The Danish Pools and Lotto Company

	2000	2001	2002
	DKK mio.		
<b>Betting stakes and receipts, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6 015</b>	<b>6 569</b>	<b>7 662</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>6 181</b>	<b>6 221</b>	<b>6 483</b>
Of which to:			
Winnings after deduction of tax	2 776	2 765	2 917
Operating expenses etc.	1 057	1 087	1 123
State tax	945	940	981
Remaining surplus paid out for specific purposes:			
Athletics	571	543	567 <sup>2</sup>
Culture	259	246	257
Societies	202	192	200
Youth and information work	184	175	183
Other	187	273	255

Note. C.f. Gaming, Lottery, and Betting Act consolidated in Consolidated Act no. 438 of 26 June 1998. In the period before this Act, previous statutory subsidies were distributed from the surplus left over.

<sup>1</sup> Incl. amounts provided for trusts and reserves under the Finance Act. <sup>2</sup> Of which DKK 241 mio. for the Danish Sports Federation, DKK 222 mio. for the Danish Gymnastics and Sports Federations, and DKK 32 mio. for the Danish Firm's Sports Federation.

Source: Danish Pools and Lotto Company (Annual Report).

Table 135

## Public expenditure on individual cultural areas 2001

	Constructive and creative activities				Preservation and dissemination of the cultural heritage			Further and higher educa-tions	Other cultural expen-diture <sup>2</sup>	Culture total
	Grants to artists <sup>1</sup>	Music	Theatre	Films	Libraries	Archives etc.	Museums			
	DKK mio.									
Total expenditure	326	751	902	360	2 952	139	912	761	1 083	8 185
Central government	326	292	633	350	674	139	513	761	500	4 188
Counties	...	47	138	-	-	...	79	...	54	318
Municipalities	...	412	131	10	2 278	...	320	...	529	3 679
	DKK per citizen									
Total expenditure	61	140	169	67	552	26	170	142	202	1 530
Central government	61	55	118	65	126	26	96	142	93	783
Counties	...	9	26	-	-	...	15	...	10	59
Municipalities	...	77	24	2	426	...	60	...	99	688

Note. Public expenditure includes gross operating expenditure less any income and reimbursements from central government.

<sup>1</sup> Including authors etc. <sup>2</sup> Including National Accounts account number 21.11 excl. 21.11.71-79, 21.81 (Radio and TV) and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs' share of pools and lottery money for general cultural purposes. Municipal expenditure includes account number 3.64 (other cultural tasks) in municipal accounts.

Source: National accounts and municipal accounts.