1. Structure of the services sector

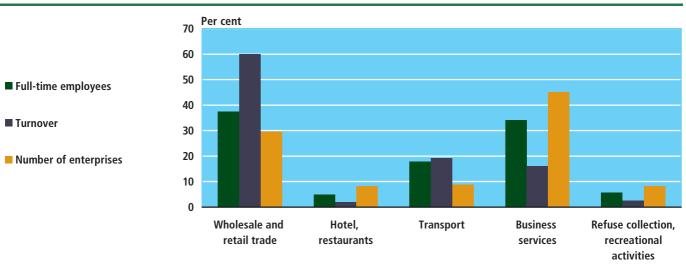
Services sector continues to grow

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 8 per cent growth from 1999 to 2005. In comparison, the number of persons employed in manufacturing has declined by 3 per cent from 1992-1999. From 1999 to 2005 it has decreased by 13 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 2005, the greatest number of persons employed was found within the wholesale and retail trade which accounted for 310,000 full-time employees. Next was business services with 282,000 persons employed. In 2005, the wholesale and retail trade accounted for the greatest part of the services sector's overall turnover with 60 per cent, followed by transport which generated 19 per cent, and business services with 16 per cent. Business services accounted for 45 per cent, or nearly half, of the total number of business enterprises within the services sector. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 30 per cent.

Figure 1 Employment, turnover and number of enterprises in the services sector. 2005



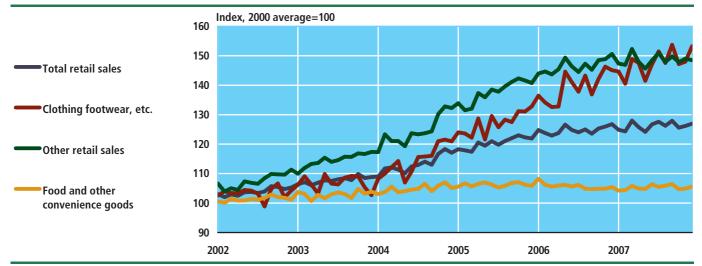
2. Retail trade

Slight increase in retail sales

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 represent 50 and 40 per cent, respectively, of total retail sales. Clothing, etc. represents the remaining 10 per cent.

The total turnover within retail sales has seen a slightly increasing trend in the recent years. There are great differences in the trends seen in retail sales for the three commodity groups. The seasonally adjusted quantity index for *food and other* everyday commodities shows a slight increase to 106 at the end of 2007, whereas clothing, etc., and other consumer goods had increased markedly to 153 and 148, respectively, and this was the main reason for the increase in retail sales.

Figure 2 Seasonally adjusted quantity index for retail sales



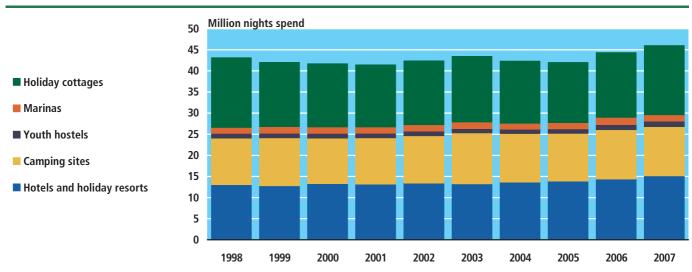
3. Tourism

Increase in nights spent in 2007

In 2007 the total number of nights spent at hotels, etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday dwellings rented through Danish agencies was 46 million. This is an increase of 1.7 million or 4 percent compared to the previous year. The increase includes 6 per cent more nights spent by Danes and 2 percent more nights spent by foreigners, compared to 2006. Not all types of accommodation experienced progress in 2007: Holiday dwellings rented through Danish agencies increased by 7 per cent., hotels etc. increased by 5 per cent. and youth hostels went up with 5 per cent. Camping sites remained the same and marinas decreased by 12 per cent.

Figure 3

Overnight stays by type



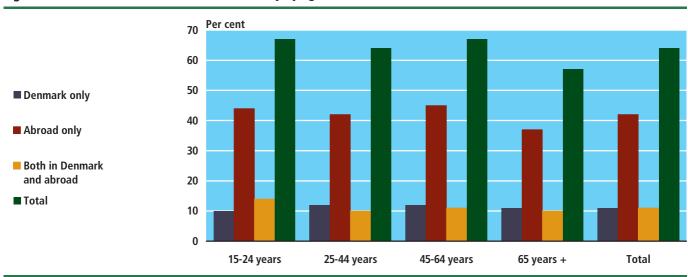
☐ See table 313.

Danes on holiday and business trips

2.8 million adult Danes, corresponding to 64 per cent of the adult population, went on one or more trips with at least four nights in 2006. 60 per cent of the trips abroad were by plane, while tree out of four of the trips in Denmark were by car. For 23 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was rented holiday dwellings, 27 per cent were with family/friends, and 12 per cent were in own holiday dwellings. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 18 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends. 5.9 million holiday trips with at least four nights were made by Danes in 2006, 70 per cent abroad.

Figure 4

Danes on holiday by age and destination. 2006



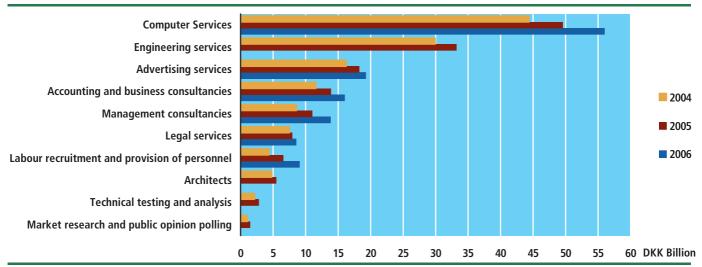
☐ See table 310.

4. Business services

Business services

Business services comprise a range of different services. It includes the knowledge-intensive services like the ICT-consultancy, consulting engineers, auditing and book-keeping, architects, etc., but also operational services like cleaning, packaging and guard and surveillance-services. The common element is that the companies within business services primarily deliver services to other companies.

Figure 5 Turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

High turnover in the ICT-services sector

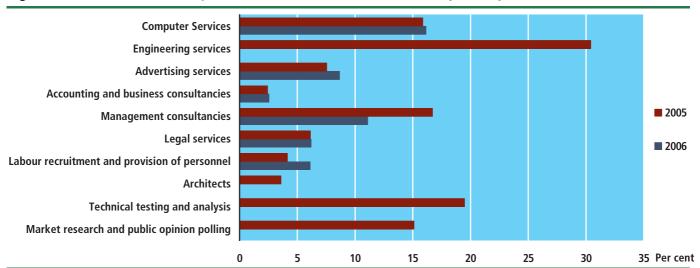
The total turnover in the business services covered in 2006 was approximately DKK 166 billion. With DKK 56 billion, firms in the ICT-services sector had the largest turnover, corresponding to one third of the total turnover in business services. In 2006, the services with the highest turnover was *computer programming* (DKK 19 billion). The private sector is the largest customer and 87 per cent. of the turnover was realized by this sector. Of this, 79 per cent stems from firms and 8 per cent from organizations and private individuals. The public sector represents 13 per cent of the total turnover.

Export of business services

The total export within business services was approximately DKK 29.3 billion in 2006 which corresponds to 18 per cent of the turnover. The largest export was found in the sector for forwarding and ICT-services. Together, they had an export of DKK 123.6 billion in 2006, corresponding to 81 per cent of the total export of the business services. In 2006, the largest exported service was *computer programming* (DKK 4 billion). In 2006, Danish firms exported more business services to EU than to the rest of the world. In this way, exports to EU constituted 67 percent of the total export, while export to the rest of the world constituted 33 per cent.

Figure 6

Export share of turnover in business services by industry



Note: The figure shows the knowledge-intensive services. From 2006 some industries are only covered every second year.

5. 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

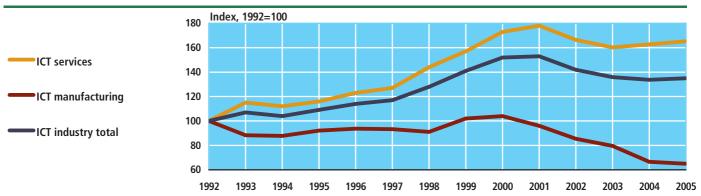
The ICT sector comprises enterprises that produce products and services within electronics, ICT, computer software, telecommunications, and other areas primarily based on information technologies. The ICT sector can be divided into ICT manufacturing, ICT wholesale, telecommunications, and ICT consultancy services.

Unchanged employment in ICT manufacturing

In 2005, the Danish ICT sector employed a total of 92,400 full-time persons which is almost the same level as in 2004. Of these, consultancy services accounted for 41 per cent and ICT wholesale for 24 per cent, while ICT manufacturing and telecommunications accounted for, respectively, 15 per cent and 21 per cent. Even if the employment for the ICT industry as a whole was unchanged, ICT service industries have experienced a growth rate of 1.4 per cent compared to the previous year. Conversely ICT manufacturing has experienced a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

Figure 7

Full-time employees in the ICT sector

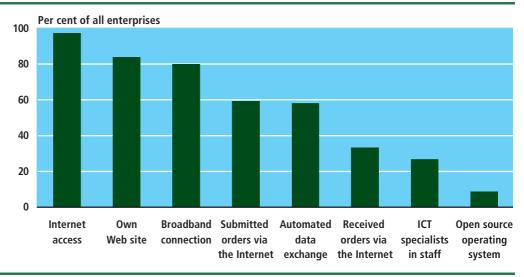


Use of ICT by enterprises

In the beginning of 2007, nearly all enterprises had access to the Internet and more than eight 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). As regards electronic commerce, approximately six out of ten enterprises had submitted orders via the Internet and more than every third enterprise had received orders.

Figure 8

Use of ICT by enterprises. 2007



Note 1: Based on data reported by 4,041 enterprises with ten or more persons employed.

Note 2: A broadband connection comprises ADSL and similar or another cable-based Internet connection.

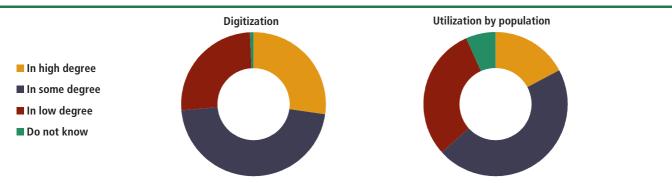
⊞ See table 318.

Use of ICT by the public sector

Almost half of the public authorities that receive forms from citizens (46 per cent) hold the view that they have to some degree digitalized citizen-oriented forms, 27 per cent to a high degree and finally, 25 per cent claim that the forms are digitalized to a small degree or not at all.

Figure 9

Digitalized forms in the public sector. 2007



Note: Figures represent qualified estimates of digitalization, rather than exact figures.

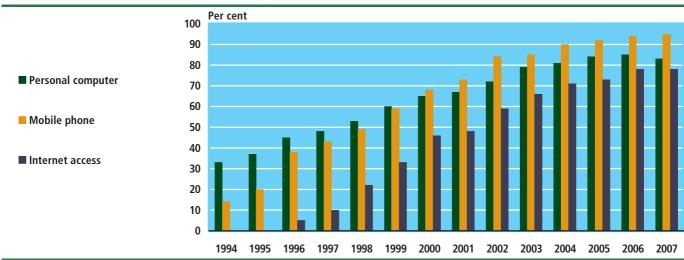
However, the rate of utilization among the public authorities that receive digitalized forms is lower. Here, 17 per cent of the authorities hold the view that the forms are, to a high degree, used by citizens, 46 per cent to some degree and 30 per cent that they are used to a low degree or not at all.

Danes own more and more ICT goods

An increasing number of Danish families have personal computers, access to the Internet and mobile phones at home. In 2007, 78 per cent of families had access to the Internet at home, compared to 48 per cent in 2001, only six years earlier. Since 2000, the dissemination of mobile phones has passed the dissemination of PC's. In 2007, 95 per cent of Danish families had a mobile phone, up from 68 per cent in 2000. In 2007, 83 per cent of the families had a PC at home.

Figure 10

Families' access to ICT goods



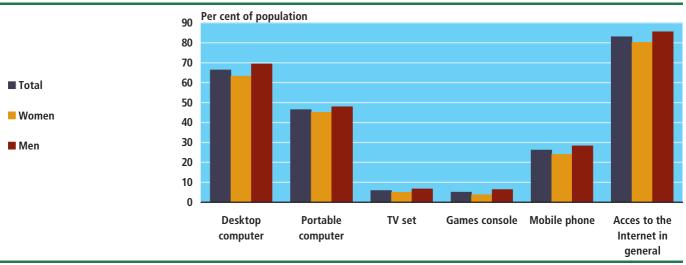
Note: 1 January.

See table 323

Almost nine out of ten have access to the Internet

In 2007, 86 per cent of the population were able to access the Internet from home, workplace or educational institution. 51 per cent of the population had access to the Internet both from home and from their workplace or place of education. 32 per cent of the population could only access the Internet from their home. 3 per cent had access to the Internet from work or place of education but not from home.

Figure 11 Devices with access to the Internet at home. 2007



⊞ See table 321.

Access to the Internet at home

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

In 2007, 83 per cent of Danes had access to the Internet from home. Two third accessed the Internet on a desktop computer. 47 per cent had access from a portable computer and one fourth from a mobile phone. A TV-set with a digital device was used by 6 per cent. Finally, 5 per cent of all individuals accessed the Internet at home on a game console like Xbox or Nintendo Wii.

Slightly more men than women had access to the Internet in 2007, and this includes all the categories mentioned above.

	2005	2006	2007
		2000 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	123	128	131
Retail trade of food	114	115	119
Retail sale of food in non-specialized stores	115	116	119
Grocer's shops	85	85	86
All-night shops	116	114	122
Supermarkets	105	108	110
Discount stores	152	150	157
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	108	113	115
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables	107	98	98
Retail sale of meat and meat products	125	137	142
Retail sale of fish and game	112	150	160
Bakers' shops, retail sale of bread, cakes	137	139	151
Retail sale of chocolate and sugar confectionery	90	107	88
Retail sale of tobacco products	110	117	112
Retail sale of wine Retail sale of cheese	64	66	61
	84	84	91
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	212	205	212
Hypermarkets and department stores	116	121	123
Retail sale of pharmaceutical goods, cosmetic art.	131	139	137
Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods	129	135	135
Perfumery shops	132	155	176
Chemists (not licensed to dispense medicines)	144	155	147
Retail sale of clothing, footwear	135	145	150
Retail sale of textiles	100 145	102	96 150
Retail sale of ladies' clothing	138	150 153	150 160
Retail sale of men's clothing Retail sale of men's and ladies' clothing	130	141	150
Retail sale of hields and children's clothing	169	203	214
Retail sale of footwear	109	114	116
Retail sale of lootwear Retail sale of leather goods	158	182	197
Other retail sale	147	156	158
Retail sale of furniture, household appliances	138	149	153
Retail sale of furniture	142	158	164
Retail sale of carpets	135	142	143
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	124	131	135
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	229	236	224
Retail sale of electric household appliances	177	203	208
Retail sale of radio and television goods	87	94	97
Retail sale of records, CD's, cassettes etc.	117	123	128
Retail sale of musical instruments	136	141	157
Retail sale of hardware ¹	101	107	109
Retail sale of building materials	181	192	200
Retail sale of paints and wallpaper	119	106	98
Retail sale in other specialized stores etc.	166	171	170
Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery	106	100	93
Retail sale of watches and clocks	140	156	208
Retail sale of watches, clocks and jewellery	126	140	138
Retail sales of jewellery	123	134	130
Retail sale of glasses	142	152	157
Retail sale of photographic equipment	86	96	100
Gift shops	310	315	316
Retail sale of sports goods	130	139	156
Retail sale of toys and games	129	133	138
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	129	133	119
Retail sale of computers and standard software	141	148	151
Florist's shops, retail sale of plants and seeds	169	165	161
Retail sale via mail-order houses	123	123	126

[☐] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

	4 nights +				1-3 nigh	ts
	Denmark		Abroad			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Trips, total	1 532 000	1 842 000	3 532 000	4 054 000	3 163 000	4 736 000
Nights per trip	6.98	6.87	9.86	10.04	2.22	2.16
Means of transport			per cent	: 		
Aeroplane	1	2	60	60	7	7
Car	78	76	26	28	69	68
Bus	3	4	9	8	7	6
Train	13	13	3	2	13	16
Ship	2	3	2	2	3	2
Boat	2	1	0	0		
Bicycle	1	1	0	0		
Other	1	0	0	0	2	1
Accommodation						
Hotel	6	9	55	54	24	22
Holiday centre	4	4	3	2	4	3
Camping site	19	18	8	8	8	8
Youth hostel	2	1	1	2		3
Rented dwelling	24	23	11	9	5	6
Own dwelling	10	12	3	4	8	9
Boat	2	0	1	1		
Family/friends	23	27	17	17	38	45
Other	10	5	1	2	13	3
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	76	80
Norway	•	•	6	6	2	2
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	2	2
Sweden	•	•	7	7	7	7
Germany	•	•	6	7	7	6
France	•	•	10	9	1	1
Spain	•	•	13	12		
Greece	•	•	5	6		
Europe, total			36	31	5	2
Other countries	•	•	12	18		

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Trips	964 000	1 174 000	1 178 000	1 128 000
Nights per trip	2.31	2.06	3.79	3.54
Means of transport —		per cent		
Aeroplane	4	8	78	73
Car	74	72	16	16
Bus	6	3	3	6
Train	16	15	1	4
Ship	1	0	3	1
Boat				
Bicycle				
Other	0	0	0	0
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	9	4
United Kingdom	•	•	9	8
Sweden	•	•	18	21
Germany	•	•	13	17
France	•	•	5	5
Spain	•	•	4	2
Greece	•	•		1
Europe, other	•	•	31	27
Other countries	•	•	11	15

 Table 312
 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2005	2006
	— thousands —	
Population, 15 years and over	4 393	4 412
	per cent —	
Pct. taking holiday trip		
1 holiday trip	32	31
2 holiday trips	17	18
3 holiday trips	9	9
4 holiday trips	4	4
5 holiday trips and more	2	2
Holiday trip, total	62	64
No holiday trip	36	36
	——— thousands ———	
Number of persons taking holiday trips	2 814	2 841
Number of holiday trips	5 064	5 892
	——— trips —	
Trips per traveller	1.80	2.07
Trips per person	1.15	1.55

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Calculated as the average of two surveys (October and January).

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings	Total	
_	thousand person-nights —						
Denmark, total	15 086	11 684	1 297	1 503	16 465	46 034	
The Capital Region of Denmark	5 930	1 067	522	210	1 080	8 813	
Region Zealand	1 617	1 566	165	253	1 361	4 962	
Region South Denmark	3 148	4 255	304	584	4 730	13 016	
Region Central Jutland	1 797	2 533	170	261	6 495	11 256	
Region North Jutland	2 595	2 263	136	195	2 799	7 987	
Province Copenhagen Town	4 424		357	53	2		
Province Copenhagen Suburbs	519		39	16			
Province North Zealand	502		79	93	403		
Province Bornholm	485		48	47	674		
Province East Zealand	210		39	9	72		
Province West and South	1 407		126	244	1 289		
Zealand							
Province Funen	921		106	410	885		
Province South Jutland	2 227		198	174	3 845		
Province East Jutland	1 262		108	239	1 476		
Province West Jutland	535		62	22	5 019		
Province North Jutland	2 595		136	195	2 799		
Nationality:							
Denmark	9 255	8 677	808	763	3 889	23 392	
Sweden	1 214	222	83	123	361	2 003	
Norway	1 279	263	77	25	835	2 479	
Germany	684	1 842	100	500	10 738	13 864	
United Kingdom	521	34	24				
Netherlands	296	413	20	63	432	1 224	
Europe, other	1 090	225	149				
United States	346	2	10				
Other countries	401	5	25	28	211	670	

Note: 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.

¹ The statistics covers the period May-September.

For further information visit http://www.statistikbanken.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 og ferieh3

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	552	109 778	44 068	418	88 270	100	296	52 488
The Capital Region of Denmark	160	35 460	17 129	43	8 076	15	54	13 238
Region Zealand	64	12 716	4 164	64	11 885	20	74	10 422
Region South Denmark	140	25 504	9 935	132	29 238	31	81	14 385
Region Central Jutland	87	13 522	6 015	104	20 387	20	47	8 544
Region North Jutland	101	23 152	6 916	76	18 794	14	40	5 899

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions doesn't fit because the regions have there maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is worked out as the maximum number there has been open in a year in the particular area.

[■] For further information visit http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3

Advertising services		Other advertising servi dissemin	
Sales	Of which exports	Sales	Of which exports
	DKK m	io. —————	
11 946	1 044	7 293	621
	per ce	nt ————	
100	100	100	100
17	24	25	11
4	24	3	11
11	14	11	22
3	5	8	5
11	4	2	•
1	•	0	•
22	20	15	14
4	3	10	•
22	20	2	1
4 2	5 0	12 13	9 37
	Sales 11 946 100 17 4 11 3 11 1 22 4 22 4	Sales Of which exports DKK m 11 946	Sales Of which exports Sales

[☐] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst605

Sales and exports of services in the sectors for temporary employment agencies and recruitment agencies. 2006

		Temporary employment agencies		nent ies
	Sales	Of which export	Sales	Of which exports
	-	DKK mi	0. ———	
Total	7 849	487	1 213	65
		——— per cen	nt ———	
Products, total	100	100	100	100
Executive search services	1	0	64	68
Permanent placement services, other than				
executive search services	2	0	14	0
Computer and telecommunication personnel	1	•	3	3
Other office support personnel	13	0	2	0
Commerial and trade personnel	2	0	0	0
Industrial workers	36	52	2	0
Transport, warehousing and logistics	10	4	•	•
Hotel and restaurant personnel	3	0	•	•
Nurses	7	16	•	•
Social and health assistants	6	0	•	•
Social and health helpers	9	0	•	•
Doctors	3	27	•	•
Other medical personnel	3	0	•	•
Other personnel	4	1	2	11
Other additional products n.e.c.	0	0	12	18

[☐] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst604

	Sales		Of which expo	rts
	2005	2006	2005	2006
_		mio. kr. –		
Total	49 517	55 992	7 860	9 034
_		——— pct. —		
Industries, total	100	100	100	100
Hardware consultancy	7	4	2	2
Publishing of standard software	13	13	43	43
Software consultancy and supply	62	61	49	49
Dataprocessing	7	11	2	2
Database activities	2	3	1	1
Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing				
machinery	1	1	•	•
Other computer related activities	7	7	3	3

[■] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/prdst603

	Internet access		Own web site		Broadband connection to the internet ²	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
			per cen	t ———		
Alle virksomheder ¹	97	97	83	84	82	80
Brancher						
Industri	98	98	87	88	84	81
Bygge og anlæg	97	97	75	73	74	71
Handel, hotel og restauration	97	98	84	86	83	83
Transport, post og tele	95	92	68	70	79	73
Finans. og forretningsservice	98	98	90	92	87	86
Fuldtidsansatte						
10-19 fuldtidsansatte	95	97	77	80	77	76
20-49 fuldtidsansatte	99	98	86	86	85	80
50-99 fuldtidsansatte	99	98	92	92	90	88
100 fuldtidsansatte +	100	99	97	94	95	95

¹ Based on replies for January 2007 from more than 4,000 enterprises with at least 10 employees. ² ADSL, etc., or other cable based connection (i.e. access faster than analogue modem or ISDN).

For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

	All enterprises	10-49 full-time employees	50 or more full-time employees
_	per cent of	enterprises with Intern	et access —
Antivirus software	95	94	99
Firewall	90	88	98
Off-site data backup security servers	85	84	94
Server with safe connection ¹	61	57	78
Data encryption for confidentiality	18	15	32

¹ Supporting security protocols, e.g. SSL or SHTTP.

[■] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/vita and www.dst.dk/ict

	Enter- prises	Full-time equivalent employees	Turn- over	Wages and salaries
_	number o	f — —	DKK mio	
ICT industries, total	9 987	92 357	222 425	44 213
ICT manufacturing	591	13 570	20 318	5 217
ICT wholesale trade	1 523	21 807	97 597	10 991
Telecommunications	317	19 149	48 851	8 342
ICT consultancy services	7 556	37 831	55 659	19 663

[■] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/11

 Table 321
 Access to the internet individuls

	Access to the internet, total		Internet access from both home and work/ place of education		Internet access from home only		Internet access from work or place of education only	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
-				per ce	ent —			
Total	89	86	57	51	26	32	6	3
Sex								
Male	90	88	57	52	26	33	6	3
Female	88	84	57	50	25	30	6	3
Age								
16-19 years	98	98	84	71	9	26	5	2
20-39 years	96	95	67	67	21	24	8	4
40-59 years	94	90	66	57	22	29	7	4
60-74 years	65	58	16	7	46	50	3	1
Employment								
Primary or lower secondary education	80	76	43	36	31	37	7	3
Upper secondary education	91	89	56	51	28	34	6	4
Tertiary education	97	96	76	75	17	19	4	2

[■] For further information visit www.statbank.dk/bebrit1

	2005	2006
Subscriber line, fixed network	3 348 904	3 098 580
Per 100 inhabitants	61.7	56.9
Mobil subscriptions	5 449 206 ¹	5 830 479
Per 100 inhabitants	100.4 ¹	107.0
Internet subscriptions	1 808 765	1 900 010
Per 100 inhabitants	33.3	34.9
xDSL subscriptions	835 863	1 063 205
Cable modem subscriptions	461 634	509 950
Cable TV subscriptions	1 437 139	2 176 958
	mio. minutes	
Domestic traffic, fixed network	13 165	11 204
International traffic, fixed network	631	595
Domestic traffic, mobile network	6 270	7 314
International traffic, mobile network	209	252
SMS sent MMS sent	8 423 24 —————————————————————————————————	10 158 28
Revenue	40 062	40 527

¹ Including pre-paid cards that have been active within the last 3 months. Source: National IT and Telecom Agency, Tele Yearbook 2006.

For further information visit www.itst.dk/statistik/Telestatistik/Telearbog

Households possessing consumer durables

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007				
_	——— thousands —								
Number of families	2 174	2 227	2 269	2 356	2 382				
_			— per cent —						
Owner-occupied dwelling	59	60	63	59					
Summer dwellings	11	9	11	11					
Tumble dryer	24	33	40	47	47				
Washing machine	70	72	76	79	78				
Dishwasher	29	40	49	56	61				
Microwave oven	17	37	52	68	73				
Video recorder	42	73	78	84	76				
Cd player		66	84	93	90				
PC	15	37	65	84	83				
Answering machine		26	42	47					
Mobile phone		20	68	92	95				
Fastnettelefonabonnement	95				78				
Fax		9	15						
DVD-player			7	68	84				
Video camera		15	20	24	30				
CD-ROM		11	53	80					
DVD for PC			13	59					
Access to the internet			46	73	78				
Digital camera				48	65				
Digital video camera				12	21				
Dvd recorder				8	14				
Flat screen TV					29				
Digitalt TV					27				
MP3 player					47				
MP4 player					8				
DAB digital radio					20				
GPS navigation					19				
_	number —								
Persons interviewed	1 385	1 533	948	948	965				
reisons interviewed	1 385	1 333	948	948	905				

Note: The results are based on telephone interviews with a representative sample of the population between 16 and 74 years old. The results were then weighted to the number of families in the whole country comprising one, or more than one, persons between 16 and 74 years old who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other (including cohabiting couples), although allowing for a maximum of one married/co-habiting couple per family. The results are accurate to within +/- 3 percentage points.

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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	DKK mio. in current prices —							
Total R&D expenses	24 205	26 420	29 023	31 883	34 430	36 075	36 451	37 958
The public sector	8 810	9 269	9 657	10 017	10 666	11 146	11 663	12 050
The private sector	15 395	17 151	19 366	21 866	23 764	24 929	24 788	25 908
	per cent —							
R&D-expenses in per cent								
of GDP	2.08	2.18	2.24	2.39	2.53	2.58	2.50	2.45
The public sector	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.78
The private sector	1.32	1.41	1.50	1.64	1.74	1.78	1.70	1.67

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

Table 325

Expenses for Research & Development. Yearly real growth-rate

	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
		——— DKK mio. in 2005-prices ————							
Total	25 834	30 398	34 680	36 899	37 864	37 416	37 958		
The public sector	10 048	10 664	10 896	11 432	11 699	11 959	12 050		
The private sector	15 787	19 734	23 784	25 467	26 165	25 458	25 908		

Source: Dansk Center for Forskningsanalyse.

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