0. Summary

0.1 Introduction

User need for information

Information Society Denmark - a statistical mosaic is the first attempt to fulfil the considerable user needs for statistics on the Information Society. The publication illustrates the Information Society from different angles like the supply side in terms of statistics on the ICT sector, its employment and the ICT qualifications of its workforce, the production of ICT goods and services and imports and exports. The demand side is illustrated via the ICT usage and electronic commerce of families and enterprises.

Data from other countries are necessary

The Information Society is by its very nature global, and therefore statistics on the Danish Information Society is not sufficient. In order to understand and put into perspective the development in Denmark it is necessary to relate it to the development, taking place in other countries. Therefore statistical data from other countries are included - first and foremost from the other Nordic countries.

Not all elements of the Information Society is covered

Information Society Denmark - a statistical mosaic presents statistics generated by Statistics Denmark. This means that important elements in the understanding of the Danish Information Society, i.e. the infrastructure, are not included in this publication. Official statistics from other public authorities or statistical information from private sources are not included in this publication. As the title suggests it is a compilation of existing statistics, each contributing to the portrait of the Information Society. But as official statistics is not yet fully extended, important parts are still missing in the presentation of a total and descriptive mosaic.

0.2 The ICT sector

The ICT industries

The ICT sector which consists of 20 single economic activities can be divided into the following main sub-sectors: ICT industry and ICT services, the latter of which is divided into ICT wholesale, Telecommunications and ICT consultancy services. In total, the Danish ICT sector consists of nearly 13 000 enterprises of which the main part are found within ICT consultancy services (71 per cent), followed by ICT wholesale (21 per cent), ICT industry (7 per cent) and Telecommunications (1 per cent).

Number of enterprises

In the period 1992-1998 the number of enterprises in the ICT sector has increased from 10 631 enterprises in 1992 to 12 860 enterprises in 1998, whereas the number of enterprises in the private sector has been stagnating. In ICT consultancy services the growth in the number of enterprises has been striking - from 6 349 enterprises in 1992 to 9 172 enterprises in 1998, which is a growth of 44 per cent. In ICT industry as well as in ICT wholesale the number of enterprises has shown a minor decline from 1992 to 1998.

Concentration of employment

One of the characteristics of the ICT sector is the relatively large share of employment concentrated in large enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees. In Telecommunications 92 per cent of the persons employed are found in the large enterprises, whereas the corresponding figure for the ICT industry is 69 per cent. In industry in general the share is 59 per cent and in the services sector 32 per cent.

Employment

The ICT sector employed 6.8 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the private sector in 1998, growing from 6.1 per cent in 1992. ICT wholesale and ICT consultancy services are the largest ICT subsectors in terms of employment constituting 2.1 per cent, respectively 2.0 per cent of the total employment in the private sector in 1998.

Turnover

The turnover of the ICT sector amounted to DKK 163 million in 1998, of which 52 per cent derives from ICT wholesale, followed by ICT consultancy services (19 per cent),

Telecommunications (16 per cent) and ICT industry (13 per cent). During the nineties the economical importance of the ICT sector has been growing, as the total turnover of the sector was 88 billion DKK in 1992 growing to 163 billion DKK in 1998 - an actual growth rate of 85 per cent, compared to a growth of the total private sector of 28 per cent during the same time. As a result of this, the share of turnover generated by the ICT sector has grown from 6.6 per cent of the total turnover of the private sector to 9.5 per cent in 1998.

Value added

The ICT sector - excluding Telecommunications for which there is no data available on gross value added - generates an increasing share of the total gross value added of the private sector, rising from 6.8 per cent in 1992 to 8.5 per cent in 1998. In 1998 the total gross value added of the ICT sector was DKK 51 billion of which ICT wholesale and ICT consultancy services represented each 40 per cent and ICT industry 20 per cent.

Value added per full-time employee

Gross value added per full-time employee, considered as an indicator of productivity, has grown from DKK 482 000 in 1992 to DKK 547 000 in 1998 in the private sector, corresponding to a growth rate of 14 per cent. In the same time the ICT sector has had a growth of 26 per cent in gross value added per full-time employee, growing from DKK 565 000 to DKK 732 000 in 1998. In ICT consultancy services gross value added per full-time employee amounts to DKK 864 000 in 1998, whereas the corresponding amount in ICT industry is DKK 537 000, thus exceeding the mean gross value added per full-time employee in industry in general.

Establishment of new enterprises

Another way to illustrate the dynamics of the ICT sector is by the establishment of new enterprises. In 1998 1 658 new enterprises was established within the ICT sector, compared to a figure of 996 new enterprises in 1992. This corresponds to an increase of 66 per cent. Especially in ICT consultancy services, there are a growing number of new enterprises. The importance of the ICT sector is also illustrated by the fact that the total number of new enterprises in the private sector (excluding agriculture and other primary industries) constitute roughly 15 000 per year.

Ratio of establishment

Also the dynamics of the sector is illustrated by the ratio of establishment, i.e. the number of new enterprises as share of the total population of enterprises. The ratio of establishment in the ICT sector is 13 per cent in 1998 compared to an overall share of 7 per cent in other industries. In ICT consultancy services the ratio of establishment is 16 per cent.

Turnover of the ICT sector in the Nordic countries

In spite of the remarkable growth of the ICT sector in Denmark, it is exceeded by the growth of the ICT sector of Sweden and Finland in general, and especially the ICT industries. The Danish ICT industry had a growth rate in the turnover of 23 per cent in the period 1995 to 1998, whereas the corresponding figures for Sweden and Finland were 61 per cent, respectively 110 per cent. The development in the turnover of the ICT services sectors of the Nordic countries are more or less on the same level in Denmark (41 per cent), Norway (38 per cent) and Sweden (34 per cent), whereas the growth rate of the Finnish ICT services sector reached 72 per cent.

Value added of the ICT sector in the Nordic countries

Comparing the Nordic countries the ICT services sector is of largest economic importance in Finland constituting 11 per cent of the total gross value added of the private sector in 1998. In Sweden the corresponding figure is 10 per cent, in Denmark 9 per cent and in Norway 5 per cent. Major differences are found comparing the structure of the ICT sectors of the Nordic countries: ICT industry is dominating especially in Finland, where it represents more than half of the total value added of the ICT sector, and in Sweden (34 per cent). In Denmark ICT wholesale is the largest ICT sub-sector in economic terms, constituting a little less than 40 per cent of the total gross value added of the ICT sector.

0.3 Production, imports and exports

Production of ICT goods

This chapter focuses entirely on the physical information and communication technology goods defined as ICT goods. The industrial production of ICT goods amounted to a value of DKK 20.4 billion in 1998, which is a doubling of the production of ICT goods since 1993. In the same period the general growth rate of industrial production is 31 per cent. Telecommunications equipment is the largest single type of goods, representing a production value of DKK 7.7 billion, followed by Measuring equipment etc. (26 per cent), Electronic components (16 per cent) and Consumer electronics (15 per cent).

ICT industry's share of the production of ICT goods

The ICT industry itself represents nearly 90 per cent of the total production of ICT goods in Denmark. This applies to all types of ICT goods except from Measuring equipment etc., which to a relatively large share derives from industries not defined as ICT industry.

Types of ICT goods

Nearly half of the value of the production of Telecommunications equipment derives from production of transmitters and receivers. The types of goods composing the Consumer electronics goods are also dominated by one single type of goods, loudspeakers. In the Computer types of goods the dominance of a single type of goods is even more obvious, as other units for automatic data processing machinery represents 56 per cent. Within Electronic components circuits and semi-conductors are the most important types of goods (25 per cent).

Import and export of ICT goods

Both imports and exports of ICT goods have been growing from 1996 to 1999. Imports amounted to DKK 41.6 billion in 1999, while the corresponding figure in 1996 was DKK 31.9 billion - a growth of 31 per cent. In the same period exports have been growing from DKK 21.4 billion to DKK 30.7 billion - a growth rate of 43 per cent. Thus imports exceed exports by far, but at the same time the growth rate of ICT goods exports is larger than the import growth rate.

ICT import and export as a share of total foreign trade

Imports of ICT goods represent 13 per cent of total imports, whereas the exports of ICT goods constitute 9 per cent of total exports. Computers represent 40 per cent of the total imports and 21 per cent of total exports. The second-largest type of ICT goods is Telecommunications equipment, constituting more than one fourth of ICT imports, and 36 per cent of exports, thus making Telecommunications equipment the most importent types of good in ICT exports.

ICT foreign trade in the Nordic countries

A comparison between the Nordic countries shows major differences. Sweden and Finland both have a surplus on their ICT foreign trade balances, as exports exceed imports. Denmark, Iceland and Norway on the other hand all have deficits on the ICT foreign trade balance. Especially in Finland the ICT goods export is of major economic importance, constituting 22 per cent of total exports in 1999. The Swedish export ratio is 19 per cent. ICT goods share of total imports show less variation between the Nordic countries. Finland has the highest import share (17 per cent), followed by Sweden (16 per cent).

0.4 ICT services and retail sale of ICT goods

ICT consultancy services and ICT retail sale

This chapter focuses on a narrow section of the ICT sector, the ICT consultancy services and Retail trade of ICT goods (the latter not being part of the OECD definition of the ICT sector).

Turnover of ICT consultancy services

Enterprises within ICT consultancy services had a total turnover of DKK 30 billion in 1998, of which nearly half derived from consultancy services as such, while 19 per cent is derived from sale of software. One of the new types of products is Internet services, constituting less than 1 per cent of the total turnover in 1996, growing to 6 per cent in 1999.

Turnover of ICT retail sale

ICT trade sale is not part of OECDs official definition of the ICT sector, and therefore it has been chosen to treat it separately in this chapter. Enterprises within ICT retail trade had a turnover of DKK 10.5 billion in 1998, corresponding to a growth rate of 16 per cent since 1992. The growth of ICT retail trade has thus been smaller than the growth of Retail trade in general in the same period, one of the reasons being the fact that a considerable share of the retail sale of Radio and television goods is related to non-specialised stores as supermarkets, warehouses etc. (more than 25 per cent). Also the continuing fall in prices of personal computers and equipment must be considered when examining and comparing the development in the turnover of ICT-related retail sale and other retail sale.

0.5 Employment in the ICT sector

Number of persons employed

Chapter 5 shows a growth in the number of full-time employees in the ICT sector from 68 500 in 1992 to 87 800 in 1998, corresponding to a growth of 28 per cent. In the same period the private sector in general has experienced a growth of 13 per cent. As a consequence of this, the ICT sector employed 8.1 per cent of the total number of full time employees in 1998.

Employment in the four ICT sub-sectors

The employment is more or less evenly distributed between the four ICT sub-sectors, of which ICT industry represents 21 per cent of the employees, ICT wholesale 31 per cent, Telecommunications 21 per cent, and ICT consultancy services 27 per cent. The increase in employment is primarily due to a growing employment within ICT consultancy services and Telecommunications.

Wages and salaries in the ICT sector

The total wages and salaries of the ICT sector amounted to DKK 30 billion in 1998, corresponding to a growth rate of 47 per cent from 1992 to 1998. The development of the wages and salaries in the four main areas within the ICT sector is more or less comparable to the development in employment, even though Telecommunications has had the fastest growing wages and salaries from 1992 to 1998.

Geographical distribution of employment

The geographical distribution of the employment in the ICT sector shows a concentration of employment and local units east of the Great Belt, where 64 per cent of the local units and 60 per cent of the persons employed are found. The corresponding figures for the total private sector are 48 per cent, respectively 45 per cent. Especially ICT consultancy services and ICT wholesale are concentrated east of the Great Belt, whereas 60 per cent of the employment in ICT industry is located west of the Great Belt.

Geographical distribution of wages and salaries

65 per cent of wages and salaries are concentrated east of the Great Belt, and also the wages and salaries of the private sector in general are concentrated east of the Great Belt, indicating that the wage levels are higher in the eastern part of Denmark.

Concentration of employment in counties

On the east side of the Great Belt employment is concentrated in three counties, Copenhagen and Frederiksborg counties, respectively the municipality of Copenhagen. In the western part of Denmark the employment share of the ICT sector is lower than the mean of the country in all counties, except the county of Aarhus.

Share of male and female employees in the ICT sector

The persons employed in the ICT sector differ in some ways from the employees in the private sector in general. The share of male employees is higher, 68 per cent, compared to the share of male employees in the private sector in general (65 per cent). ICT industry has the highest female frequency (41 per cent), whereas the female frequency in ICT consultancy services is the lowest (26 per cent) among the four main areas of the ICT sector.

Age distribution of employees in the ICT sector

In the private sector in general 36 per cent of the persons employed are below 30 years. In the ICT sector the persons employed are generally older, as only 26 per cent are below 30 years. The age distribution in the ICT sub-sectors differs, as Telecommunications have a larger share of persons employed of 50 years or more, whereas

ICT consultancy services have a larger share of persons employed in the age group 25-44 years.

Seniority of persons employed

Persons employed in the ICT sector generally have shorter seniority than persons employed in other industries: 50 per cent of the persons employed in the private sector has a seniority below 3 years, and the corresponding figure for the ICT sector in general is 58 per cent, and in Telecommunications 70 per cent.

Educational level of persons employed

The educational level of the persons employed in the ICT sector is generally higher than in other parts of the private sector. In the ICT sector 28 per cent of the persons employed have further and higher education, compared to an overall share of 13 per cent in the private sector in general.

Characteristics of entrepreneurs in the ICT sector

Entrepreneurs in the ICT sector differ from other entrepreneurs by a remarkably high frequency of male entrepreneurs of 92 per cent, whereas the overall share of male entrepreneurs in other industries is 68 per cent. Another characteristic of the ICT-entrepreneurs is the fact that they are generally younger than entrepreneurs in other industries, as 29 per cent are in the age group below 24 years, compared to 16 per cent in other industries. The share of persons having passed vocational training is at the same level in the ICT sector as in other industries; there are relatively more in the ICT sector that have passed intermediate types of further education or further, 24 per cent, compared to 12 per cent in other industries.

Work experience among entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs in the ICT sector generally have shorter work experience than entrepreneurs in other industries. 35 per cent of the entrepreneurs in the ICT sector had less than 3 years of work experience, whereas the corresponding figure for other entrepreneurs was 22 per cent. Correspondingly more entrepreneurs in other industries had a work experience exceeding 8 years (45 per cent), against a share of only 35 per cent in the ICT sector. Branch experience is also more widely distributed among entrepreneurs in other industries than the ICT sector - only 12 per cent of the entrepreneurs in the ICT sector possessed any branch experience before the establishment of the enterprise, compared to 23 per cent in other industries. Taking into account the age distribution, work experience and level of education of the entrepreneurs in the ICT sector, this indicates that the entrepreneurs establish their enterprises shortly after having finished their education, and as a consequence of this they have gained neither work experience, nor branch experience.

Employment in the ICT sector in the Nordic countries

Comparing the employment of the ICT sector in the Nordic countries it is obvious that Denmark - in spite of the considerable increase in employment - is at a lower level than Finland and Sweden, who have experienced significant increases in employment. The ICT employment is of largest importance to Sweden, constituting 9.6 per cent of the total employment of the private sector, followed by Finland (8.4 per cent), Denmark (8.1 per cent), Norway (5.0 per cent) and Iceland (3.7 per cent). The ICT industry employment is most significant in Finland and Sweden, whereas the ICT services sector is of largest importance in Sweden and Denmark.

The relative importance of the employment of the ICT sub-sectors in the Nordic countries

The importance of the ICT services sub-sectors vary among the Nordic countries: In Finland, Sweden and Norway ICT consultancy services constitute the largest share of employment, while Denmark is the only Nordic country where ICT wholesale is dominating in terms of employment. In Iceland the employment of the ICT services sub-sectors is more or less at the same level. The concentration of employment in large enterprises is most distinct in Swedish and Finnish ICT industry, whereas the concentration in the ICT services sector is most pronounced in Finland and Denmark.

0.6 ICT occupations and ICT qualifications of the workforce

Primary and secondary ICT occupations

By the end of 1998, 92 900 persons held an ICT occupation. 60 600 of these were employed in primary ICT occupations, i.e. occupations directly involving ICT as field of work, while 32 300 held secondary ICT occupations whose field of work to a vary-

ing extent involve the use of ICT as an area of work, or, as a tool or instrument. 72 per cent of those who held a primary ICT occupation were employed within Industry, Trade, hotels and restaurants or Business services.

29 per cent of all persons holding a primary ICT occupation worked in Business services - and the majority in one single industry, ICT consultancy services. Industry and Electricity, gas and water supply employed 14 800 persons, and Trade, hotels and restaurants 11 800 persons in primary ICT occupations, constituting 24 per cent, respectively 19 per cent of all persons holding an ICT occupation. Almost 40 per cent of the 32 300 persons holding a secondary ICT occupation were employed within Industry or Electricity, gas and water supply, which in that way represent relatively larger shares of persons in secondary than primary ICT occupations. Agriculture, Mining and quarrying and Public administration and Education are among the sectors whose shares of ICT occupations are low compared to their relative shares of the total employment.

Primary and secondary ICT educations

By the end of 1998 57 000 had finished an ICT education, and of these 51 500 were employed. This figure corresponds to 2 per cent of the total number of persons employed. 20 400 had finished a primary ICT education and 36 600 a secondary ICT education. More than one third of the persons employed having finished a primary ICT education were employed within Business services, whereas Public administration and Education on one hand, and Trade, hotels and restaurants on the other hand, employed 17 per cent, respectively 16 per cent of the persons with formal primary ICT educations. Industry and Electricity, gas and water supply employed 13 per cent of the persons with a primary ICT education, but 30 per cent of the persons having finished a secondary ICT education.

Demand and supply of ICT-qualified personnel

The 92 900 ICT occupations may be considered the demand for ICT qualified personnel, and the 51 500 ICT-educated persons as the supply of ICT qualified persons. Combining the information on ICT occupations and ICT educations gives an impression of the relation between supply and demand, illustrating that far from all persons with an ICT education actually hold an ICT occupation - in practice only half of these. That means that the majority, nearly 75 per cent, of the persons holding an ICT occupation are not in possession of a formal ICT education.

A distribution by industries shows that Business services, and primarily ICT consultancy services, is the industry where most of the persons employed in ICT occupations also have a formal ICT education. At the same time 9 200 of those holding an ICT occupation does not have a formal ICT education, against 5 600 with formal ICT education. Public administration and Education differ from other industries by the fact that they employ relatively many persons with formal ICT educations not holding ICT occupations.

ICT courses

Participants in ICT courses constituted 29 300 persons or 76 per cent of the total number of participants at vocational schools for adults in 1998/99, which is an increase of 66 percentage points since 1992/93, where the number of ICT courses were registered for the first time. The formal Computer-user education accounts for the main part of the total course activities at vocational schools for adults, after a significant increase from 3 662 persons in 1997/98 to 27 860 persons in 1998/99 who passed one or more courses. Indicating that the formal Computer-user education seems to be the preferred way to further ICT qualifications.

0.7 Usage of ICT in enterprises

Usage of ICT in enterprises

90 per cent of the enterprises with 10 or more employees, and nearly all enterprises with 100 or more employees, are using ICT. There are differences among the industries, the extremities of which are; Business services, where 95 per cent of the enterprises use ICT, and Building and construction, where only 80 per cent of the enterprises use ICT.

Enterprises' access to the Internet

Among the enterprises using ICT, 83 per cent had access to the Internet in 1999, and the share is expected to increase within 2000. The same differences exist between industries as regards the usage of ICT apply to Internet penetration, as Building and construction represents the lowest share of enterprises with access to the Internet, (71 per cent) and Business services is close to 100 per cent.

Enterprises with homepages

63 per cent of the enterprises, which had access to the Internet in 1999, had their own homepage, and 85 per cent expected to have it before the end of 2000. The share of enterprises with homepages is highest among the large enterprises, as 77 per cent of the enterprises with 100 or more employees had a homepage in 1999, whereas the corresponding figure for enterprises with 10-19 employees was 58 per cent.

Within Trade, hotels and restaurants, which generally have a relatively low share of enterprises with homepages, Hotels and restaurants differs from the rest of the industry by having a share of 90 per cent with homepages. In Industry the extremities are Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media, where 74 per cent of the enterprises had their own homepage as the highest, and Manufacture of food products and beverages with a share of 49 per cent as the lowest.

Different types of Internet-use

In the actual use of the Internet, a distinction is made between three types of purpose: general use, the enterprise as customer, respectively the enterprise as supplier. General purpose is most frequently used; as an example 86 per cent of the enterprises used the Internet for general information search. Roughly half of the enterprises used the Internet for financial transactions and dealing with public authorities.

The enterprise as customer

As regards the use of Internet as customer 70 per cent of the enterprises used the Internet in search of information on suppliers, 43 per cent received digital products, while 37 per cent had ordered goods and services electronically.

The enterprise as supplier

60 per cent of the enterprises with access to the Internet use it for marketing purposes, which is the predominant type of use for enterprises as suppliers. The second-most frequently use is the receiving of orders via homepage, which was only used by 20 per cent of the enterprises, though.

Internet-trade

Internet-trade is expected to increase in the years to come, partly due to an increase in the number of enterprises who will do business on the Internet, and partly due to an expected increase in the enterprises share of turnover related to Internet-business. Roughly 10 per cent of the enterprises had some turnover from Internet-business in 1999. The level of turnover is rather low, though, as the part of turnover related to Internet-business is less than 5 per cent for two thirds of the enterprises haveing carried out Internet-trade.

Constraints to the use of ICT

There are certain barriers to an increased use of ICT, also including access to the Internet etc. Too fast introduction of new versions of software is an important barrier for 20 per cent of the enterprises. One third of the enterprises consider the risks of hacking and viruses the essential barrier in the use of Internet, while other 30 per cent do not consider their products suitable for electronic commerce.

New etrepreneurs use of Internet

Among new entrepreneurs, typically small enterprises with few or no employees, 55 per cent stated that they use the Internet, but the spreading of the Internet varies according to the age and gender of the entrepreneur. The youngest entrepreneurs are the most frequent users, and among male entrepreneurs 65 per cent use the Internet, whereas the corresponding figure for female entrepreneurs is 45 per cent.

The Internet is primarily used for general purposes, as search tool for information in general (more than 50 per cent of the entrepreneurs) and administrative purposes (one third of the entrepreneurs). Differences according to industri also apply to the new entrepreneurs, where Business services also in this case is the industry, where most entrepreneurs use the Internet.

Enterprises' access to Internet in other countries

Put in to an international perspective, Denmark is among the leading half of selected industrialised countries regarding enterprises access to the Internet. Among the Nordic countries, Finland is in front with an Internet penetration among enterprises of 85 per cent, followed by Denmark and Sweden (both 78 per cent), while only 66 per cent of the Norwegian enterprises have access to the Internet. The difference between the Nordic countries is larger regarding the spreading of homepages: Sweden has the largest ratio of enterprises with homepages (57 per cent), followed by Denmark (53 per cent), Finland (49 per cent) and Norway where only one out of three enterprises had their own homepage in 1999.

0.8 ICT use in families

The statistical examination of the families usage of ICT and ICT consumption shows, that ICT has become a part of everyday life in Denmark. In the last part of the nineties, families' possession of many ICT goods as personal computers, mobile phones and access to the Internet, has increased.

Consumption of ICT and telecommunication

The examination of the consumption of ICT and telecommunication furthermore shows an increase in the consumption, measured in economic terms, as well as its ratio of the total consumption. This is in spite of a halving in the price index for personal computers in the period 1994-2000.

Access to personal computers and Internet

65 per cent of the population have a personal computer at home, and 64 per cent of the population in the age group 16-74 years have access to the Internet, either in their home or from their place of work/educational institution. A little more than 60 per cent of the population have access to a personal computer and 50 per cent had access to the Internet at home in 2000. In this way, personal computers and Internet-connections are becoming normal consumer durables among the Danish population. Internet-access is most common among the younger part of the population, the age group of 16-49 years, where 70 per cent have access via home, place of work/educational institution. Among those whose main occupation is student/trainee or salaried employee, more than 9 out of 10 have access to the Internet.

Income also seem correlated with Internet-access: Families with gross incomes of DKK 400 000 or more, more often have access to the Internet than families with gross incomes between DKK 100 000-399 999, but at the same time relatively many (45 per cent) with gross incomes below DKK 100 000 have access, which is due to the large share of students in this group.

Purchase of goods and services via Internet

One third of those who have access to the Internet at home, have purchased goods or services via the Internet within the last year, and there is an increase in the total purchases on the Internet. Internet-purchases are most widespread among the age group of 30-39 years, of which 25 per cent have purchased goods/services within the latest year. Measured by main occupations, Internet-purchases are most common among salaried employees (28 per cent), followed by self-employed (a little less than 25 per cent) and students/trainees (roughly 20 per cent).

Families' access to personal computers and Internet in other countries

Access to personal computers at home is not as common in Denmark as in some of the countries we normally compare ourselves with. In Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands 58 per cent, 57 per cent, respectively 65 per cent have access to personal computers at home, while the corresponding figure for Denmark is 52 per cent, at the beginning of 1999. On the other hand, roughly 31 per cent of the population in Denmark have access to the Internet compared to 29 per cent in Norway and 22 per cent in the Netherlands.