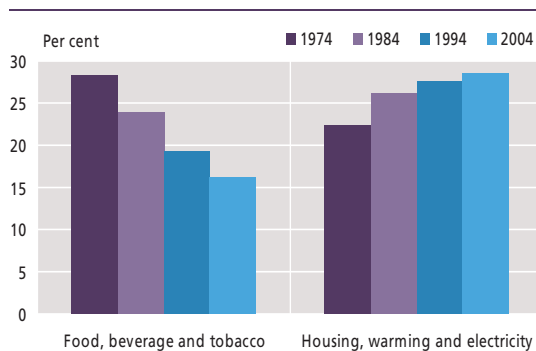


## Increasing expenditure on dwellings

A majority of the income of Danes is spent on consumption. We spend a steadily greater part on dwellings and relatively less on food, beverages and tobacco. Consumption habits change as we get wealthier.

### SHARES OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION



### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Danes buy still more kitchen hardware. Today half of all households have a tumble dryer, which is a doubling since 1990. 60 per cent of Danish households have a dishwasher, which was true of only 29 per cent in 1990. • • •

A decreasing part of the income of a Danish household is spent on food, beverages and tobacco, while an increasing part is spent on consumption of almost everything else. In the recent 30 years, the consumption of food and beverages has decreased from constituting 28 to 16 per cent of total consumption. During the same period, our consumption on dwellings, including rent and heating, has increased from 22 to 29 per cent. One of the reasons is that wealth has grown and that each individual household has, consequently, more money for goods which were previously considered luxurious.

### HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE 2002-2004 (AVERAGE)

	Unit	Total	Single persons		Couples	
			no child.	child.	no child.	child.
<b>Household economy</b>						
Total income	DKK	436.7	225.1	330.8	490.8	683.6
Income taxes, etc.	1 000	138.8	67.3	86.5	160.0	222.5
Private interest payments	per	27.7	11.2	16.0	28.4	56.4
Fees, presents, etc.	house-	5.8	2.4	4.4	5.4	11.0
Net saving	hold	25.8	-4.6	16.7	29.9	49.0
Total consumption		238.6	148.8	207.2	266.9	344.7
<b>Consumption in per cent</b>						
Food, beverage & tobac.	Con-	15.8	14.8	18.2	15.5	16.3
Clothing & footwear	sump-	4.9	4.0	7.8	3.9	6.1
Housing	tion	30.0	36.0	34.1	29.4	26.2
Transport	in	15.7	13.2	11.5	16.2	16.2
Entertainment, etc.	per	11.1	11.7	8.8	11.4	10.7
Other expenditure	cent	22.6	20.4	19.5	23.5	24.5

Consumption varies with the person(s) in the household. In general, singles spend a relatively greater part of their income on dwellings and heating than households with two adults. In general, two adults spend more on transport and other consumer goods, such as furniture and household services.



### CONSUMPTION

Accounts of Danes' consumption are important in order to follow the economic development. Consumption etc. is accounted for in, for example, the household budget survey, national accounts and consumer expectations.

Normally, inflation is measured as the development in consumer prices, that is, what "it costs in the shops". Since 1990, consumer prices have increased annually by 1 to 3 per cent, which is relatively little in a historical context.

### CONSUMER PRICES

	Unit	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
In 2005 DKK 100 correspond to	DKK	16.18	41.38	73.42	90.73	100.00
In 1970 DKK 100 correspond to		100.00	255.71	453.68	560.62	617.93