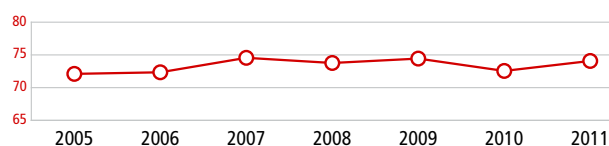


# DENMARK

## Key Scores and Trends

	Rank			Score		
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
<b>Overall</b>	9/140	9/140	0	74/100	73/100	1
<b>Depth</b>	16/140	20/140	4	34/50	32/50	2
<b>Breadth</b>	10/140	10/140	0	40/50	40/50	0
<b>Trade Pillar</b>	24/140	22/140	-2	65/100	63/100	2
<b>Capital Pillar</b>	7/66	9/66	2	80/100	77/100	3
<b>Information Pillar</b>	15/101	16/101	1	76/100	75/100	1
<b>People Pillar</b>	10/106	10/106	0	79/100	79/100	0

### Connectedness Score Trend



## Depth

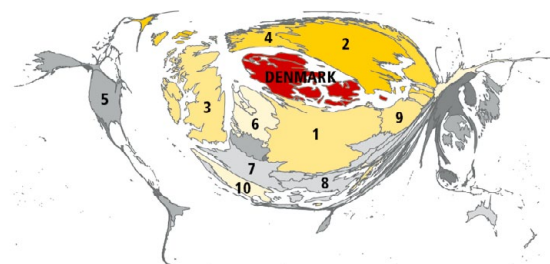
	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	48/140		-	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	56/140	95/140	34%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/139	14/139	20%	17%
<b>Capital</b>	11/122		-	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	11/132	46/140	70%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	17/133	109/140	19%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	15/102	16/97	37%	24%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	16/129	9/126	1%	1%
<b>Information</b>	9/140		-	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	8/140		159,511	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	18/140	27/140	271	226
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	17/135	10/135	\$54	\$88
<b>People</b>	30/116		-	
Migrants (% of Population)	79/139	46/140	4%	9%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	10/93	12/136	1.1	1.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	90/130	28/104	2%	5%

## Summary

Denmark holds the 9<sup>th</sup> rank overall and the 8<sup>th</sup> among European countries, reflecting balanced strength across both depth and breadth. Denmark also ranks among the top 15 countries in Europe on all four of the pillars. Denmark's highest pillar rank is on the capital pillar, on which it ranks 7<sup>th</sup> worldwide. It has higher outward than inward capital depth, particularly with respect to its FDI flows over the past 3 years, on which it ranked 17<sup>th</sup> in the outward direction and 109<sup>th</sup> in the inward direction. Denmark's connectedness has increased modestly from 2005 to 2011, with a notable gain from 2010 to 2011.

## Rooted Map

### Denmark's Merchandise Exports, 2011



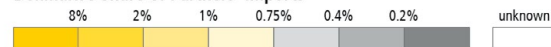
#### Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (17%)
2. Sweden (13%)
3. U.K. (10%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Poland (3%)
10. Spain (2%)

#### Major Export Products

Machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture, windmills

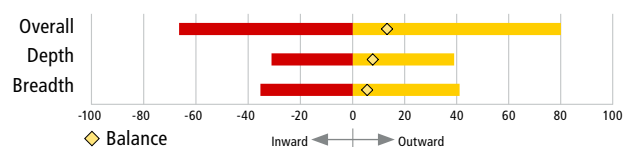
#### Denmark's Share of Partners' Imports



## Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
<b>Trade</b>	38/140		-	
Merchandise Trade	27/140	48/140	78%	81%
<b>Capital</b>	8/67		-	
FDI Stock	11/41	16/46	70%	82%
FDI Flows	8/38	16/41	66%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	5/66	-	49%	-
<b>Information</b>	40/101		-	
International Phone Calls	32/101	68/101	87%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	28/135	34/135	92%	93%
<b>People</b>	9/124		-	
Migrants	14/139	13/139	63%	42%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	-	16/107	-	92%
International Students	-	21/93	-	76%

## Directionality



## HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

### Key Scores and Trends

The upper left corner of each profile summarizes the profiled country's overall global connectedness score as well as its scores by dimension (depth vs. breadth) and its pillar scores (trade, capital, information, and people). 2010 and 2011 scores and ranks are shown along with changes in each of the scores and ranks from 2010 to 2011. Changes in scores indicate shifts in absolute levels of connectedness. Changes in ranks provide comparisons of a country's relative standing among the countries covered in the index.

### Connectedness Score Trend

Below the scores summary, each profile contains a line chart showing the country's overall scores for each year from 2005 to 2011. Please note that the vertical axis in the connectedness score trend graph is calibrated in accordance with each country's individual level of connectedness in order to allow for maximum granularity. The progression of the graph thus needs to be understood in relation to the individual scaling of the axis.

### Depth

The depth section provides each country's outward and inward depth scores and ranks at the pillar and component levels.

**Outward/Inward:** Results are reported separately by direction. Outward trade flows refer to exports, inward trade flows refer to imports, and so on.

**Ranks:** Each of the ranks is followed by a slash (/) and the number of countries for which data are available for that metric. For example, the Netherlands' rank of 8/132 for Outward FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that the Netherlands has the 8th highest score on that component, out of 132 countries for which data are available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to Chapter 5.

**Levels:** Depth levels are reported using measures that compare international flows and stocks to relevant indicators of the size of a country's domestic economy, as described in Chapter 5. The units depend on the domestic comparison employed, and are described in parentheses after each component's name. Thus, for example, Merchandise Trade is displayed as a percent, because the domestic comparison is "(% of GDP)".

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

### Summary

A brief textual summary is provided for each country, describing selected highlights of the country's connectedness profile. The material covered varies from country to country, but typical content in the country profile summaries includes: the country's overall connectedness rank and how it has changed over time, aspects of connectedness where the country's ranks are particularly high or low, and comparisons versus other countries in the same region.

### Rooted Map

The upper right corner of each profile contains a map where all other countries are sized in proportion to their share of the profiled country's merchandise exports, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their imports. The profiled country's proportion of the map area is held constant across all of these maps to make them more directly comparable. Thus, these maps do not show differences in the share of exports in the profiled countries' economic output. Furthermore, these maps show gross exports; no adjustments are made to remove double-counting of re-exported goods. These maps were generated based on data from the United Nations Commodity Trade Database (Comtrade) and the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Database.

For additional context, a list of major export products is also provided for each country. The source for these lists is the CIA World Factbook.

### Breadth

The breadth section parallels the depth section described to the left. However, rather than showing raw breadth scores (which do not have meaningful units), the intra-regional share of each country's flows is shown. In some cases, these ratios were computed based on only a sample of a country's flows for which partner-by-partner data were available, which could be corrected for more adequately in terms of breadth scores than in terms of intra-regional shares. Thus, these shares should be treated as approximate, especially for the telephone calls component, where such data limitations were most severe.

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

### Directionality

The directionality chart shows the profiled country's outward and inward overall, depth, and breadth scores. A diamond is used to mark the directional balance, calculated as the difference of the outward minus inward scores.

### Legend

The "-" symbol for Not Applicable is used in the depth and breadth sections to identify cells in the tables that are not filled in for any country. Levels can only be calculated at the component level, so this symbol always appears in the level columns of the pillar rows. In breadth, this symbol also appears in the cells that refer to components that are excluded from breadth (but covered in depth), typically due to data constraints. The "." symbol indicates that a particular cell could not be filled in for the profiled country due to limitations in the available data for that specific country.