



The population of Denmark 1960-1965

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By Aage Aagesen

Abstract

This paper follows up foregoing papers on the development of the population of Denmark. Five maps illustrate the net changes in the geographical distribution recorded for the five-year period 1960-65.

During the five-year periods from 1955 to 1960, and from 1960 to 1965 the population of the Kingdom of Denmark has developed as follows:

	1955	1960	1965	increase	
				1955-60	1960-65
Denmark proper	4,448,401	4,585,256	4,767,597	3.1 %	4.0 %
Faroe Islands	32,456	34,596	*) 37,122	6.6 %	**) 7.3 %
Greenland	26,933	33,140	39,613	23.0 %	19.5 %
	4,507,790	4,562,992	4,844,332	3.2 %	4.1 %

*) 1966

**) 1960-66

In 1965 the average density of population in Denmark proper was 110.7 inhab. per sq.km. (106.6 in 1960, and 103.3 in 1955), on the Faroes 26.5 per sq.km. (24.7 in 1960, and 22.7 in 1955), and in Greenland 0.02 per sq.km.

In Jutland, including the neighbouring islands, the number of inhabitants 1965 was 2,109,370 or 46 % of the population of Denmark proper (44 % in 1960), out of which 230,220 lived in North Slesvig. On the continent proper (the peninsula of Jutland) the population was 1,738,018 (1,659,609 in 1960). As to the bigger islands 2,055,040 persons lived in Zealand with neighbouring small isles (1,973,108 in 1960); 425,128 (413,908) lived in Funen, 129,315 (131,699) in Lolland-Falster and 48,744 (48,373) in Bornholm.

The yearly increase of the population of Denmark proper during the five year period 1960-65 was 7.9 ‰, compared with 6.1 ‰ for 1955-60, and 7.8 ‰ for 1950-55. The increase has only fluctuated between 7.7 ‰ (1964) and 8.1 ‰ (1965). The number of live-born

children, deaths and marriages per 1,000 inhabitants may be seen in the following table:

	live-born children pr. 1,000 inhab.	% of these dead < 1 year	deaths	marriages pr. 1,000 inhab.
1955	17.3	25	8.7	7.9
1960	16.6	22	9.5	7.8
1961	16.6	22	9.4	7.9
1962	16.7	20	9.7	8.1
1963	17.6	19	9.8	8.2
1964	17.7	19	9.9	8.4
1965	18.0	19	10.1	8.8

The excess of the birthrate has decreased from 8.6 ‰ in 1955 to a minimum of 7.0 ‰ in 1962, but has later increased to 7.9 ‰ in 1965. The number of divorces was about 15.6-18.2 ‰ of the marriages.

Of the live-born children more than 50 % were boys (52.5 % in 1961, 51.4 % in 1965). In 1965, 9.5 % of the live-born children were illegitimates (8.3 % in 1962). There is an interesting difference between the urban and the rural districts. In Copenhagen, the capital, not less than 16.5 % of the live-born children were illegitimates in 1965 (15.1 % in 1961), in the market-towns 10.5 % (8.3 % in 1961), and in the rural communes 7.1 % (6.0 % in 1961).

In Denmark proper there were 1,017 women for every 1,000 men in 1965, the same figures as in 1959. In 1960 the corresponding figures were 1,015, and 1,032 in 1935. For several decennials the female surplus has been decreasing, but it appears as if this movement has now changed.

In 1965, 29,899 persons immigrated into Denmark proper, while 29,420 persons emigrated to other countries. The immigration surplus was 479 persons. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 27,414, 25,814, and 1,327, and for 1961, 27,887, 25,142, and 2,745 persons, the largest immigration surplus since 1935. Of the emigrants in 1965, 748 went to the Faroes, and 3,515 to Greenland; 7,808 went to the other countries in Norden (Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), 9,426 to other countries in Europe (2,776 to UK, 2,719 to West-Germany, 1,166 to Switzerland), and 6,542 to other continents (2,536 to USA, 1,056 to Canada, and 378 to Australia). Of the immigrants 847 came from the Faroes, and 3,536

from Greenland, 8,410 from other parts of Norden, 10,592 from other European countries (2,911 from UK, 3,118 from West-Germany, and 1,315 from Switzerland), and 6,296 from countries outside Europe (2,577 from USA, 818 from Canada, and 258 from Australia).

The average expected life-time in Denmark proper, based on registrations of the years 1956-1960, was 70.4 years for men, and 73.8 years for women. For 1941-1945 it was 65.6 years for men, and 67.7 years for women.

On the Faroes the number of live-born children was 889 in 1965 (1960: 764, 1955: 749), whereof 464 boys (1960: 410, 1955: 385). The number of deaths 1965 was 261 (1960: 274, 1955: 221), hereof 15 less than 1 year old. There is a significant surplus of men: in 1960 the islands had only 926 women for every 1,000 men.

In Greenland the number of live-born children was 1,795 in 1964 (1960: 1,586) whereof 921 boys (1960: 843). Of the live-born children not less than 627, or 34.9 %, were illegitimates (1960: 509 = 32.1 %). The number of deaths was 335. It means, that for every 1,000 inhabitants in 1964 the number of live-born children was 47.4, of deaths 8.8, and of marriages 6.6. The excess of the birthrate is no less than 38.6 ‰, one of the largest in the whole world. This fact has to be considered as a very important and perhaps serious problem, especially because Greenland has only very limited possibilities for production and for maintaining human life. The average life-time in Greenland 1952-59 was 51.4 years for men, and 53.6 years for women, while the corresponding figures for 1946-51 were 32.2 for men and 37.5 for women.

In 1955, 3,070,318 persons in Denmark proper (by some authors called South-Denmark, the Faroes and Greenland then called North-Denmark) lived in towns or other urban agglomerations (69.0 % of the population). In 1960, the urban population was 3,393,344 or 70.4 % of the total population, and in 1965 77.0 %.

Another problem is the aliens residing in Denmark proper, and the aliens with labour permits. The number of aliens is shown in the following table:

	aliens with labour permits	total aliens
1962	8,497	14,199
1963	9,268	15,131
1964	9,364	15,758
1965	10,703	17,572
1966	11,703	18,994
1967	12,970	20,885

So, in the period 1962-1967, the number of residing aliens has increased by 47.1 %, and the number of aliens with labour permits by 52.6 %. Of the total number of aliens, 8,664 came from Germany (1967), 3,454 from UK, 3,008 from USA, 1,288 from Holland, 1,150 from Switzerland, and 1,069 from Hungary. Other important native countries were Italy, Austria, Poland, Canada, and Spain.

The biggest and most important concentration of population in Denmark, the Copenhagen district, comprises the "capital" (the communes of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gentofte), the suburban communes (9 communes around the "capital"), and the surrounding communes (10 communes around the suburban communes). Since 1950, the population of these regions has developed like this:

in 1,000 persons

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966
Copenhagen	975	960	924	874	864
"capital"	193	267	338	379	383
suburban communes	49	60	86	125	131
surrounding communes					
Metropolitan area	1,217	1,287	1,348	1,378	1,378

The decrease of the population in the central parts of Copenhagen is not a new phenomenon and analogous developments are seen in bigger cities all over the world. More interesting is, that the growth of population of the total metropolitan area seems to show a declining rate of increase: 70,000 persons 1950-55, 61,000 1955-60, 30,000 1960-65, and in 1965 and 1966 the figures for the total are exactly the same. The increase of population in the suburban and surrounding communes this year was exactly of the same size as the decrease in the central parts of the capital. But, as it may be seen on the map fig. 3, it does not mean that the growth of Greater Copenhagen is stagnating just now, but it means that a revision of the borders of the region may be necessary.

On the map fig. 1-5 the increase and decrease of the population are shown for every commune in Denmark proper, and for some regions of special interest. The method, which I also used in "The Population of Denmark 1955-196", prepared for the International Geographical Congress in London 1964, is not the traditional one, and should give a more exact picture of the development, because it shows the increase or decrease in the absolute number of persons.

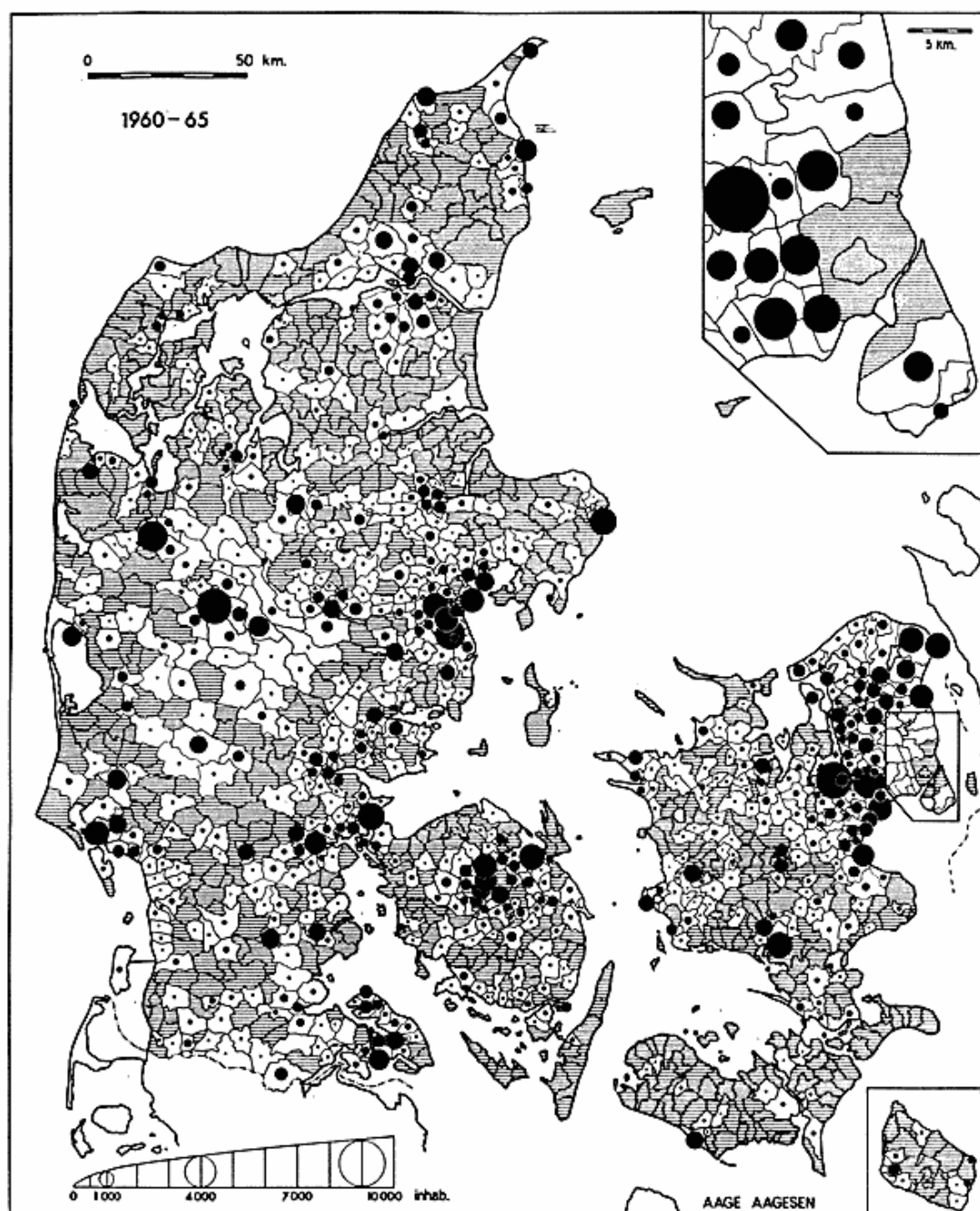


Fig. 1. The net increase of population in Denmark 1960-65. Communes with a net increase are shown in white with a black circle indicating the size of the increase. Communes with a net decrease are hatched and those with unchanged population white.

On map fig. 1 every commune, where the population in 1965 shows a net increase compared with the population in 1960, is shown with a black circle on a white background. The size of the circle gives

the growth of the population according to the scale of the map. Communes, having a decreasing population during this period, are hatched. The very few communes, where the number of inhabitants in 1965 was exactly the same as in 1960, are shown in white without a circle.

Map fig. 2 gives the converted picture: Communes having a net decrease of the population during the period 1960-1965, are here shown in white with black circles; the size of these circles shows the decrease in the absolute number of persons. And, opposite to fig. 1, the communes having an increasing population during the period, are shown by a hatching. On both maps are inserted large-scale maps for the Copenhagen area.

The map fig. 1 shows an extraordinarily rapid growth of the population in an area around Copenhagen. Not only the official suburbs take part of this increase, but a larger region extending to a distance of 35-60 km from the capital. Compared with the corresponding map for 1955-60 (lit 14., p. 113) it is remarkable that the communes with the most important increase in 1960-65 may be found in a larger distance from the city than in 1955-60. The communes in the real suburbs also have an increasing number of inhabitants, but in many of them this increase is smaller – in absolute figures as well as in percentage – in 1960-65 than in 1955-60. This may be observed on the island of Amager, where part of the capital is situated, and north of the capital. The reason for this difference is partly due to the fact 1) that the communes in the suburban circle around the capital are now rather built-up, and although they have not ended their urbanization, tend to grow more slowly than a few years ago, and partly, 2) that modern means of transportation, used for the daily commutation between home and place of employment, make it possible for the population to choose their residence at a larger distance from their employment than ever before. Therefore it is remarkable that esthetic reasons, such as a hilly landscape with a fine and wide view, the proximity of forests, lakes, or sea-shore, have been of a certain importance for the evolution of the urbanized area around Copenhagen. On the other hand, 3) the organized planning of new centres of urbanization, placed near suburban railway-stations or motor-roads, plays an important role for the population increase in the region.

The fastest increase in the communes in the suburban region is found: in Gladsaxe (40,303 in 1950, 52,376 in 1955, 64,693 in 1960, 71,302 in 1965), Rødovre (18,704, 27,007, 39,345, 45,680), Brønd-

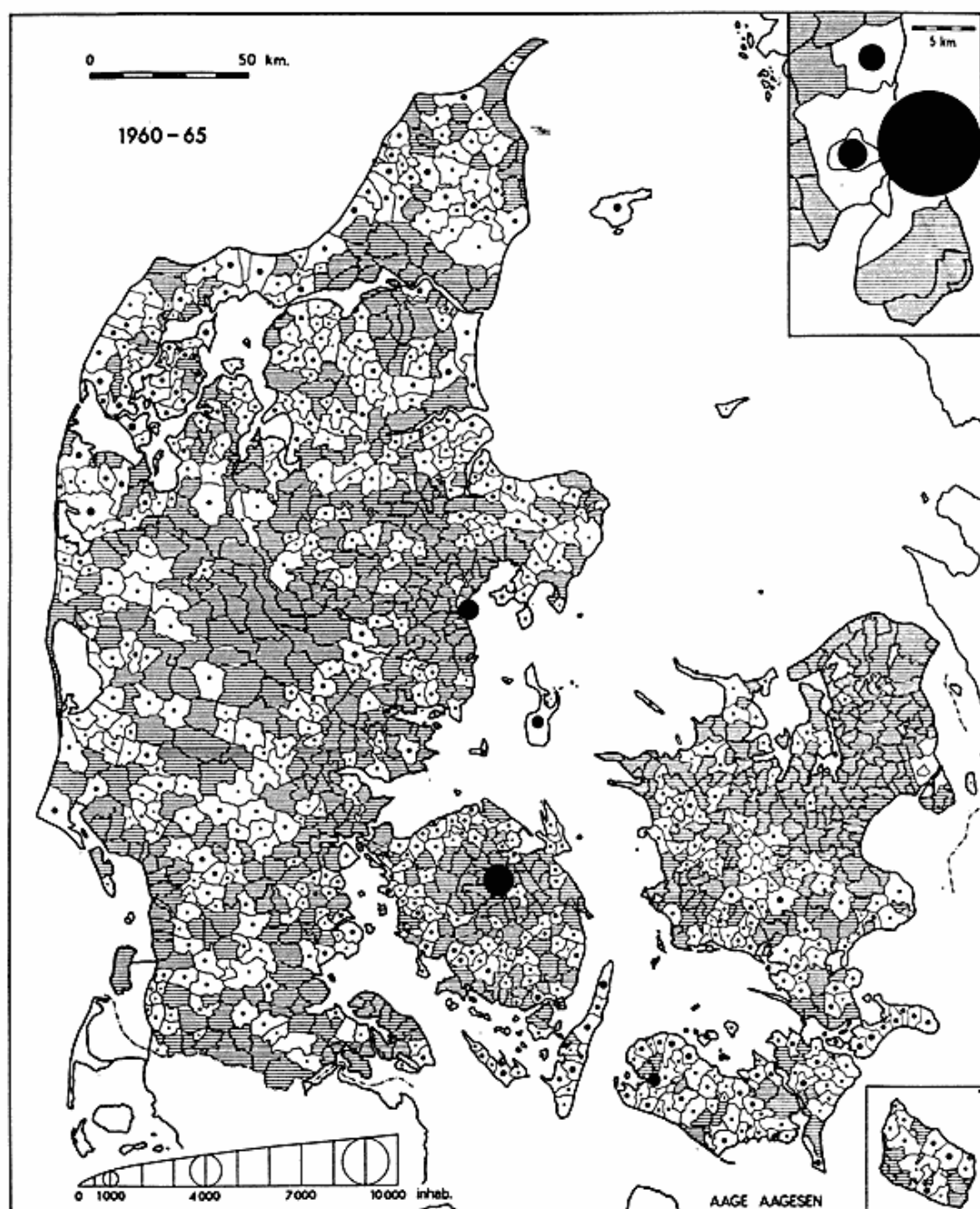


Fig. 2. The net decrease of the population in Denmark 1960-65. Communes with a net decrease are shown in white with a black circle indicating the size of the decrease. Net increase is shown by hatching.

byerne (5,061, 10,629, 20,256, 27,503) and in the surrounding communes Ballerup-Måløv (6,877, 11,405, 19,582, 35,665), Hersted-øster-Herstedvester (3,096, 3,291, 3,600, 7,350), and Birkerød (9,021, 11,124, 14,846, 18,884) and others. But also communes outside the

official metropolitan area now take part in this growth, such as Karlslunde-Karlstrup (1,681, 1,920, 2,299, 3,392), Greve-Kildebrønde (2,997, 3,637, 4,481, 6,790), and Lillerød (2,716, 3,340, 3,815, 4,743). It is therefore a question, whether the metropolitan area corresponds with the actual region being in urbanization around Copenhagen.

It may be observed on the maps that also several older towns and settlements, originally independent of the capital, now form parts of the region with increasing population around the capital. The old episcopal residence Roskilde, 32 km west of Copenhagen, the castle-town Hillerød, 36 km northwest of Copenhagen, the ports of Helsingør (Elsinore) 47 km north of the capital, and Køge 38 km southwest of the capital, all take part in this growth of the region, together with many smaller towns. They are gradually becoming residential towns for a population working in the capital, and satellite-towns with industries etc., and with the capital as principal sales market, although at the same time they very often conserve their original function as market-places or local centers for their surrounding rural districts.

The Copenhagen region comprising the towns mentioned above may also from an international point of view, be considered as part of the urbanized region Ørestad around the water-strait of Øresund. The eastern part of this region is situated in Sweden, where cities as Malmö (241,860 inhab. in 1964), Hälsingborg (ca. 82,000), Lund (ca. 40,000) and Landskrona (ca. 30,000), and their suburbs form a broken zone of urbanization, which stretches along the Øresund for a length of some 60 km and a width of 5-18 km. The "Ørestad" region has a population of about 1,6 million inhabitants in Denmark, and 0,4 million in Sweden.

For the other parts of Denmark the map fig. 1 shows regions with an increasing population around the biggest and most important towns. Not only the provincial town itself and its suburbs, but a wider region around the town, has an increasing population. The radius of this region may be up to 20-30 km. In the biggest towns, such as Århus, Odense and Ålborg, the population has decreased in 1960-65, for the first time, in a 5-year period; in their suburbs and in their surrounding communes we still have a rapidly increasing population. In Århus, the biggest town in Jutland, the population has decreased by 1,820 persons in the town itself, while 4 suburban communes have increased by 2,300-3,600 persons each. The total growth of Århus and its suburbs was from 177,234 inhabitants in 1960 to 187,342 in 1965. But the region with an im-

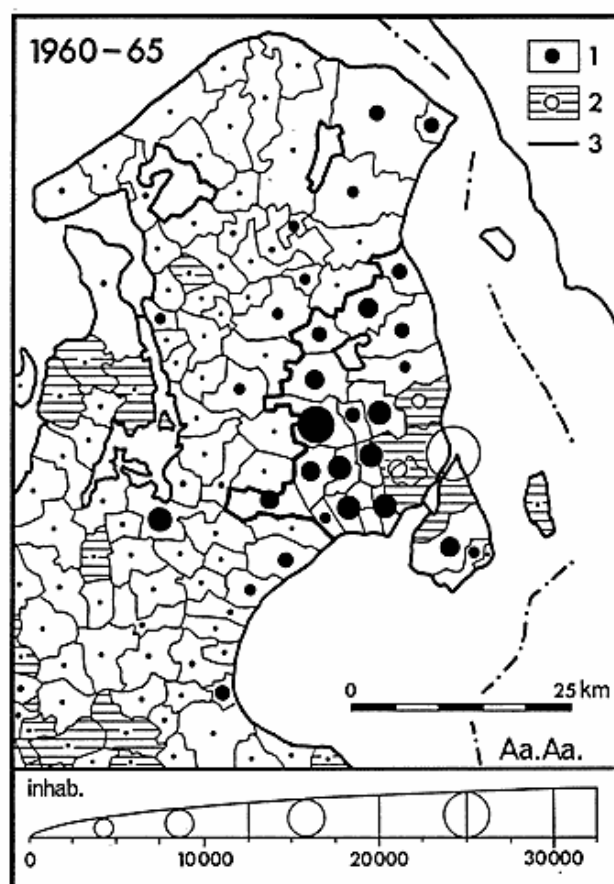


Fig. 3. The net changes in the size of the population of the Greater Copenhagen region 1960-65. Communes with a net increase are shown in white with a black circle indicating the size of the increase. Communes with a net decrease are hatched and with circles indicating the size of the decrease.

portant increase stretches farther out from the town, especially along the coast line northeast of Århus and into the valleys of the lake-district west and southwest of the town, i.e. into zones of an attractive nature. This is a development similar to that of Greater Copenhagen: People can now choose their dwelling-place within a large radius from their daily working-place. By car they can go from the coast or the lake-district, and the centre of Århus can be reached in half an hour or less. Another remarkable fact is that the old castle-town of Skanderborg, 24 km southwest of Århus, is becoming a suburban satellite-town in the same way as the old towns around Copenhagen, but like these conserves its function as market town and local center.

On the island of Funen, an analogous development takes place around *Odense*, the central town and chief city of the island. Here,

the administrative town has decreased by 3,614 persons in 1960-65 (against an increase of 5,230 in 1955-60), but 3 suburban communes have increased by 1,300-2,800 each. Odense with its official suburbs has increased from 129,833 to 132,978 inhabitants from 1960 to 1965. But also here a commune outside the official Greater-Odense region is of special interest: The commune of Munkebo, about 10 km north-east of Odense, where a great shipyard has been erected at Odense fjord, has increased from 1,230 inhabitants in 1955 to 2,031 in 1960, and 4,593 in 1965, although a greater part of the workers live in Odense and its older suburbs.

Another similar development is found in Ålborg at Limfjorden in Northern Jutland. The urbanized area here stretches on both shores of the narrow water-strait. The commune of Ålborg is situated on the south shore, while the newer town of Nørresundby is situated on the northside, connected with Ålborg by 2 bridges and, in a few years, by a tunnel. Nørresundby and its suburbs are included in the geographical, but not yet in the statistic, agglomeration of Greater Ålborg. This geographical Ålborg had 111,726 inhab. in 1955, 119,063 in 1960, and 123,334 in 1965. But the map fig. 1 shows that outside the suburbs, in the traditional meaning of this word, new agglomerations grow up. The majority of their populations have a strong relation to the town, and the new settlements serve as residential towns, or satellite towns, or suppliers to the urban population. As a matter of fact the most important part of the increase of Greater Ålborg is now to be found outside the official suburbs.

An analogous zone of population increase may be found around other greater towns. For example around *Esbjerg* in southwestern Jutland, the communes of Guldager and Brøndum increase much more than the town of Esbjerg itself, and the zone of growth stretches over Tjæreborg to Bramminge in the west and to Varde in the north. Esbjerg and its official suburbs, Guldager and Brøndum, had 52,877 inhab. in 1955, 58,225 in 1960, and 63,906 in 1965. Around several other towns on the eastern coast of Jutland a similar growth of the population in the urban, suburban and surrounding areas can be observed, so at *Randers* (53,314 inhab. in 1955, 54,780 in 1960, 57,318 in 1965), at *Vejle* (37,619 in 1955, 39,498 in 1960, 42,351 in 1965), at *Kolding* (34,211 in 1955, 36,603 in 1960, 41,895 in 1965), and at *Fredericia* (27,910 in 1955, 29,870 in 1960, 33,364 in 1965). The towns of Vejle, Kolding, and Fredericia have planned together to create a common zone of urbanization and economic development, and their idea is to form an untraditional urban region,

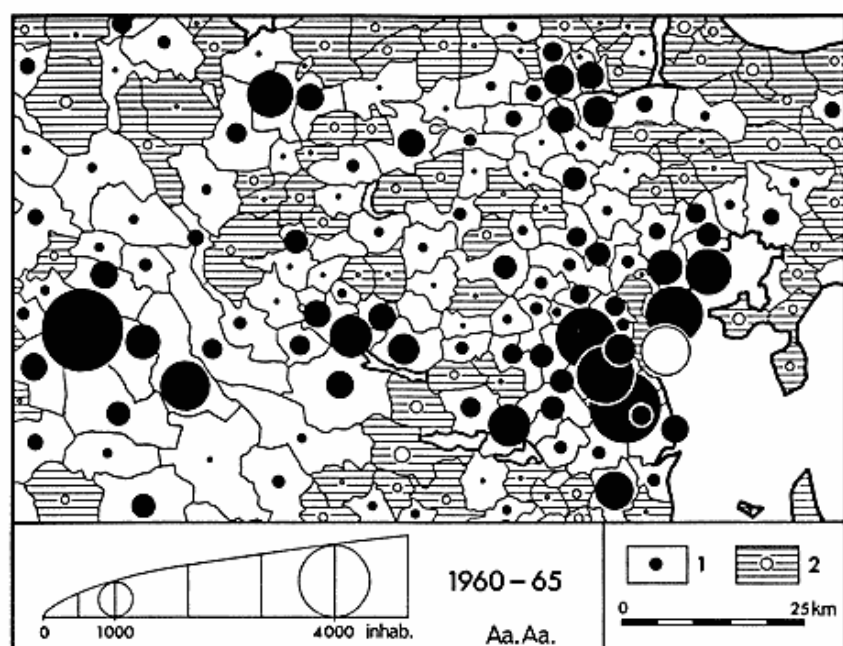


Fig. 4. The net changes in the size of the population in the region between Århus and Herning in Middle-Jutland. Communes with a net increase are shown in white with a black circle indicating the size of the increase. Communes with a net decrease are hatched and white circles show the size of the decrease.

where Fredericia is offering a good and deep harbour, Vejle and Kolding industrial centres, etc. A view of the map shows the important, but rather scattered increase of the population of this region.

Around *Horsens* a similar development takes place, the town itself has a decreasing population, while that of the suburbs increases. In 1955 *Horsens* had 38,720 inhab., in 1960 40,181, and in 1965 41,895 including the suburbs. The same situation may be seen at *Svendborg* in the southern part of *Funen*, where the stagnation is now a fact: the town has a decreasing population, and the growth in the suburbs has nearly stopped: in 1955 the town with suburbs had 24,058, in 1960 24,240, and in 1965 24,505 inhab. But in the surrounding communes of *Thurø* and *Tåsinge*, which are not officially considered as suburbs, a certain increase may be observed. These suburban settlements (*Vindeby*, *Troense*, and *Thurø*) had 3,376 inhab. in 1965.

In the central part of *Jutland* vast regions have an increasing population. It concerns the sandy plains, consisting of meltwater-sediments from the latest glacial period, and parts of the moraines now mostly well washed-out, from the *Riss-glaciation*. As a whole,

these soils are the most barren ones in Denmark. Since the middle of the 19th century a reclamation of these former heath-areas has taken place. Although this cultivation now practically has stopped, the increase of population still goes on in several regions, because the development of the urban centres has been retarded in comparison with the rural development, and also compared with other parts of the country. The industrialization has here caused a growth of some centres, where the population has increased and still is increasing more than the common urbanization of the whole region. Especially it concerns the textile industry, and particularly the hosiery, which has been the main reason for the growth of new urban districts such as Herning (22,014 inhab. in 1955, 24,790 in 1960, and 29,902 in 1965) and Ikast (4,760 inhab. in 1955, 5,797 in 1960, 7,559 in 1965), Grindsted, south of these towns, is another industrial and commercial centre in the reclaimed areas (4,423 in 1955, 5,289 in 1960, 6,600 in 1965).

Also in North-Slesvig interesting regions may be seen on the maps. Fig. 1 and 5 here show the important increase of population on the island of Als, partly concentrated in the town of Sønderborg (18,682 inhab. in 1955, 21,028 in 1960, 23,111 in 1965), in the town of Nordborg (1,797 in 1955, 2,770 in 1960, 4,013 in 1965), and in the neighbouring communes and smaller towns.

This very marked increase, which continues from the period 1955-60, has as its main reason for increase the amazing growth of a factory for measuring instruments, thermostats etc., situated in Havnbjerg near Nordborg. The factory which started about 1950, now employs about 5.000 workers etc. Although some of these people live in newly urbanized districts near the factory, others prefer to live elsewhere in the island of Als or in the neighbouring part of the continent (the peninsula of Sundeved). From all over this region they can reach their working-place within half an hour. The population-increase of the island of Als can be illustrated like this: In 1950 Als had 35,478 inhab., in 1955 37,910, in 1960 43,755, and in 1965 48,676. For the period 1950-55 the increase was 2,432, 1955-60 5,845, and 1960-65 4,921 persons. It seems as if this increase still goes on to a certain degree, although the explosive growth of the factory has now stopped.

But it must be mentioned, that the region has received a general economic development, and that especially the town of Sønderborg has other important expanding industries, which may have contributed to the increase of the population.

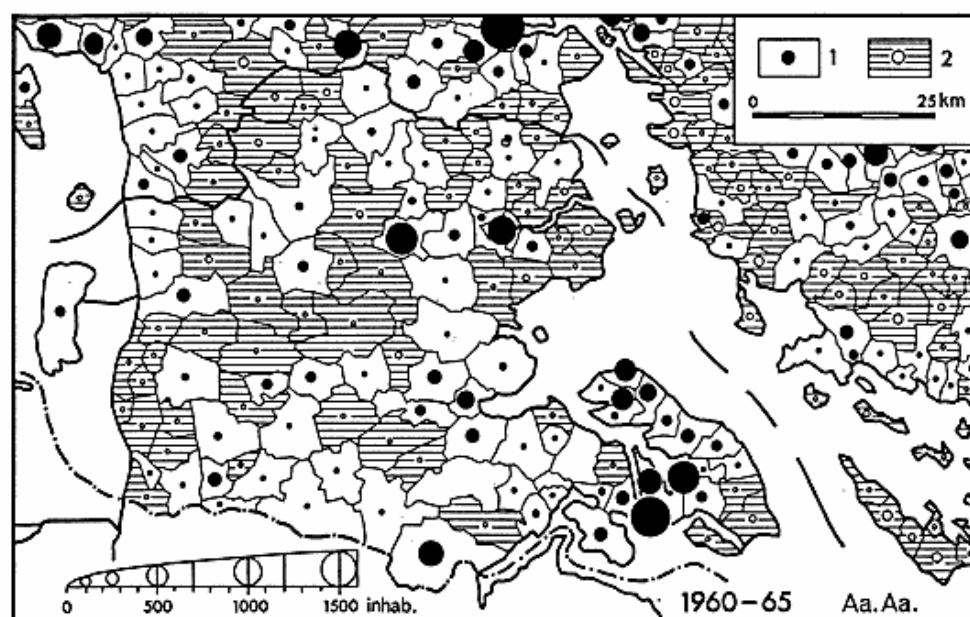


Fig. 5. The net changes in the size of the population of North Slesvig 1960-65. Communes with a net increase are shown in white with a black circle indicating the size of the increase. Communes with a net decrease are hatched and, correspondingly, circles show the size of the decrease. Communes with unchanged population figure are white without circles.

Near the town of Haderslev, in the railway centre of Vojens, another similar industrial development takes place. The town of Vojens has increased from 1,950 inhab. in 1950, to 2,702 in 1955, 3,563 in 1960, and 4,835 in 1965. And near the frontier of Germany the commune of Bov, the southernmost in Jutland, shows an important increase of population. It is here that the most used frontier-passages by road (Kruså) and by railway (Padborg) are situated. Before 1920, when the frontier was drawn up, the only settlement-agglomeration here was the village of Bov. But since then, an untraditional urban agglomeration has grown up around the frontier railway station, and the main roads between Kruså, Bov, and Padborg-Frøslev. In 1950, this urbanization had 2,879 inhab., in 1955 3,259, in 1960 4,097, and in 1965 4,921. Its population works in the frontier service and trade, but it is evident that in a certain way this Danish settlement may be considered as part of the influence zone of the big German town of Flensburg (100,000 inhab.) a few km south of the frontier.

In the northernmost part of Jutland the most remarkable increase is found in the regions of the important fishing and industrial harbours of Frederikshavn, Skagen (The Skaw), and Hirtshals.

Also Hanstholm, a new port more to the west, now takes part in this development. Frederikshavn has developed from 18,394 inhab. in 1950, 20,018 in 1955, 22,522 in 1960, to 24,379 in 1965, and in Hirtshals the parallel development proceeds from 2,532 inhab. in 1950, 3,144 in 1955, 4,177 in 1960 to 4,799 in 1965, and more than 5,000 in 1967.

East of the Great Belt, on the eastern Danish Islands, the changes of population are mainly dominated by the influence of and interaction with the metropolitan area of Greater Copenhagen. Not only the urbanized area itself, including the surrounding residential towns and satellite towns, shows an increase, but also towns situated at a larger distance, which co-operate with the capital, although they must be considered as rather independent market towns. So Næstved, in the southern part of the island of Zealand, has increased from 25,802 inhab. in 1955, 26,856 in 1960, to 31,008 in 1965, Korsør on the western coast of the island from 12,957 in 1955, 15,276 in 1960, to 15,269 in 1965, and Kalundborg, also on the western coast, from 9,631 in 1955, 10,355 in 1960, to 11,416 in 1965. Nowadays, all these market towns are important harbours and industrial centres, serving all parts of the country, but with the capital as principal market.

The growth of the towns in the outer belt of the zone of urbanization and influence around Greater Copenhagen has been rather important, especially in the latest decennials. For example the town of Roskilde has increased from 29,556 inhab. in 1955, to 33,042 in 1960, and 39,147 in 1965, Helsingør (Elsinore) from 28,973 in 1955, to 32,636 in 1960, and 37,560 in 1965, Hillerød from 16,979 in 1955, to 18,147 in 1960, and 20,774 in 1965. A similar development has taken place in Køge, Frederikssund, and Frederiksværk. But, in the year 1965-66, the town-communes of Roskilde and Frederiksværk have had a slight decrease, although their suburbs are steadily increasing.

It is possible that this new trend means that future urbanization will mostly take place in the former rural districts, where large suburbs have been planned.

Returning to the problem of "Ørestad" mentioned earlier, the co-operation already initiated between the Swedish and the Danish administrations comprises common, recreative areas, water supply, cultural institutions, a central air-port, and bridges over the Øresund. The central air-port is planned to be placed on the Danish island of Saltholm, between Copenhagen and Malmø. This island had in 1965 only 13 inhab. in an area of 16 square km, consisting

of an even plain of chalk-rocks 1-2 metres above sea-level. In connection with this plan a combined bridge and tunnel project from Copenhagen to Malmø has been planned. It must be mentioned that in 1965 about 20.000.000 passengers were brought over the Øresund by the ferries.

The decrease of population 1960-65 may be seen on the map fig. 2. First of all the important decrease in the central parts of Greater Copenhagen may be observed, which has already been discussed. This is a continuation of the development in 1955-60 (lit. 14, p. 115). But a similar decrease in the most important provincial centres, such as Århus and Odense, is a new trend, seen for the first time since 1960. Here, and to a smaller degree in Ålborg, it means the creation of a city with only few inhabitants, surrounded by densely populated, steadily growing districts and suburbs. But in the town of Nakskov, on the island of Lolland, the decrease of population means a real loss of activity and importance of the town. The total for Lolland also shows a decrease from 84,781 inhab. in 1955, to 83,170 in 1960, and 81,760 in 1965. Lolland is a very fertile, well cultivated island, with many big-sized farms and not much modern industrial development. Only on the south-coast at Rødby, where a new ferry-connection to Western Germany has been established, the population has increased.

In a greater part of the rural communes the population is slightly decreasing. Also some smaller towns, many of them old market towns, seem slowly to lose in importance and, consequently, in population. These market towns are Maribo and Nysted on the island of Lolland, Stubbekøbing on the island of Falster, Stege on the island of Møn, Sandvig-Allinge on the island of Bornholm, Rudkøbing on Langeland, Ærøskøbing and Marstal on the island of Ærø, Svendborg and Bogense on the island of Funen, Nykøbing on the island of Mors, and Thisted in Jutland. But also other local centres lose importance, because their hinterlands lose population. Examples of such centres are Lohals on the island of Langeland, Tranebjerg, the main centre of the island of Samsø, Hvidbjerg and Øster Hurup in northwestern Jutland, and others.

A very interesting fact is that many smaller islands and peninsulas have a rather big decrease of population. Also some larger islands show the same trend, for example Lolland (mentioned above), Møn (13,629 inhab. in 1955, 13,107 in 1960, 12,318 in 1965), and Falster (47,108, 46,662, 45,906), south of Zealand, Langeland (19,517, 18,692, 17,745), and Ærø (10,430, 10,109, 9,656) south of Funen,

and Samsø (6,972, 6,429, 5,852), and Læsø (3,249, 3,120, 2,851) in Kattegat. The population on the smaller islands live in a certain isolation, which to some degree prevents them from taking part in the modern economic, social, and technical development. Many of the small islands are isolated by ice in the wintertime for 1-3 months. Also many peninsulas have a problem of isolation. Where an increase of the population is ascertained on smaller islands, the reason may be that suburbs or residential towns are growing up (Tåsinge, Thurø, partly Fanø), or that a new economic development takes place (Rømø, with its new fishing harbour). It is expected that the future of many of these small islands with a decreasing population may be as recreative and holiday places.

In modern time the economic structure of Denmark is changing. The importance of agriculture is decreasing, especially the number of persons occupied in agriculture, while the number of those occupied in industry increases slightly, and for commerce, transportation, administration and other services increase rapidly.

The occupation of the working population:

	1950		1960	
	1,000 persons	%	1,000 persons	%
<i>Primary occupations</i>				
Agriculture	379	20.9	297	15.1
Fishing	15	0.8	14	0.7
Forestry, gardening	35	2.1	34	1.8
Mining	4	0.2	4	0.2
	433	24.0	349	17.8
<i>Secondary occupations</i>				
Manufacturing	525	29.0	591	30.1
Construction, etc.	132	7.2	149	7.6
Public utilities, etc.	12	0.7	13	0.6
	669	36.9	753	38.3
<i>Tertiary occupations</i>				
Commerce	262	14.4	301	15.3
Transport	138	7.6	150	7.7
Administrations, etc. ...	190	10.5	266	13.5
Other service	97	5.4	108	5.5
	687	37.9	825	42.0

Since 1960 the agricultural population has decreased on the same scale and to-day makes about 13 % of the total. In the villages and

on the farms you may find a certain number of young people, who work in factories or in service trades, but still live on the farms, while the older generation work the farms. Many modern industries, which are more or less independent of being placed in great cities, near harbours, etc. will be scattered over all parts of the country. Thanks to the modern means of transportation the workers can live within a radius of 60 km or even more from their place of employment.

On the *Faroe Islands* the growth of the population is mainly concentrated in the capital of the islands, Thorshavn. The number of inhabitants here has increased from 6,067 in 1955 to 7,447 in 1960, and 9,738 in 1966. The total growth of the population on the Faroe Island 1960-66 was 2,526 persons, and out of these the growth of the town of Thorshavn was 2,291. Most of the other settlements on the island have a stationary or a slowly increasing, but some a decreasing population. On the islands of Vågø (Vágur) and Sandø (Sandøy) the population has decreased by 2-3 % in the period 1960-66, and Suderø (Suðurøy), the southernmost island has a rather significant decrease of population (6,182 in 1955, 6,045 in 1960, 5,734 in 1966). The town Klaksvik in Bordøy has seen an increase (3,735 in 1960, 4,257 in 1966).

In *Greenland*, as much as 44,3 % of the population was less than 15 years old in 1960. For Denmark proper the corresponding figure was 25,1 %, and for the Faroes 32.8 %. The increase of the population is greatest in the towns. The administration centre of the island, Godthåb, has grown up from 2,746 inhab. in 1957 to 3,322 in 1961, and to 4,721 in 1964. This rapid increase goes on, and in 1967 the town passed 6,000 inhab. Of the other towns in Western Greenland Holsteinsborg has increased from 1,493 inhab. in 1957 to 1,754 in 1961, and to 2,402 in 1964, Egedesminde from 1,639 in 1957 to 1,997 in 1961, and to 2,393 in 1964, Julianehåb from 1,677 in 1957 to 1,821 in 1961, and to 2,064 in 1964, and Sukkertoppen from 1,448 in 1957 to 1,690 in 1961, and to 2,057 in 1964. The greatest increase of population is seen in the centres of economic activity, i.e. the fishing ports. At the same time a remarkable decrease of population in the small, and often isolated settlements goes on. During the 3 years 1961-64 the town population increased from 20,513 to 25,464, while the populations in smaller settlements, scattered all over the coast, decreased from 13,799 to 12,904. And the total number of inhabited places decreases very rapidly just in these years, so in the calendar-year of 1964 from 161 to 149. The

small kryolithe-mining town of Ivigtut in southwestern Greenland decreases from 143 inhab. in 1958 to 117 in 1961, and to 71 in 1965. The cause is that the mine was worked out in 1962. The largest settlement in East Greenland, Angmagssalik, has increased from 498 inhab. in 1957 to 659 in 1961, and to 774 in 1964, and the northernmost "town" of Greenland, Thule, increased from 219 inhab. in 1962 to 277 in 1964.

In 1957, 11,386 persons or 32.5 % of the population lived in towns of over 1,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1961 are 15,525 persons or 45.3 %, and for 1964 21,503 persons or 55.4 % of the total population of Greenland. Of the total population in 1961, 91.3 % were born in Greenland, but in 1965 only 88.7 %. An immigration, especially from Denmark proper, goes on. The immigrants go mainly to the important towns, most of all to Godthåb, where in 1964 only 74.5 % of its population was born in Greenland.

It is noteworthy that the population movements in Greenland show a marked trend to be directed towards the occupational and communication centres.

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RESUMÉ

Denne artikel, der kan opfattes som en ajourføring af Atlas over Danmark bind II (lit. 11) og af artikler i dette tidsskrift (lit. 12, lit. 13 og lit. 14), indledes med statistiske data for befolkningsudviklingen (tabel s. 50) og befolkningens geografiske fordeling. Jyllands andel af befolkningen er i 1960-65 vokset fra 44 til 46 %. Fødselsoverskudet (tabel s. 51) er efter et fald 1955-60 fra 8,6 % til 7,0 % atter vokset til 7,9 % i 1965. Børn født uden for ægteskab andrager 1965 9,5 % af de levendefødte, mod 8,3 % i 1962, og denne procent er størst i København: 16,5 %. Det i årtier aftagende kvindeoverskud synes nu foreløbig at stagnere omkring 1017 kvinder pr. 1000 mænd. Gennemsnitslevetiden er nu 70,4 år for mænd og 73,8 år for kvinder.

Indvandringsoverskudet til Danmark, der 1961 kulminerede med 2745 personer, det højeste tal siden 1935, er siden aftaget til 479 i 1965. Fra det egentlige Danmark emigrerede 1965 flest til Sverige (3960), Grønland (3515) og Norge (3029), mens mellem 2000 og 3000 udvandrede til United Kingdom, Vesttyskland og USA. I 1967 bor 20.885 udlændinge i Danmark (tabel s. 52).

På Færøerne er der et udpræget mandsoverskud: 926 kvinder pr. 1000 mænd. Befolkningstilvæksten på øerne 1960-66 var ialt 2526 personer; Thorshavn by voksede i denne periode med 2291 indb., mens folketallet aftog på Suderø, Vågø, Sandø o. a.

På Grønland var fødselsoverskudet i 1964 38,6 %, et af de højeste i verden. Ikke mindre end 34,9 % af de levendefødte børn fødtes uden for ægteskab. Gennemsnitslevetiden er steget for mænd fra 32 år (1946-51) til 51 år (1952-59), for kvinder fra 38 år til 54 år, 44,3 % af befolkningen var i 1960 under 15 år, mens det tilsvarende tal for det egentlige Danmark er 25,1 % og for Færøerne 32,8 %. På Grønland sker i disse år en stærk koncentration af befolkningen ved de større bebyggelser, især i fiskerihavnene, mens mange udsteder og mindre bopladser nedlægges. Alene i 1964 gik antallet af beboede steder ned fra 161 til 149. I 1964 levede 55,4 % af Grønlands befolkning i byer over 1000 indb., mod 32,5 % i 1957. 11,3 % af Grønlands befolkning er i 1965 født uden for Grønland (8,7 % i 1961), og af Godthåbs befolkning er 25,5 % født uden for Grønland, hovedsagelig i det egentlige Danmark.

Til belysning af ændringerne i befolkningens geografiske fordeling i Danmark er her vist 5 kort, der fremstiller folketallets vækst eller tilbagegang, udtrykt i absolutte tal, der vises ved cirkelarealer. Kortene omfatter dels hele landet, dels regioner af særlig interesse. Detailler fremgår af kortteksterne. Denne metode er også anvendt i Geogr. Tidskr. 1964 (lit. 14) for perioden 1955-60.

En sammenligning af kortene fra 1955-60 og 1960-65 vil for hovedstadsregionen vise en forskydning af zonen med den største tilvækst. Endnu 1955-60 lå den lige omkring de „gamle“ hovedstadskommuner (København, Frederiksberg og Gentofte), hvor folketallet var aftagende (lit. 14, s. 198). I 1960-65 viser zonen med stærkest vækst dels en større spredning og dels en tydelig tendens til at rykke ud fra centrum. Det statistiske Stor-København (hovedstaden med forstads- og omegnskommuner), der i de seneste årtier har opvist en stadig langsommere vækst (tabel s. 53),

har 1965 og 1966 vist en stagnation ved 1.378.000 indb., dog således, at de centralt beliggende kommuner stadig taber og de ydre kommuner stadig tiltager i folketal. Imidlertid skyldes denne tilsyneladende stagneren i hvert fald delvis, at befolkningstilvæksten nu også foregår uden for den officielle statistiske forstadsring, hvad også kortene viser. Med nutidens hurtige og effektive transportmidler kan man i vid udstrækning vælge sin bolig endog meget langt fra sin arbejdsplads, og æstetiske hensyn kan begrunde en spredning af den i og for hovedstaden arbejdende befolknings bosteder. Kortene viser, at det bl. a. er de ældre byer omkring København, indtil ca. 60 km borte, der ved siden af deres traditionelle funktioner som lokale centre udvikler sig til sovebyer og satellitbyer for hovedstaden. Kortene viser desuden, at der også udvikles andre sovebyer m. m., især hvor strand, skov, søer eller bakket terræn gør landskabet tiltalende at bo. I forbindelse med udviklingen omkring hovedstaden omtales også „Ørestad“-begrebet (lit. 12, lit. 14).

Ved de større provinsbyer udvikler befolkningsændringerne sig på analog måde, således udpræget i regionerne omkring Århus, Odense og Ålborg, hvor de egentlige købstadskommuner i 1960-65 for første gang har aftagende folketal, mens forstæderne og omegnskommunerne vokser stærkt.

Fig. 4 viser en betydelig forøgelse af befolkningen på Als, koncentreret dels i og omkring Sønderborg, dels omkring Danfoss fabrikken i Havnbjerg kommune ved Nordborg. Dette billede afviger ikke meget fra udviklingen 1955-60 (lit. 14, s. 199) og skyldes primært den fortsatte industrialisering på øen. 1950-65 er øens folketal vokset 37,2 %. En analog udvikling kan erkendes i Haderslev-Vojens egnen, mens der i Bov kommune er tale om en utraditionel urbanisering nær grænseovergangene ved Kruså og Padborg, dels som følge af grænsefunktionerne, dels til en vis grad som en interferens med udviklingen i og omkring Flensborg.

Fig. 5 viser nogle anselige tilvækstcentre i Midtjylland. Foruden Århus-området er der tale om Herning-Ikast regionen, desuden områderne ved Silkeborg, Randers og Viborg. Også her er der i hovedsagen tale om en fortsat industrialisering, der i Herning og Ikast stadig udfolder sig stærkest i trikotageindustrien. I de tidligere hedecgne i det hele taget foregår endnu en forøgelse af befolkningen, fordi industri, byggeri og service-erhvervene endnu ikke er fuldt udbyggede. Vidtstrakte rurale områder opviser derimod et langsomt aftagende folketal, idet beskæftigelsen i landbruget går stærkt tilbage (se tabellen s. 65), og denne tilbagegang i landbrugsbefolkningen vil kun i få tilfælde blive opvejet af en fremgang i andre erhverv uden for byerne.

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