

# Why Are the Danes Happier Than the Dutch?



Ruut Veenhoven  
Sasqia Chin Hon Foei  
Jan Ott

EHERO Working Paper 2015/02

## **Why Are the Danes Happier Than the Dutch?**

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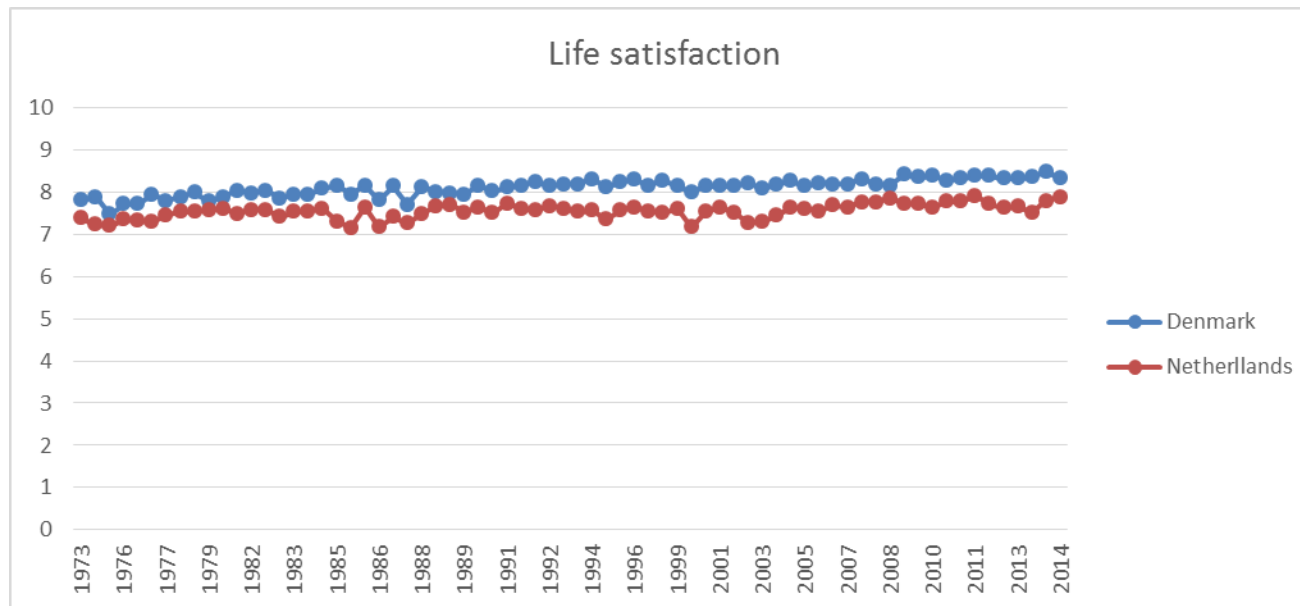
Jan Ott

# WHY ARE THE DANES HAPPIER THAN THE DUTCH?

## Differences in conditions for happiness in Denmark and the Netherlands<sup>1</sup>

Ruut Veenhoven<sup>2</sup>, Sasqia Chin Hon Foei and Jan Ott  
Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, Erasmus Happiness Economics Research Organization EHERO

[Average happiness in Denmark and Netherlands: Trend plot 1973-2014](#)



<sup>1</sup> Work in progress: Partial update of a paper presented at the Conference of Positive Psychology in Copenhagen 2010

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**Conditions for happiness in Denmark and the Netherlands: Differences around 2010 and change since the 1970s**  
*Links lead to detail*

<b>Condition for happiness</b>	<b>Difference around 2010</b> <i>Absolute scores</i>				<b>Change in difference since the 1970s</b>
	<b>DK</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>Difference in % range<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Variable name in file States of Nations<sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Economy: small difference after 2006</b>					
<a href="#">Buying power</a>	41541	45406	-3,0 %	Buying power 2013 <sup>3</sup>	<a href="#">More rise in NL after 2006</a>
<a href="#">Economic Growth 1990-2010</a>	-0,88%	-1,02 %	<a href="#">+0,3%</a>	Economic growth 2013	<a href="#">NL less affected by 2006 recession</a>

<b>Education: slightly more investment, somewhat lower cognitive performance (but better social skill?)</b>					
<a href="#">Gross enrollment</a>	103	106	<a href="#">-3,1 %</a>		<a href="#">No difference</a>
<a href="#">% secondary education</a>	96,1%	89,0	<a href="#">+7,3%</a>		
Pre-primary Gross Enrollment	100	89	<a href="#">+6,8%</a>		
Primary Gross Enrollment	100	108	<a href="#">-5,9%</a>		
Secondary Gross Enrollment	120?	128 ?	<a href="#">-6,5%</a>		
Tertiary Gross Enrollment	74	76?	<a href="#">-2,%</a>		
<a href="#">Years in school.</a> mean of 25+ aged	12,1	11,9	+1,8%		<a href="#">difference disappeared</a>
<a href="#">IQ</a>	97	100	-1,8%		
<a href="#">School performance</a>	498	519	-9,7%		
PISA mathematics	500	523	-9,4%		<a href="#">No difference</a>
PISA reading	496	511	-8,1%		<a href="#">No difference</a>

PISA science	498	522	-11,6%		<a href="#">No difference</a>

<b>Demography: less populated, less growth, less migrants</b>					
<a href="#">Density<sup>4</sup></a>	132	498	<a href="#">-5.3 %</a>		<a href="#">Difference decreased</a> DK became more dense
<a href="#">Population growth</a>	0.4	0.3	<a href="#">1%</a>		
<b>Diversity: slightly less diverse</b>					
<a href="#">Ethnic diversity</a>	0,055	0,073	<a href="#">-1,1%</a>	EthnicDiversity1_1970-95	
<a href="#">Ethnic diversity</a>	0,08	0,11	<a href="#">-0,03%</a>	EthnicDiversity2_1955-2001	
<a href="#">Religious diversity</a>	0,23	0,73	-58 %	ReligiousDiversity2_2001	
<a href="#">Immigrants</a>	8,2	11,5	-8%		

<a href="#">Foreign Born</a>	483.714	1752.869	-8%		<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<b>Equality: Same gender inequality, less income inequality</b>					
<a href="#">Gender inequality</a>	0,056	0,057	-0.1%		
<a href="#">Income inequality</a>	26,9	28,9	-5,5%		
<b>Freedom: more economic freedom, less private freedom</b>					
<a href="#">Economic freedom: Business</a>	94,6	87,5	<a href="#">+7,4%</a>	BusinessFreedom2_2006	<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<a href="#">Economic freedom Labor</a>	99,9	62,9	<a href="#">+37%</a>	LaborFreedom2_2006	<a href="#">Difference increased since 2005</a>
<a href="#">Political freedom</a>	1	1	<a href="#">0%</a>	CivilLiberties_2000s	Difference unchanged since 1970s
<a href="#">Private freedom</a>	0,86	1,48	<a href="#">-18%</a>	PrivateFreedom_1990s	
<b>Life style: more fun, harder work</b>					
<a href="#">Alcohol use</a>	11,4	9,3	+8,14%		<a href="#">Difference declined</a>

<a href="#">Tobacco use</a>	20	20,9	-3,5%		<a href="#">Declined equally much</a>
<a href="#">Sexual partners</a>	9,3	7	<a href="#">+20%</a>	SexNumberPartners_2005	
<a href="#">Work hours</a>	1411	1380	+3,7%		<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<b>Mental Health care: less psychiatric beds, more psychiatrists and psychologists</b>					
<a href="#">Psychiatric beds</a>	58	139	-47%		<a href="#">No difference</a>
<a href="#">Psychiatrists</a>	17	20	<a href="#">-7,7%</a>		<a href="#">No difference</a>
<a href="#">Psychiatric nurses</a>	59	99	<a href="#">-31%</a>	PsychiatricNurses_2004	
<a href="#">Psychologists</a>	1148	775	30 %	Psychologists2_2010	
<a href="#">Social workers</a>	7	176	<a href="#">-35%</a>	SocialWorkersMHcare_2004	
<b>Government: slightly bigger and better</b>					

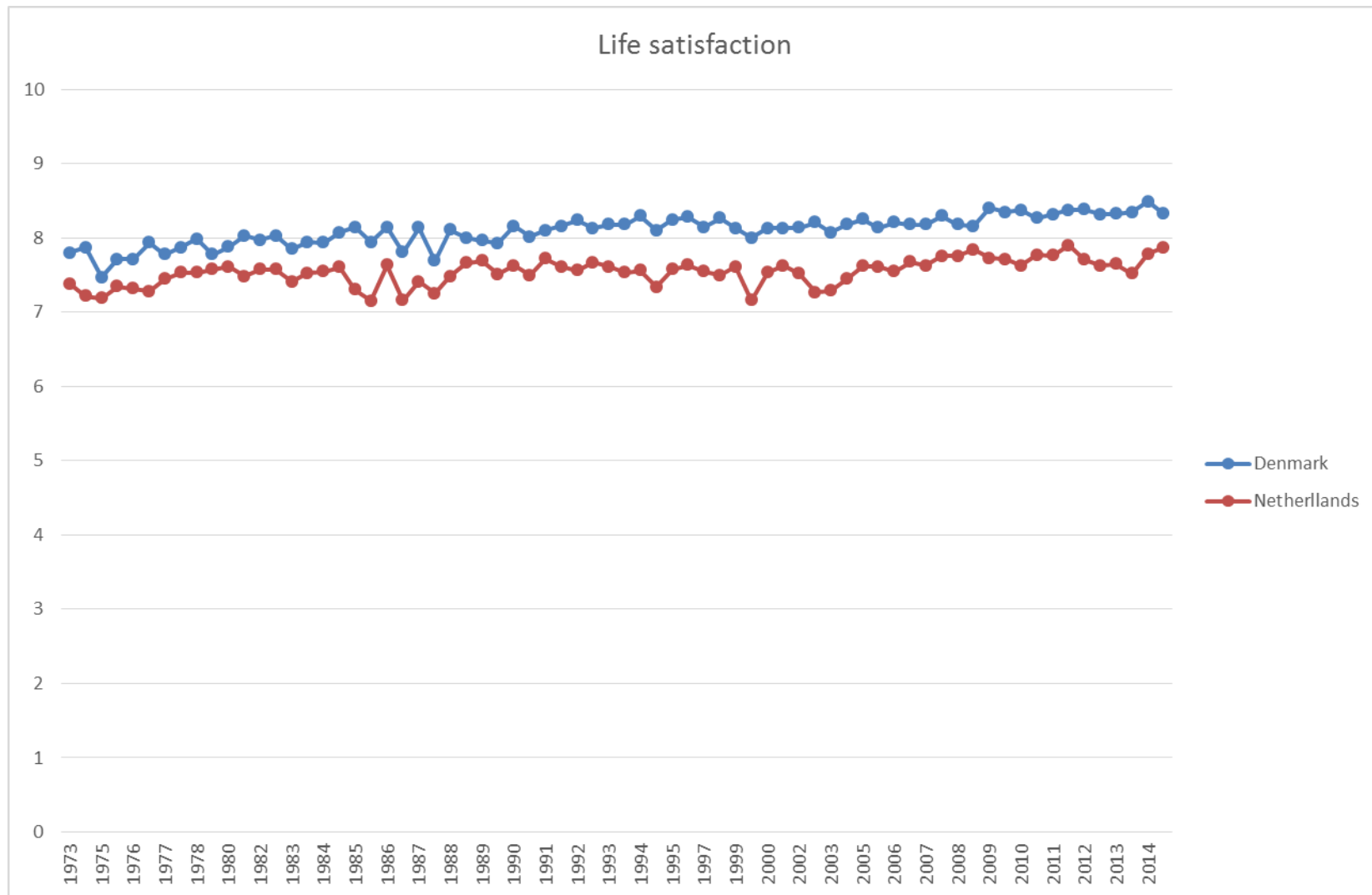


<a href="#">Consumption</a>	1,63	1,49	<a href="#">+1.4 %</a>	GovConsumption1_2006	<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<a href="#">Size</a>	7,22	5,88	<a href="#">+21 %</a>	GovSizeReal_2006	<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<a href="#">Effectiveness</a>	2,13	1,85	<a href="#">+6,9%</a>	GovQualTECH_2006	<a href="#">Difference declined</a>
<b>Politics: equally democratic and stable</b>					
<a href="#">Democracy</a>	1,62	1,57	<a href="#">+1,3%</a>	DemocracyIndex1_2006	
	0,0	0,0	<a href="#">0%</a>	DemocracyIndex4_2000	No change in difference since 1968
<a href="#">Stability</a>	0,83	0,77	<a href="#">+1,3%</a>	PoliticalStability2_2006	No change in difference since 1980
<b>Public Goods: more public expense</b>					
<a href="#">Education Expense</a>	8,7 %	6%	+22%		
<a href="#">Health expense</a>	7,1	5,7	<a href="#">+15,1%</a>	HealthExpensePublic_2004	No change in difference since 1990

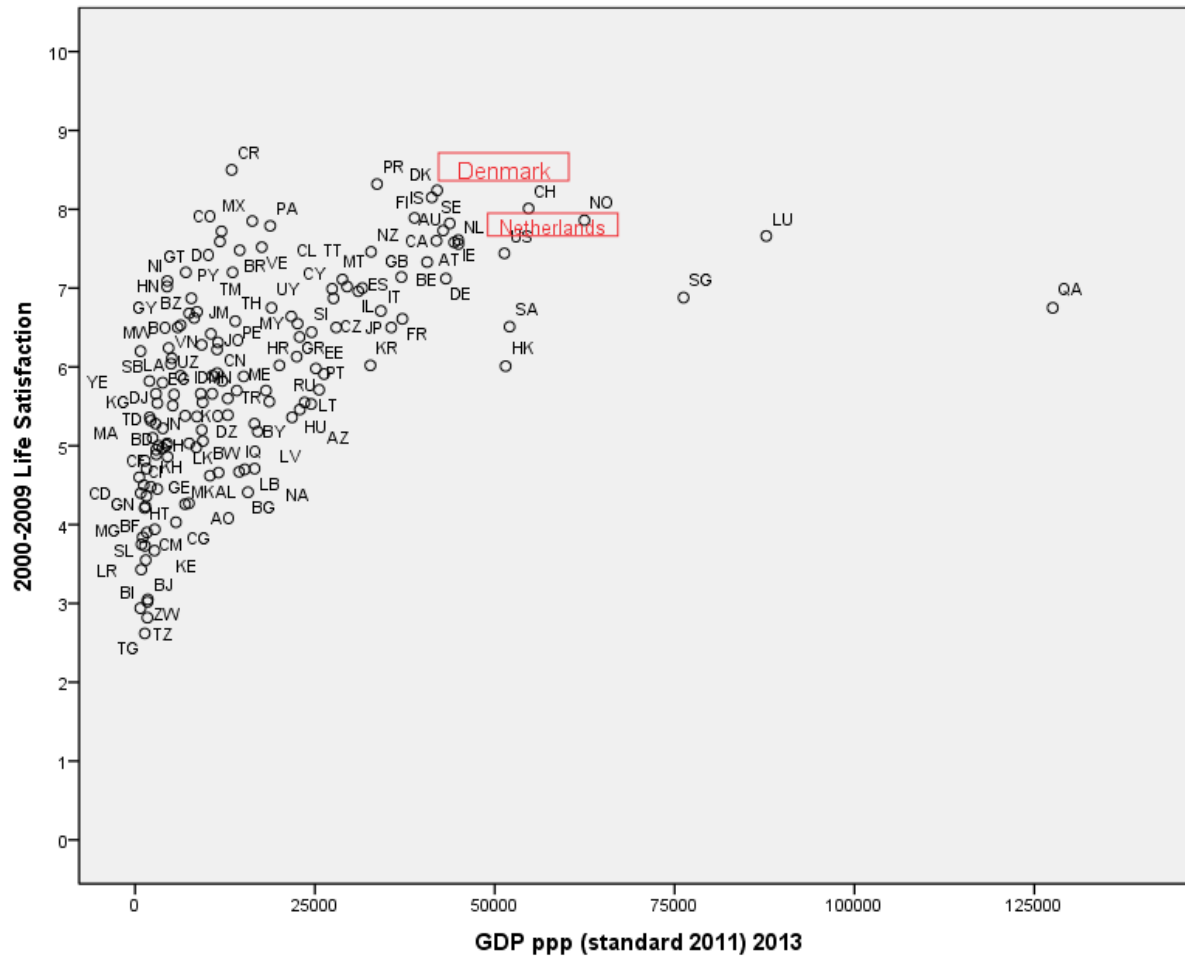
<b>Religion: less religious</b>					
<a href="#">Religiousness</a>	4,02	4,81	<a href="#">-12%</a>	Religiousness2_1998-2008	
<a href="#">Religious diversity</a>	0,23	0,73	<a href="#">-58%</a>	ReligiousDiversity2_2001	
<b>Legal security: slightly better</b>					
<a href="#">Rule of Law</a>	1,94	1,74	<a href="#">+5.2%</a>	RuleLaw_2006	<a href="#">No difference</a>
<a href="#">Legal security</a>	9,0	8,52	<a href="#">+6.8%</a>	LegalSecurity1_2006	
<a href="#">Control of corruption</a>	0,5	1,0	<a href="#">+6%</a>	Corruption2_2002	<a href="#">No difference anymore</a>
<b>Sociability: More helpful, less voluntary work</b>					
<a href="#">Helpfulness</a>	78	54	<a href="#">+45 %</a>	Helpfulness_1995	
<a href="#">Active volunteer</a>	0,99	1,15	<a href="#">-5%</a>	VolunteerActive_1990s	
<a href="#">Memberships</a>	2,06	2,85	<a href="#">-10 %</a>	MemberCivicOrganization_1990s	

<b>Values: little difference in preference, slightly less difference with practice</b>					
<a href="#">Gap value-practice</a>	0,47	0,61	<a href="#">-10 %</a>	ValuePracticeGapmean_1996	
<b>Welfare state: same rights, slightly more expense</b>					
<a href="#">Welfare Rights</a>	35,2	36,2	<a href="#">-4%</a>	WelfareLaw3_2000-03	Difference decreased 15% of range in 2003 since 1980s
<a href="#">Welfare expenditures</a>	35,5	26,7	<a href="#">+27%</a>	WelfareExpense1_1996	Difference increased 25% of range in 2004 since 1980
	30,4	21,8	<a href="#">+27 %</a>	WelfareExpense2b_2004	Difference increased 9% of range in 2004 since 1980
	24,80	24,80	<a href="#">0%</a>	WelfareExpense3b_2004	Difference increased 32% of range in 2004 since 1980

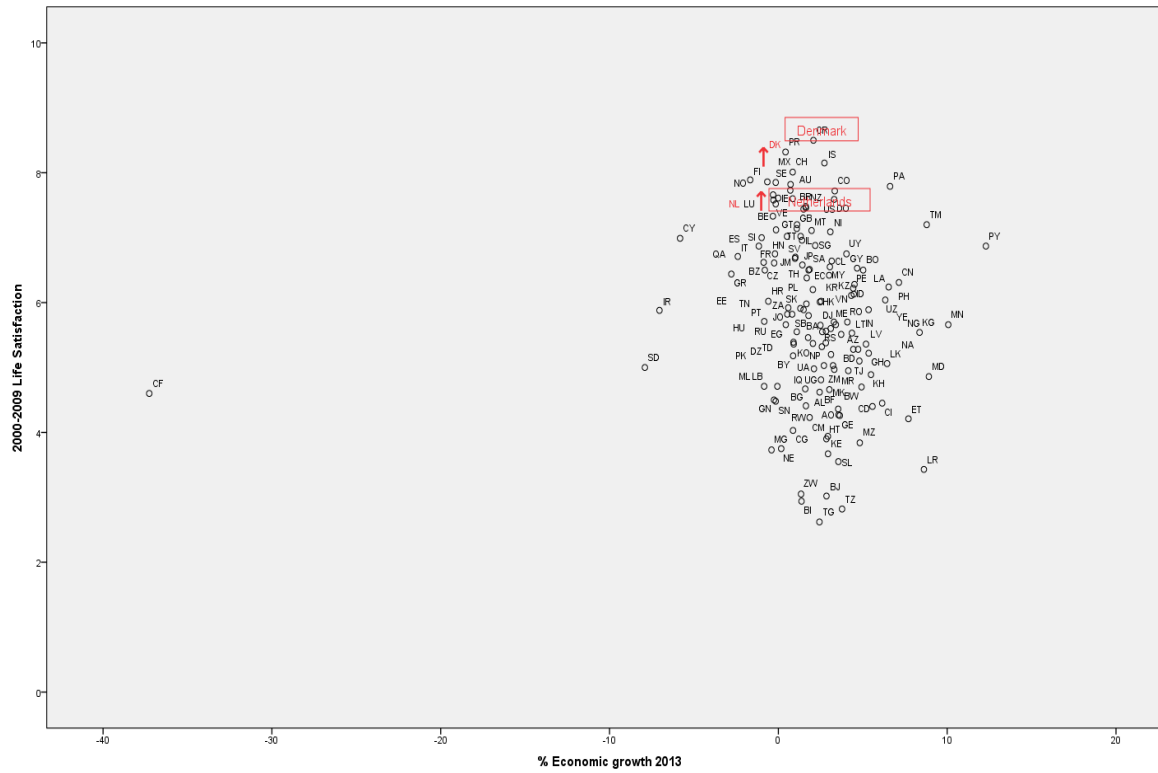
### Average happiness in Denmark and The Netherlands: Trendplot 1973-2014



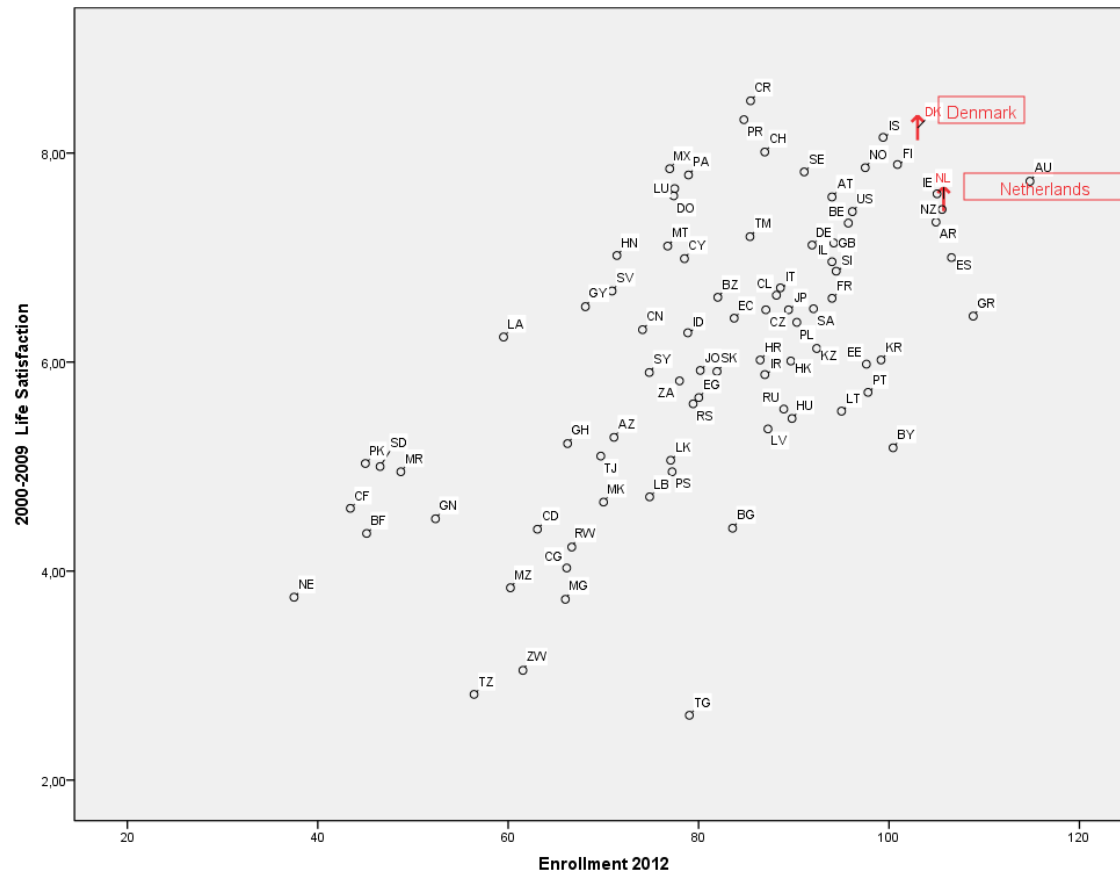
## Buying power



# Economic Growth 1990-2010

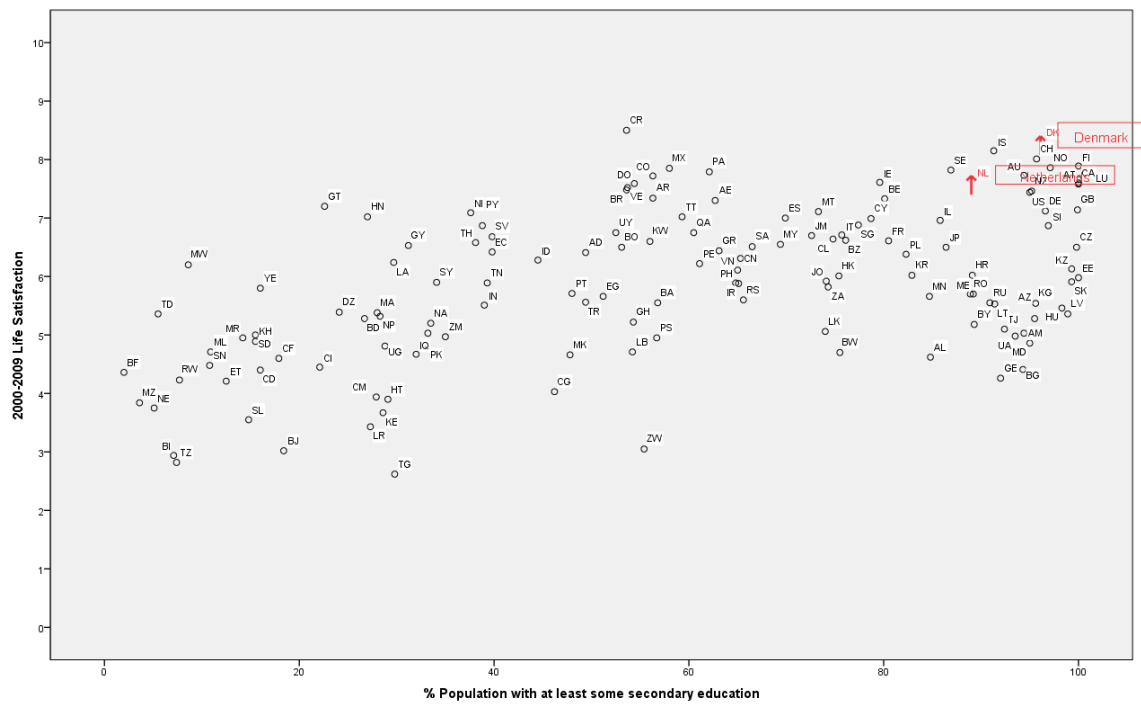


## Gross school enrolment



Unesco Institute for Statistics, extracted 3-3-2015

## Population with at least some secondary education % aged 25 and above 2005-2012



Download UN-HDR 2- 2015



**Pre-primary Gross enrolment**  
% of children pre school age

IN-HDR 2- 2015 table .....

**Primary Gross Enrollment**  
% of primary school-age population

UN-HDR 2- 2015 table ...

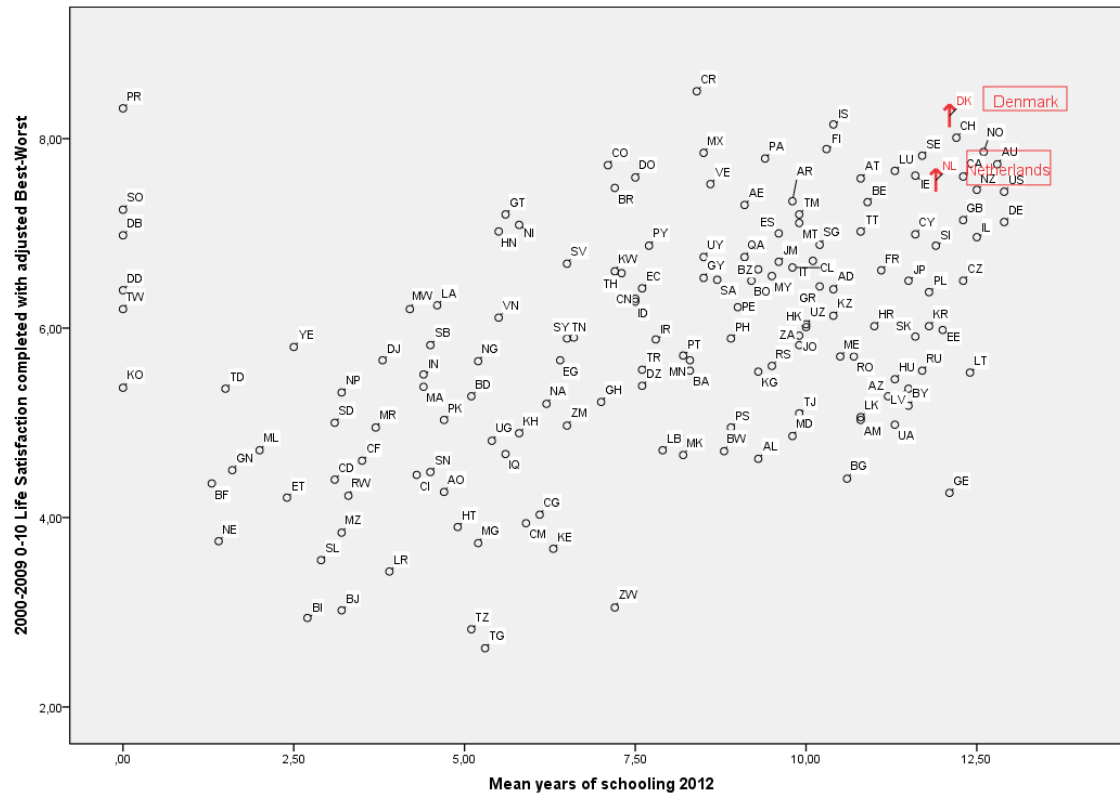
**Secondary Gross Enrollment**  
% of secondary school-age population

UN-HDR 2 2015 table .....

**Tertiary Gross Enrollment**  
% of tertiary school-age population

UN-HDR 2 2015 table .....

## Years of Schooling



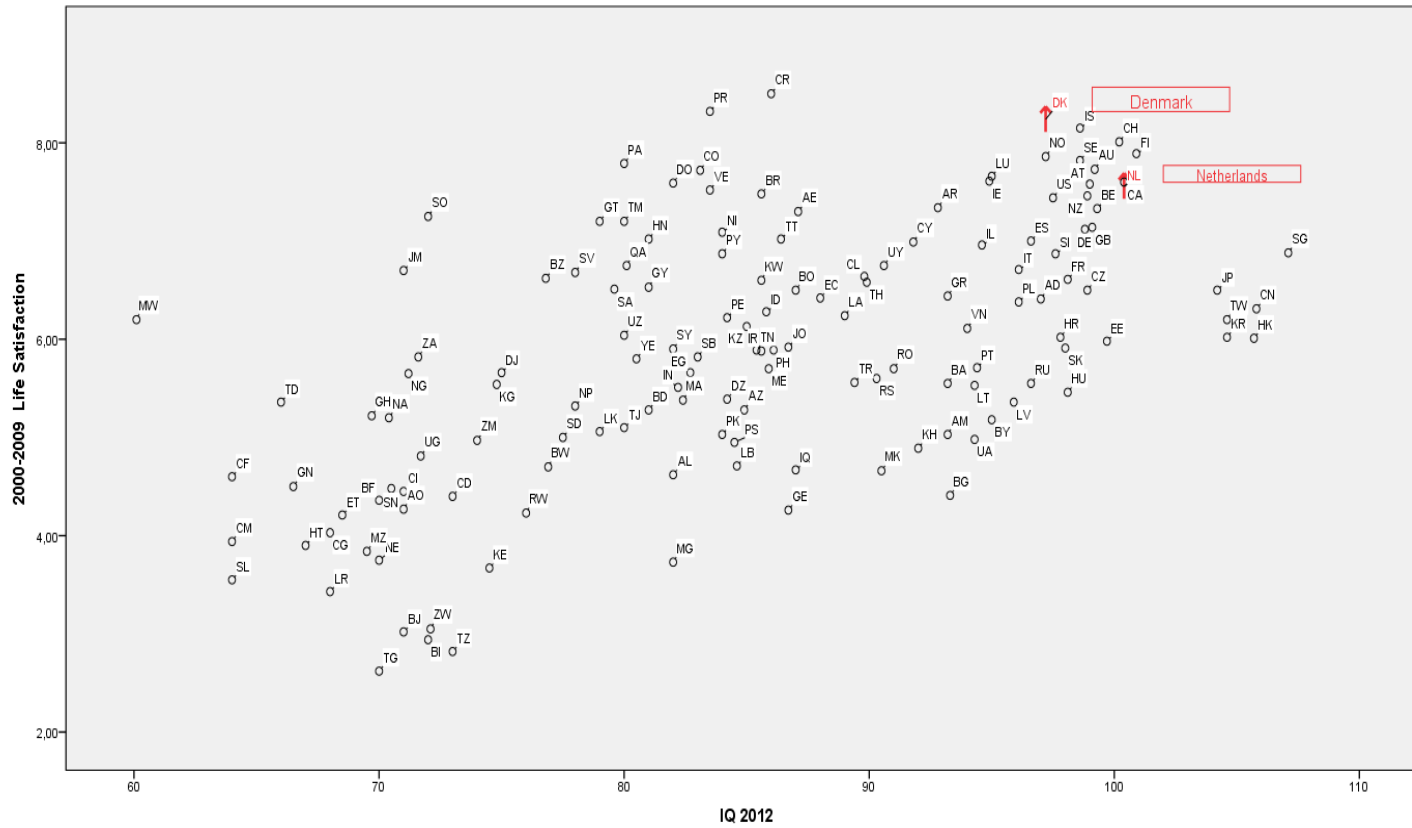
Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.

International Human Development Indicators

Accessed: 7/14/2014, 2:09 PM from: <http://hdr.undp.org>

[Source: Barro and Lee \(2013\), UNESCO Institute for Statistics \(2013b\) and HDRO estimates based on data on educational attainment from UNESCO Institute for Statistics \(2013b\) and on methodology from Barro and Lee \(2013\).](#)

# Intelligence



**School performance**

PISA overall score

**Source:** PISA 2012 Results:

What Students Know and Can Do

Average student Performance in Mathematics, reading and sciences

**School performance**  
PISA score on mathematics

**Source:** PISA 2012 Results:  
What Students Know and Can Do  
**Table I.2.3b** Mean mathematics performance in PISA 2003 through 2012



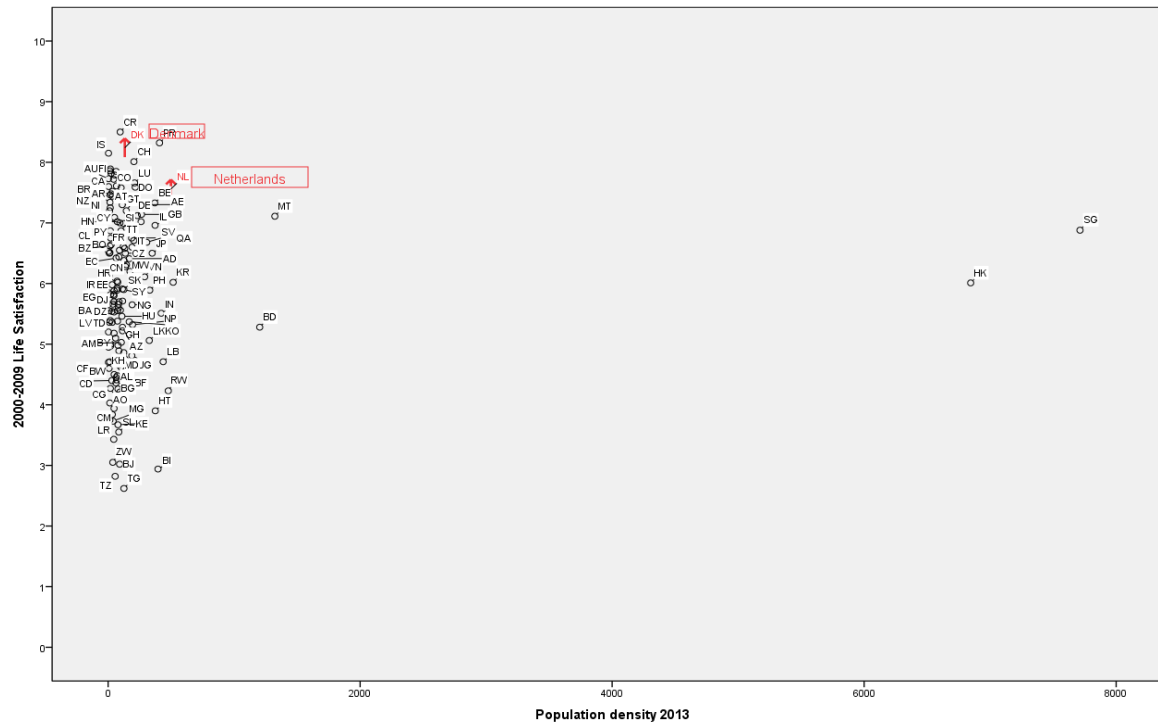
**School performance**  
PISA score on reading

**Source:** PISA 2012 Results:  
What Students Know and Can Do  
**Table I.4.3b** Mean reading performance in PISA 2000 through 2012

**School performance**  
PISA score on science

**Source:** PISA 2012 Results:  
What Students Know and Can Do  
**Table I.5.3b** Mean science performance in PISA 2006 through 2012

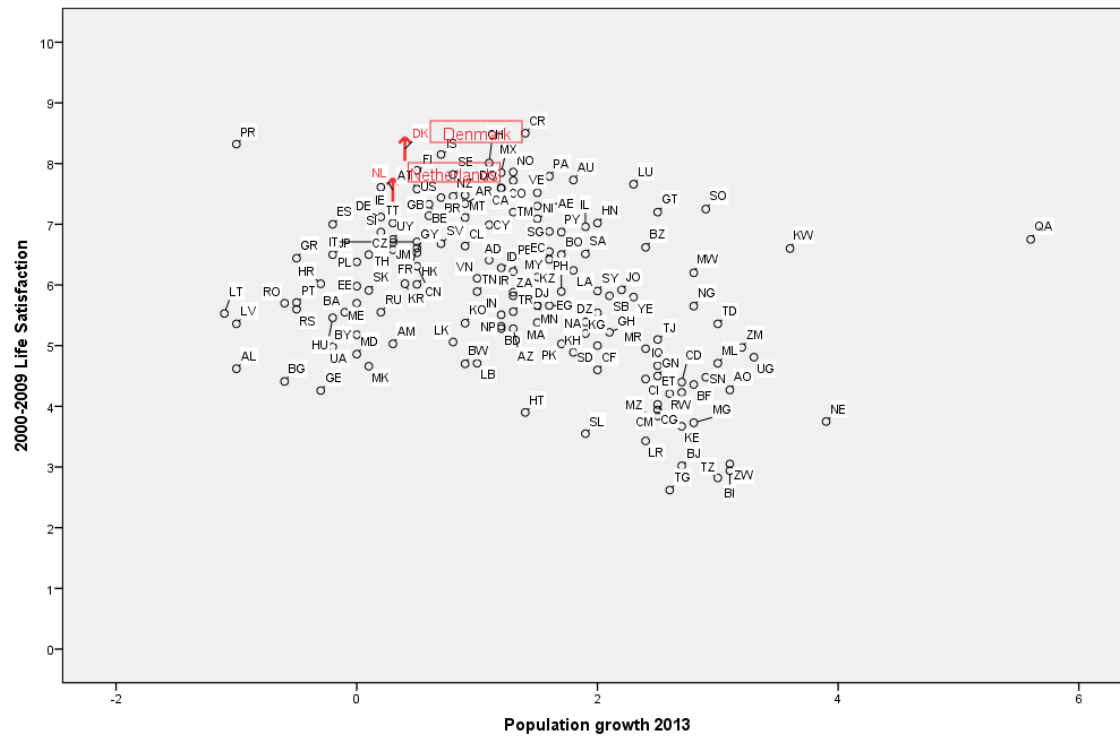
## Population Density



World bank 2013

Population density (people per sq. km of land area in thousands) download 20 February 2015, 17:47:03

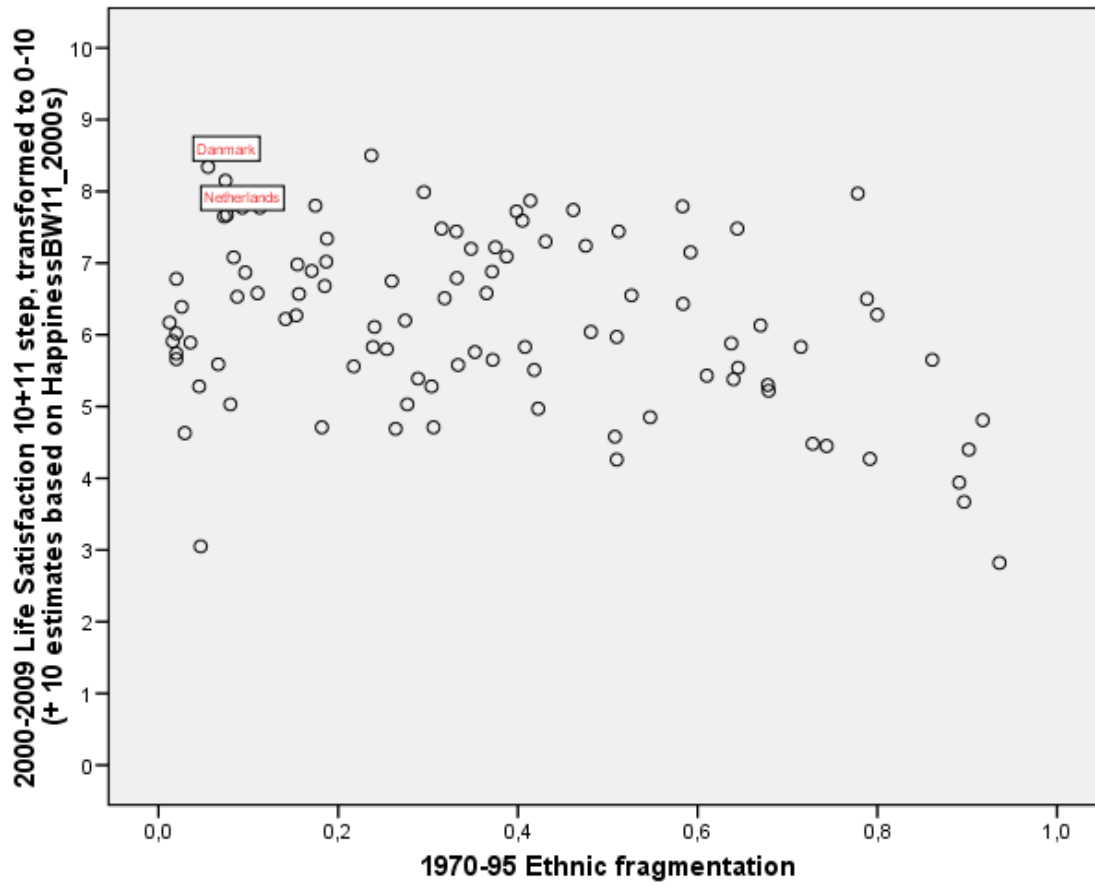
## Population growth



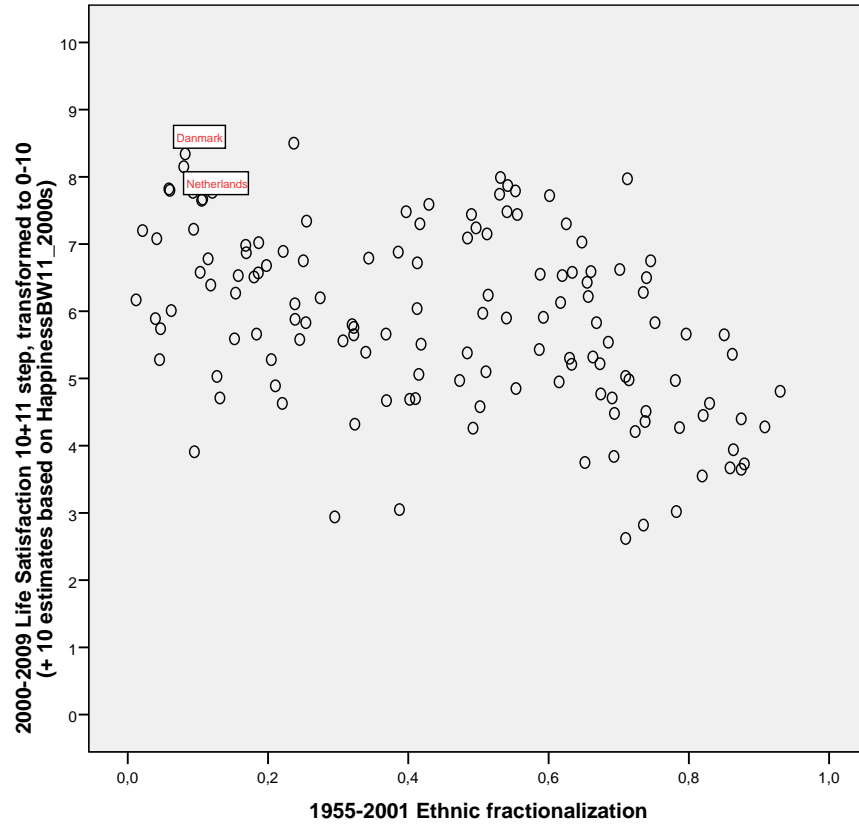
World bank 2013

Population growth (annual %) download 20 February 2015, 17:47:03

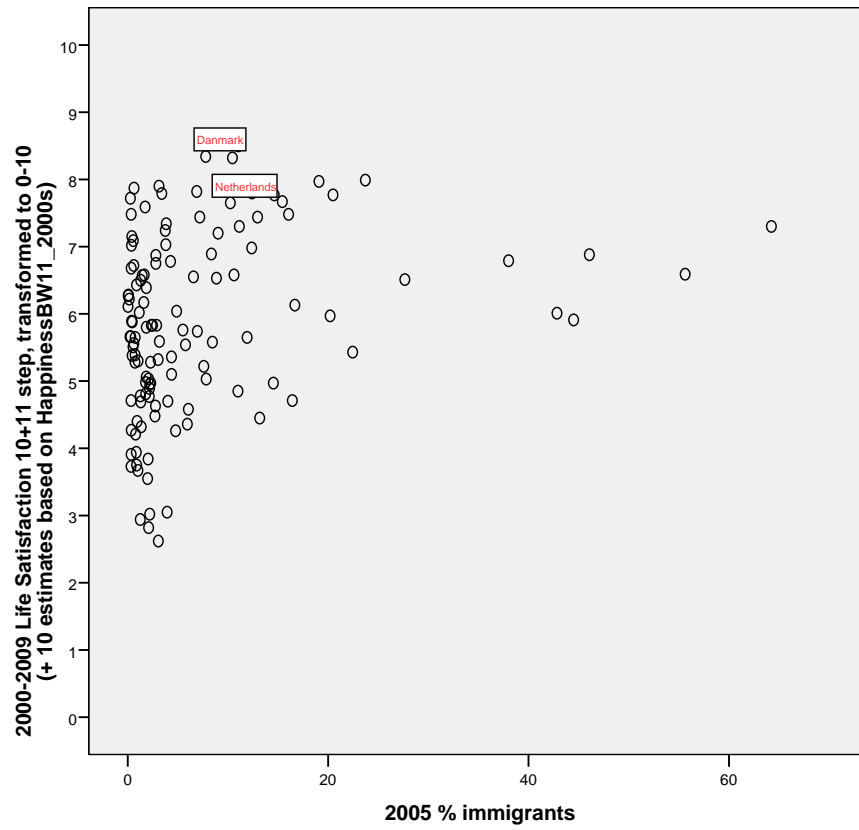
### Ethnic diversity 1970-1995



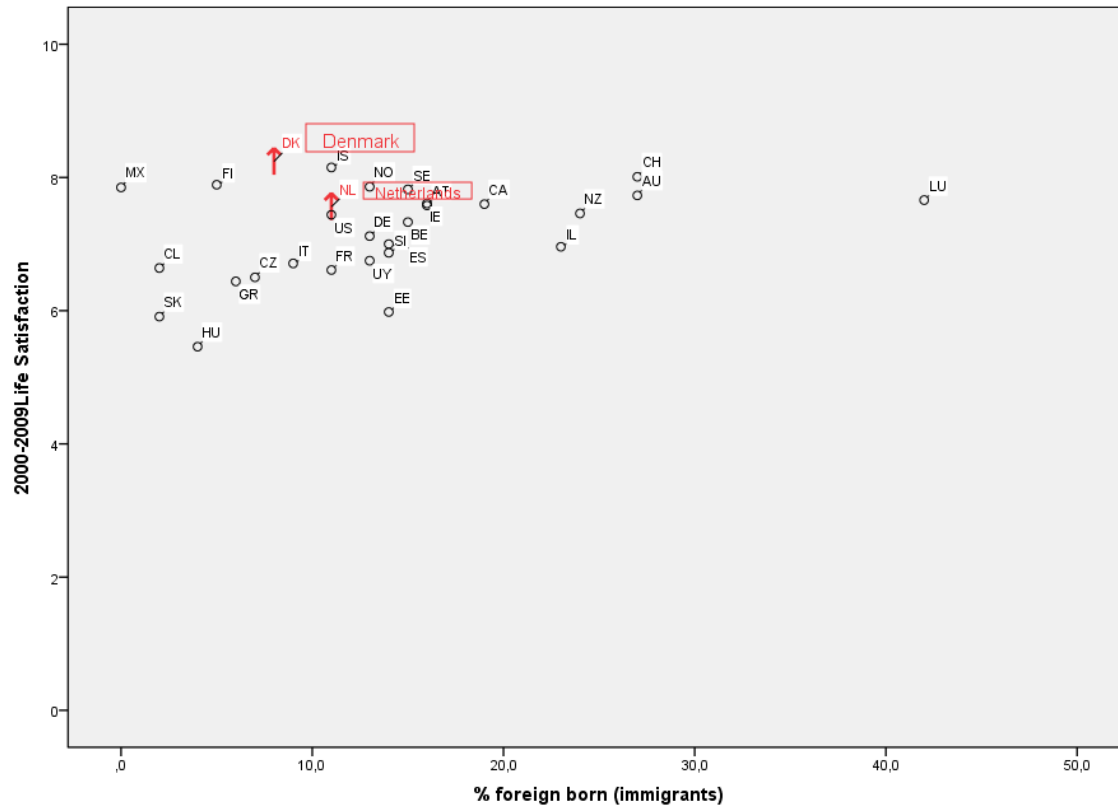
### Ethnic diversity 1955-2001



# Immigrants



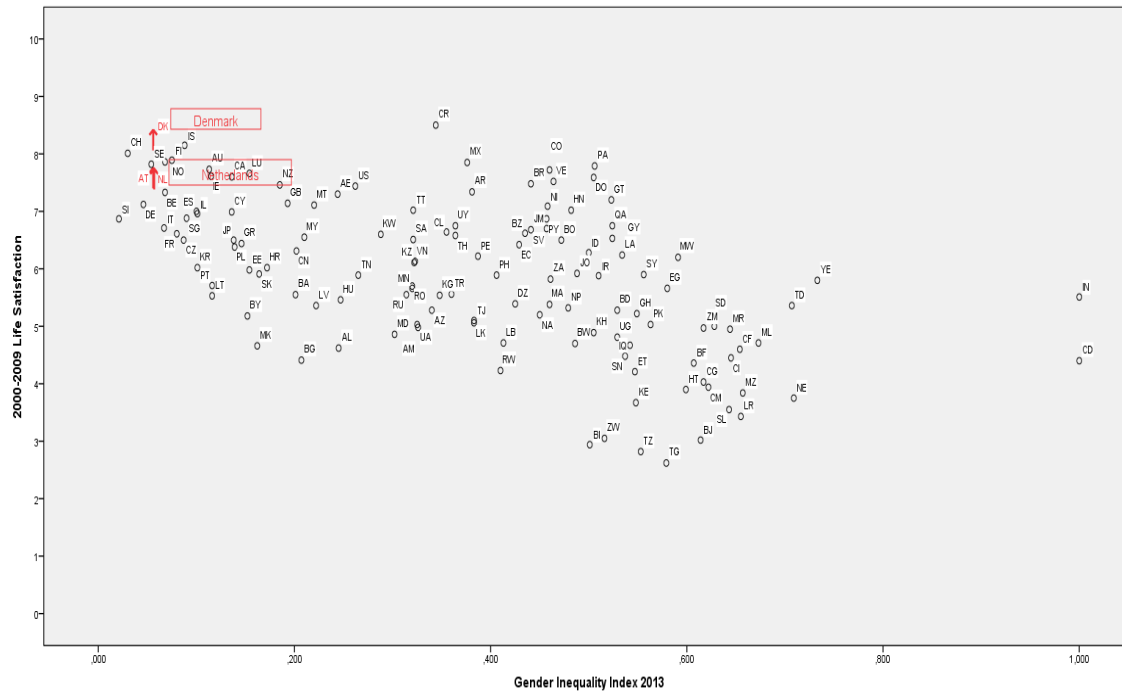
## Foreign Born



Stock of foreign born in % population oecd 2012

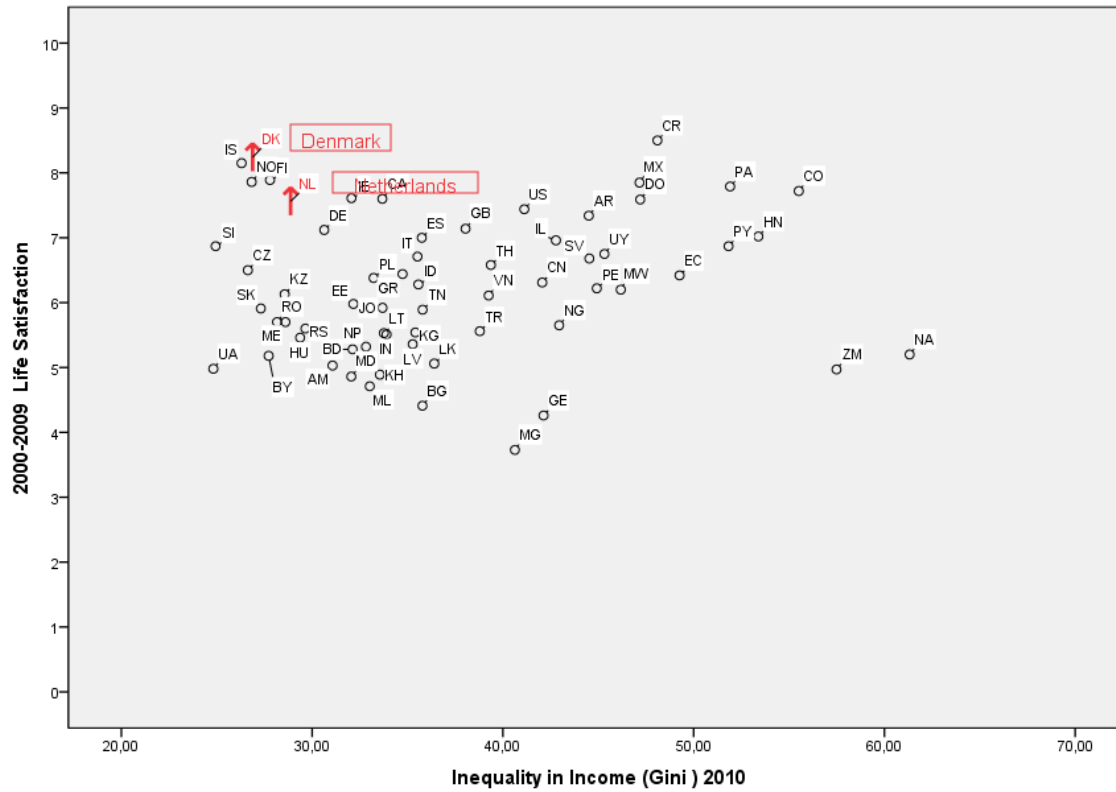


## Gender inequality



**UNHDR table 4: Gender Inequality Index:** A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. See *Technical note 3* at <http://hdr.undp.org/en> for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated. The value of GII range between 0 to 1, with 0 being 0% inequality, indicating women fare equally in comparison to men and 1 being 100% inequality, indicating women fare poorly in comparison to men

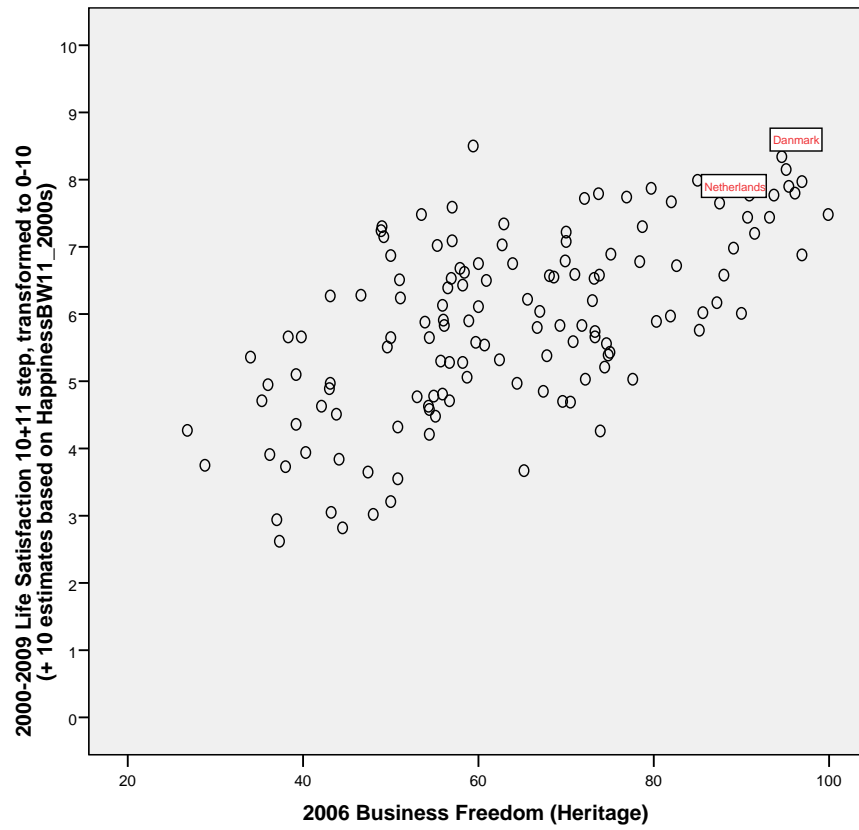
## Income inequality



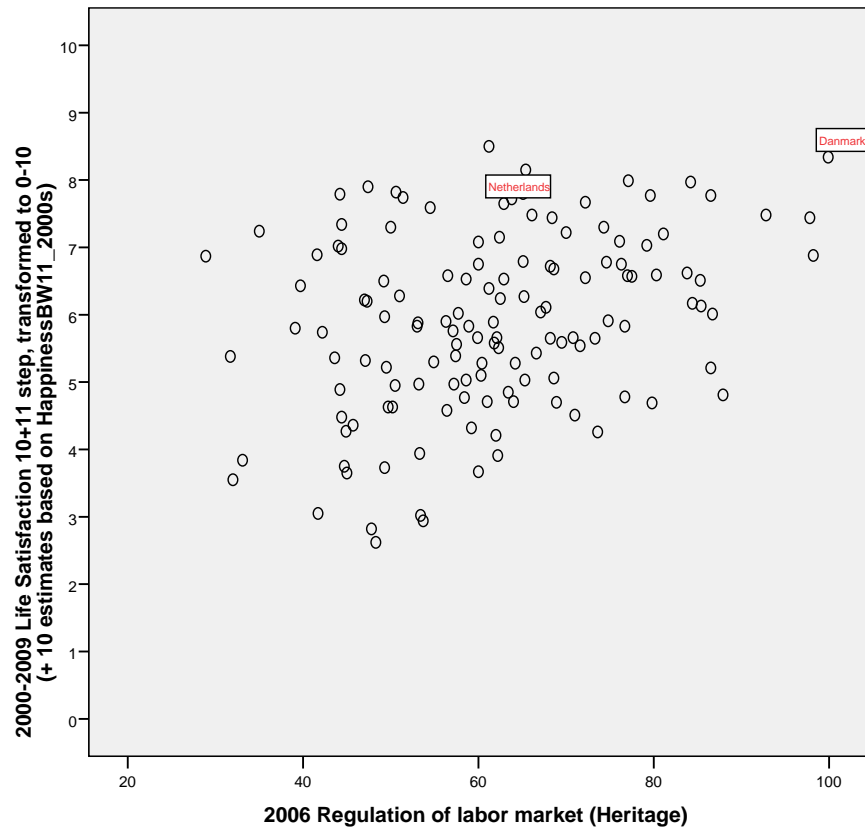
Gini 2010

GINI index (World Bank estimate) download 28-02-2015

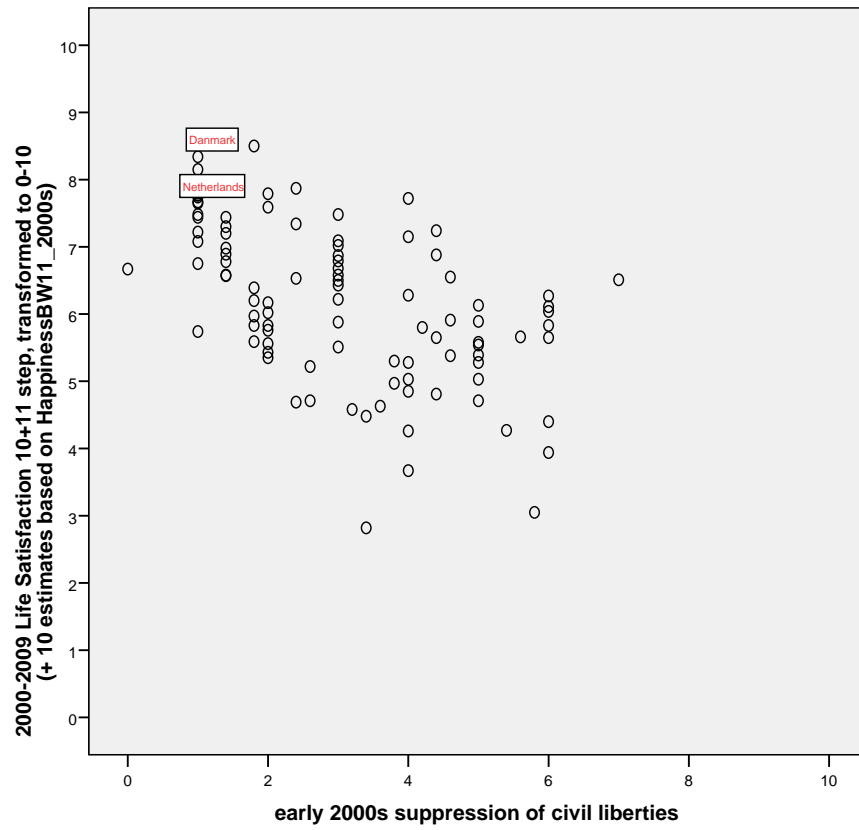
## Business Freedom



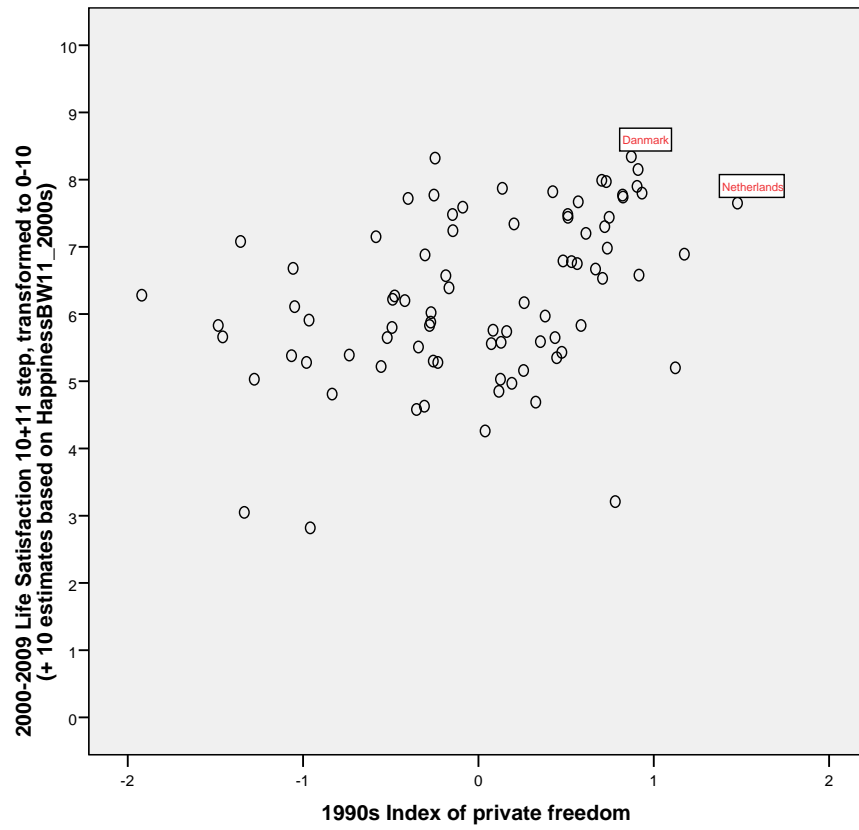
## Labor Freedom



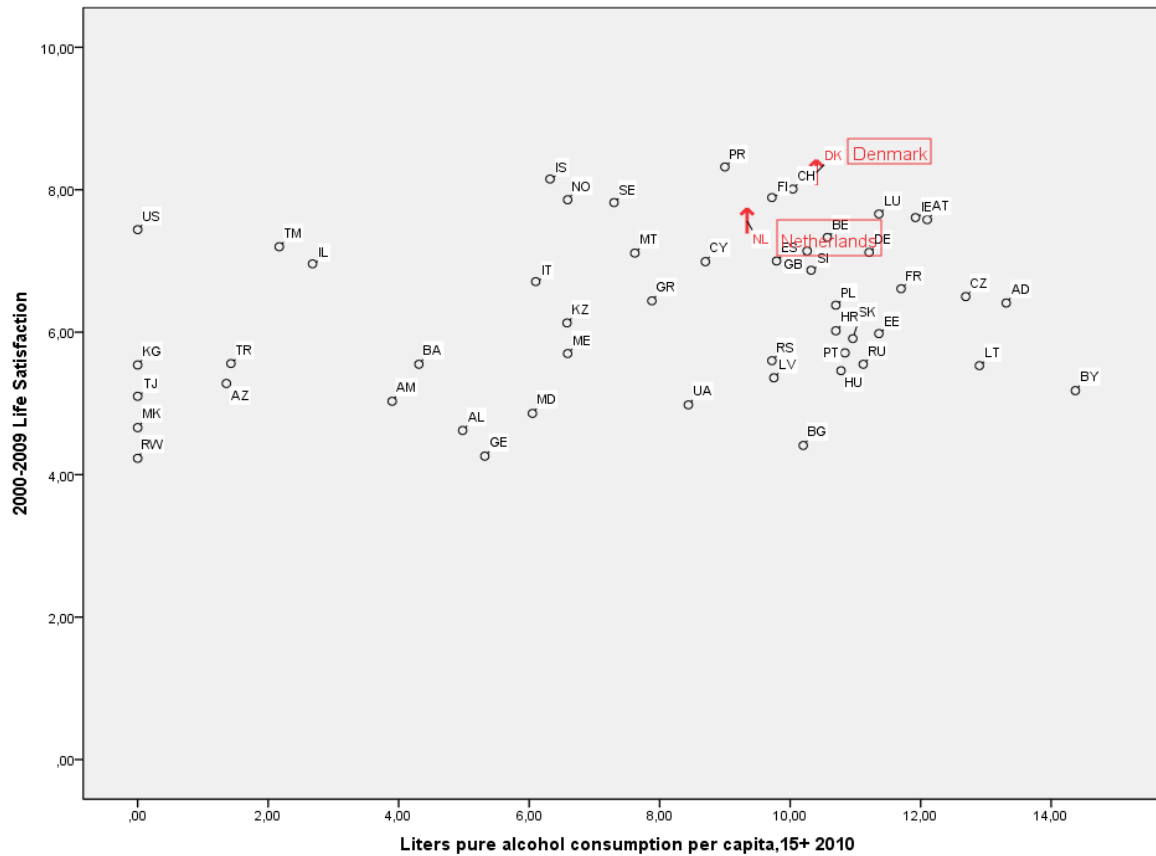
## Political freedom



## Private freedom



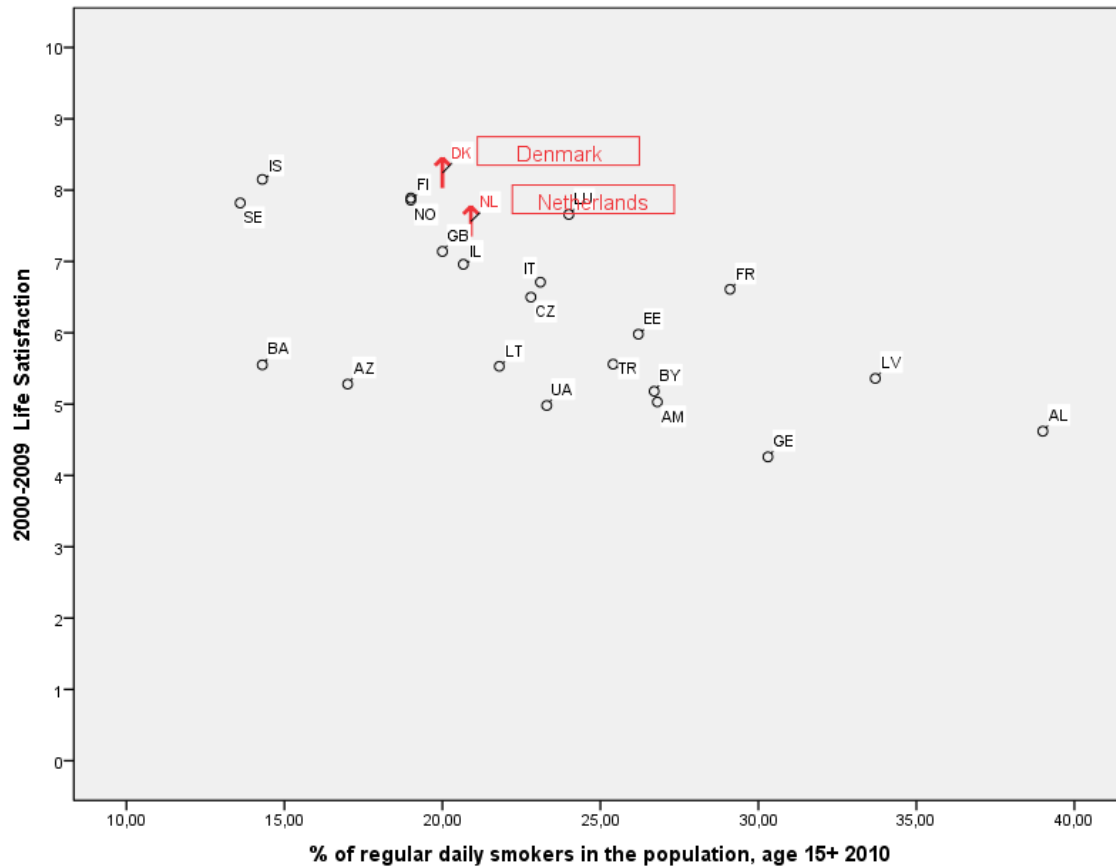
## Alcohol use



Pure alcohol consumption, litres per capita, age 15+

European health for all database (HFA-DB) World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Updated: April 2014, Download 2-3-2015

## Tobacco Use



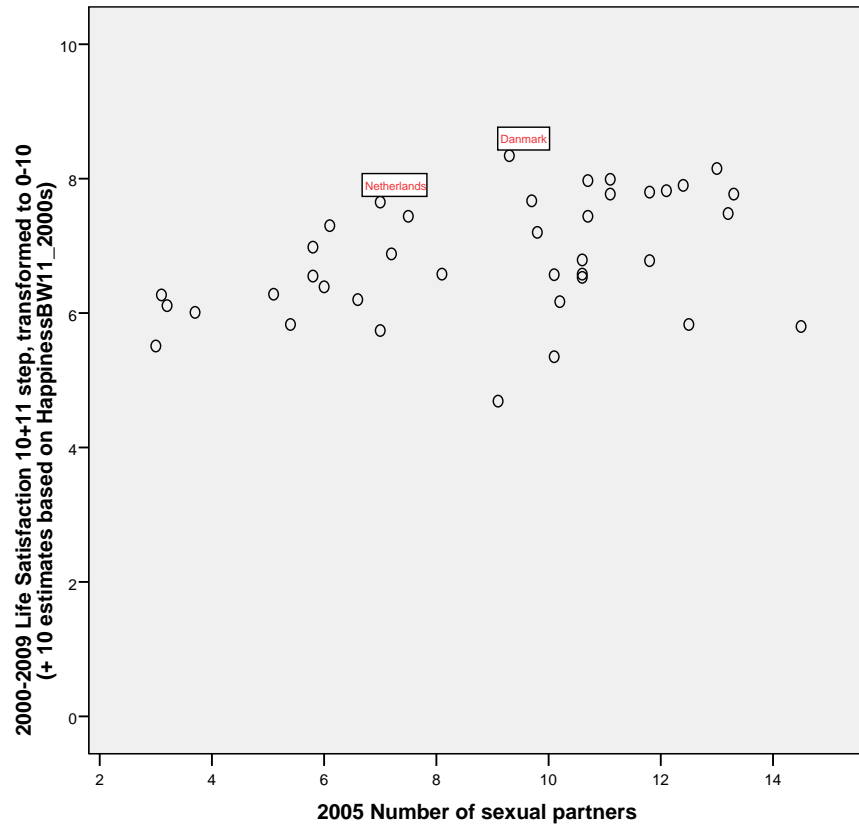
% of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ 2010

European health for all database (HFA-DB) World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe

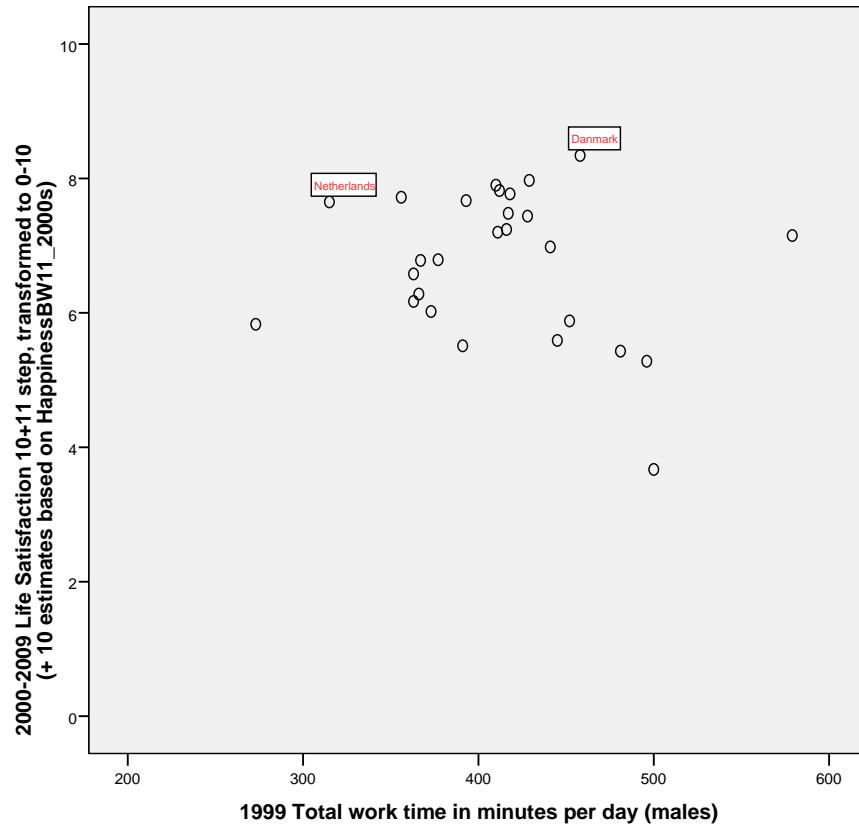
Updated: April 2014, Download 2-3-2015



## Sexual partners

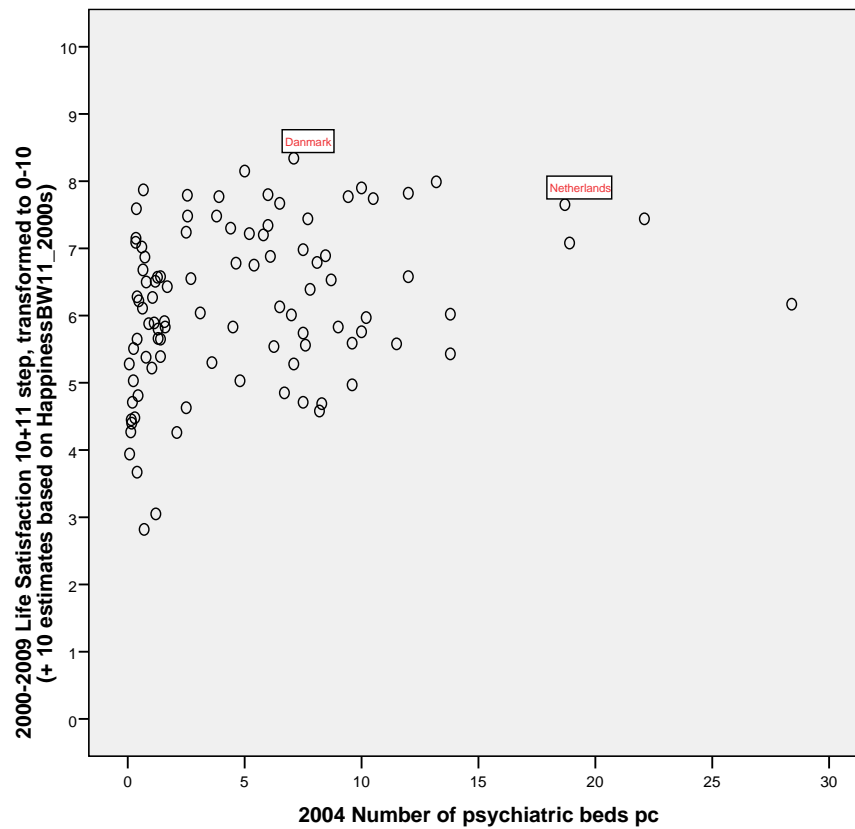


## Work hours



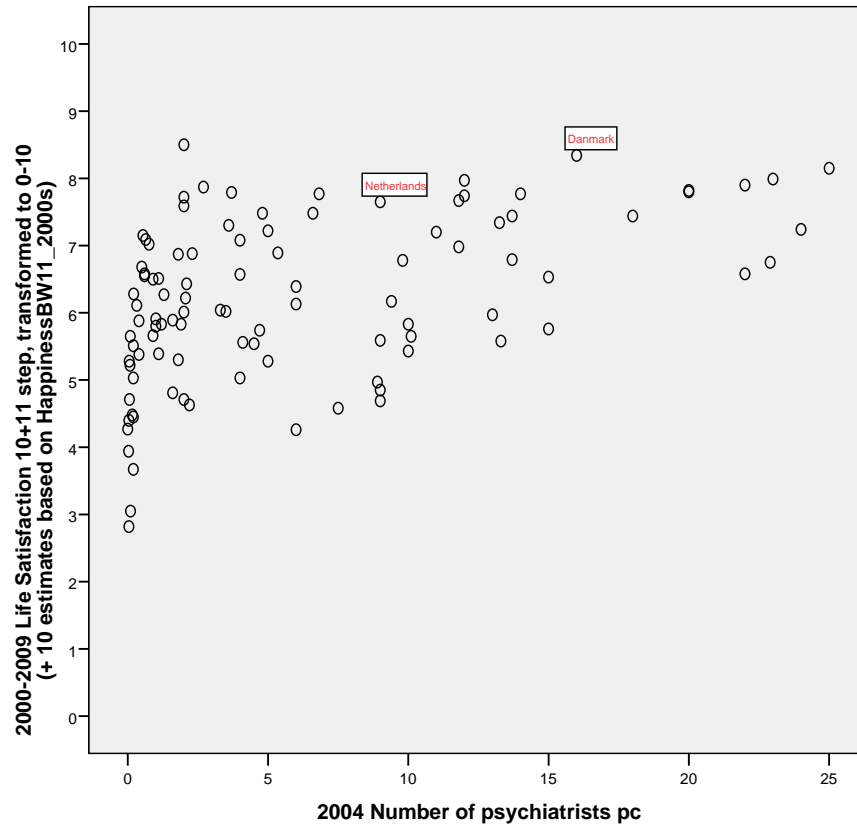
Oecd working hours per year 2013

## Psychiatric beds



Psychiatric care beds, per 100 000 population 2009  
European health for all database (HFA-DB) World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe  
Updated: April 2014, Download 2-3-2015

## Psychiatrists

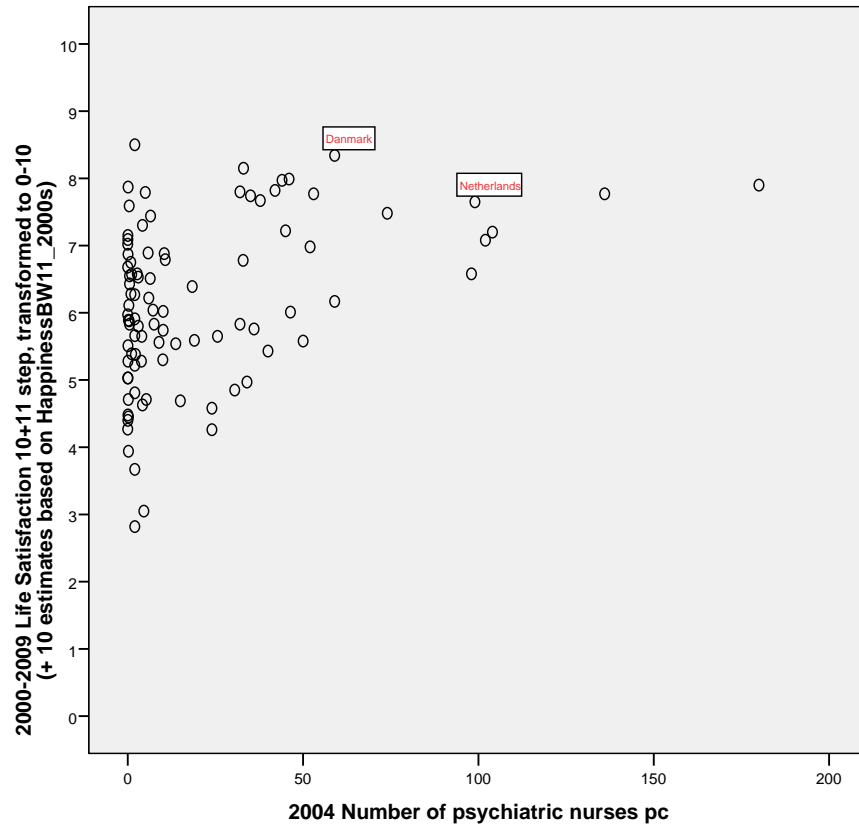


Psychiatrists, per 100 000 population, 2009

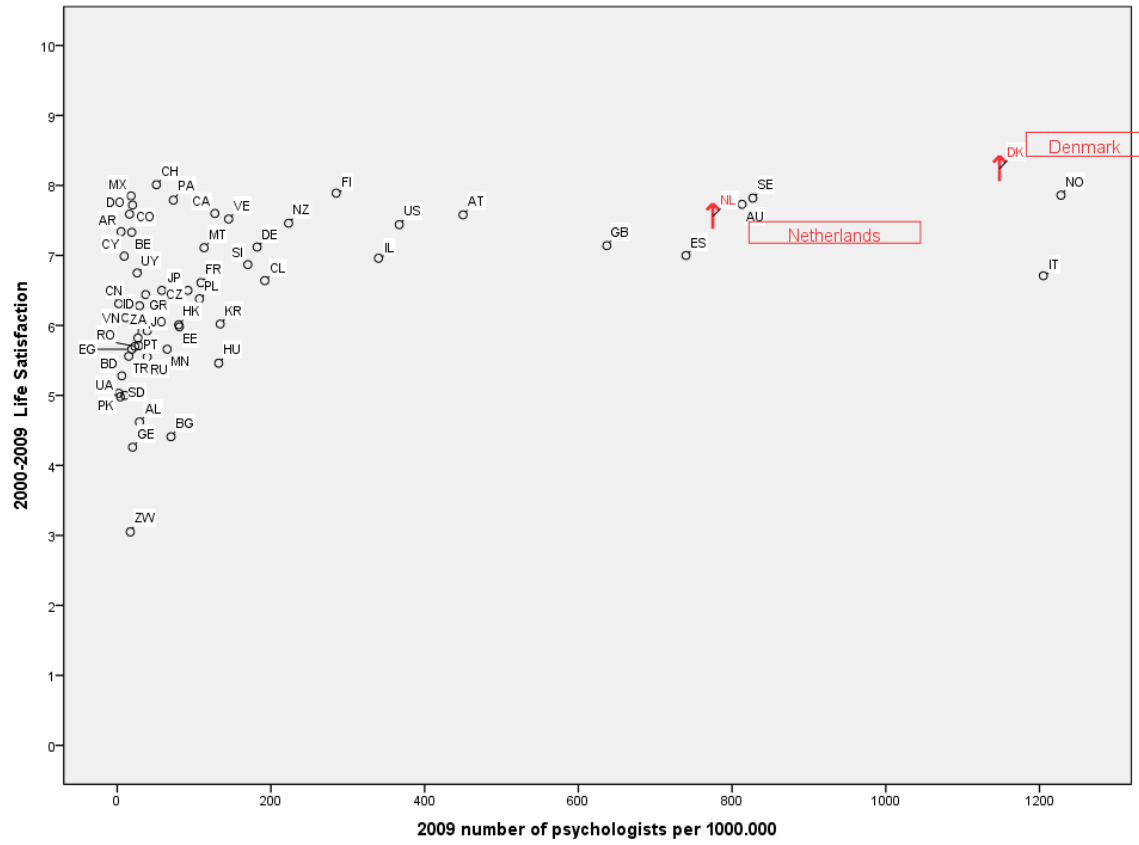
European health for all database (HFA-DB) World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe

Updated: April 2014, Download 2-3-2015

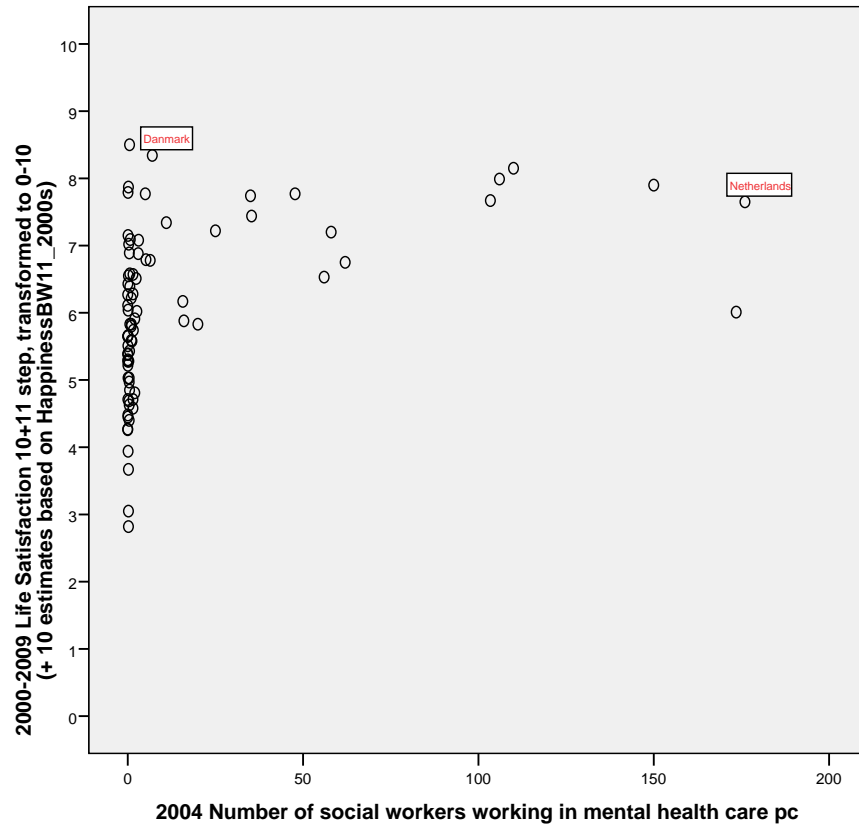
## Psychiatric nurses



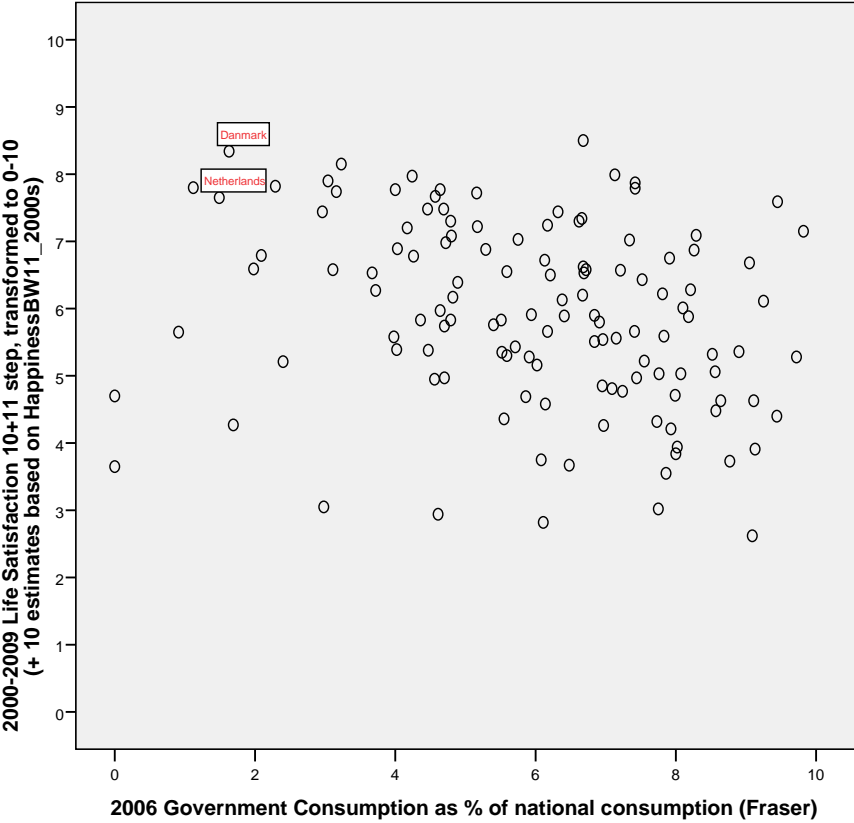
# Psychologists



## Social workers

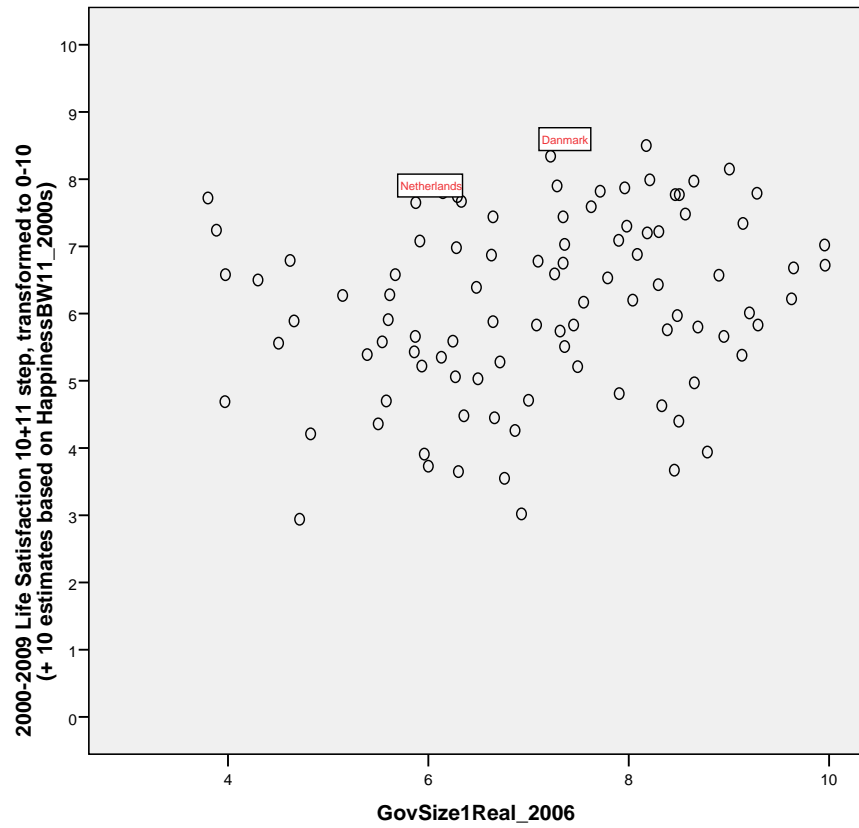


# Consumption



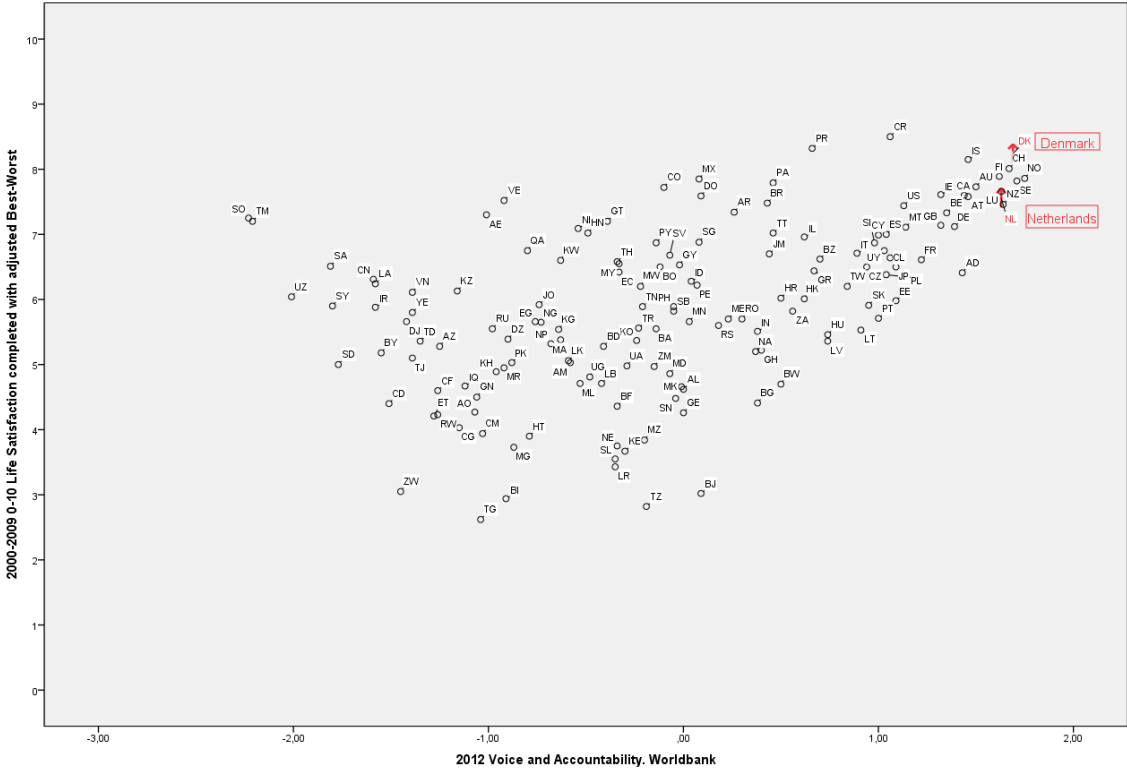


# Size

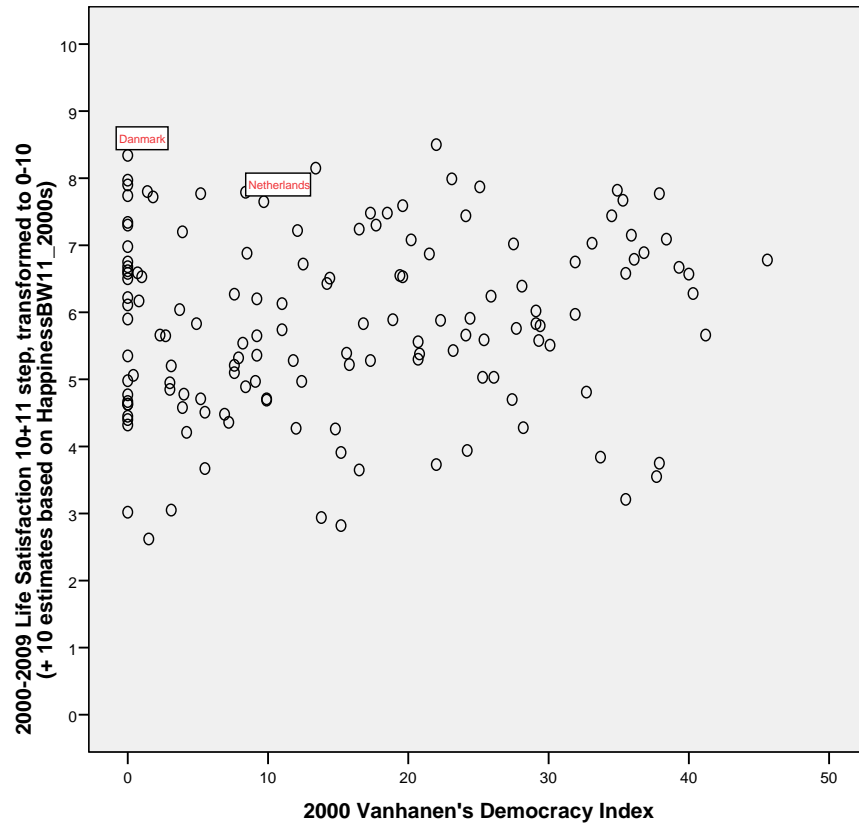




# Democracy; Index 1

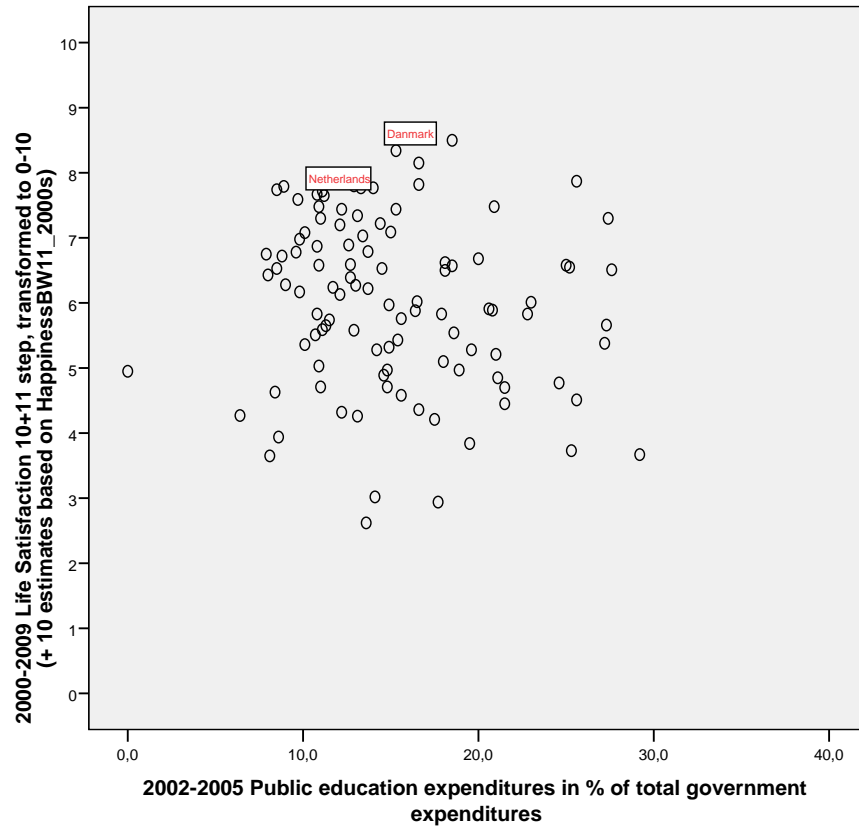


## Democracy: Index 4

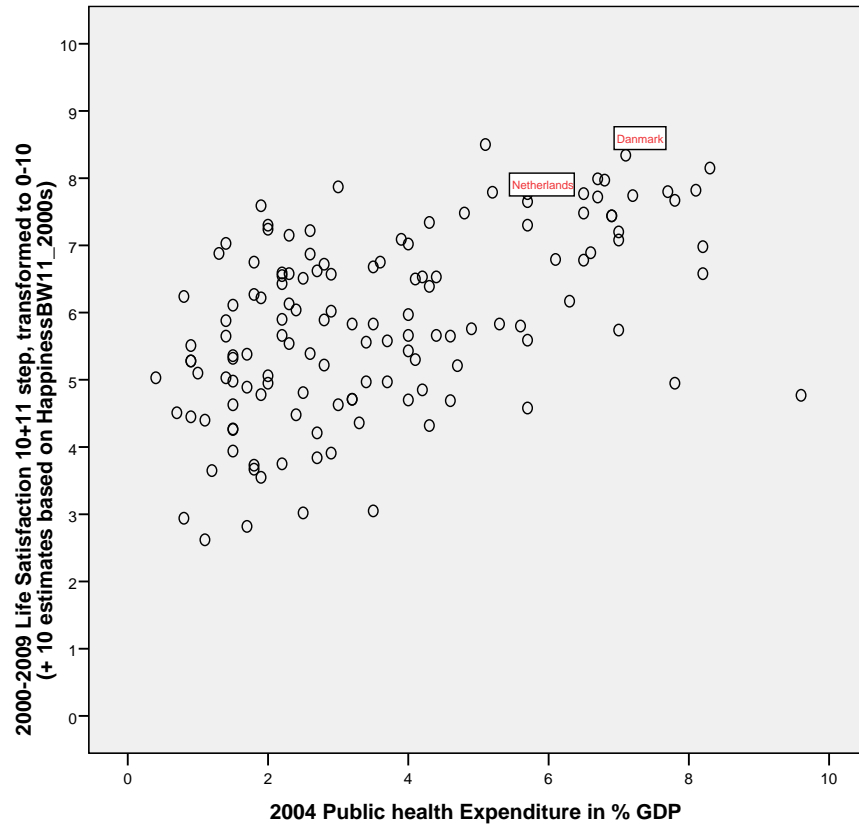




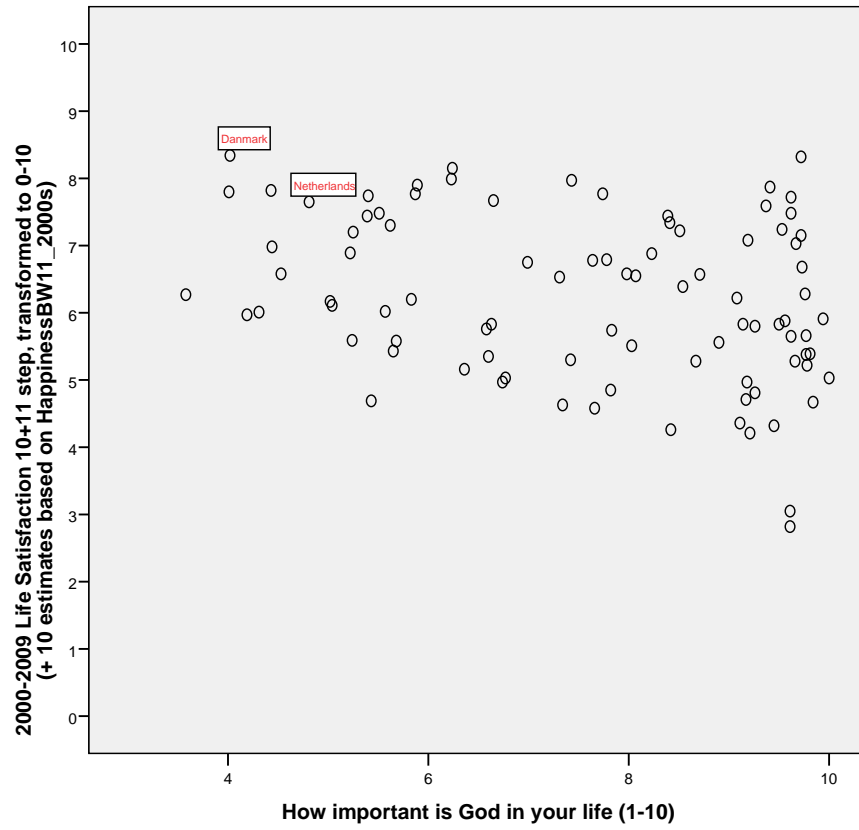
## Education Expense



## Health expense

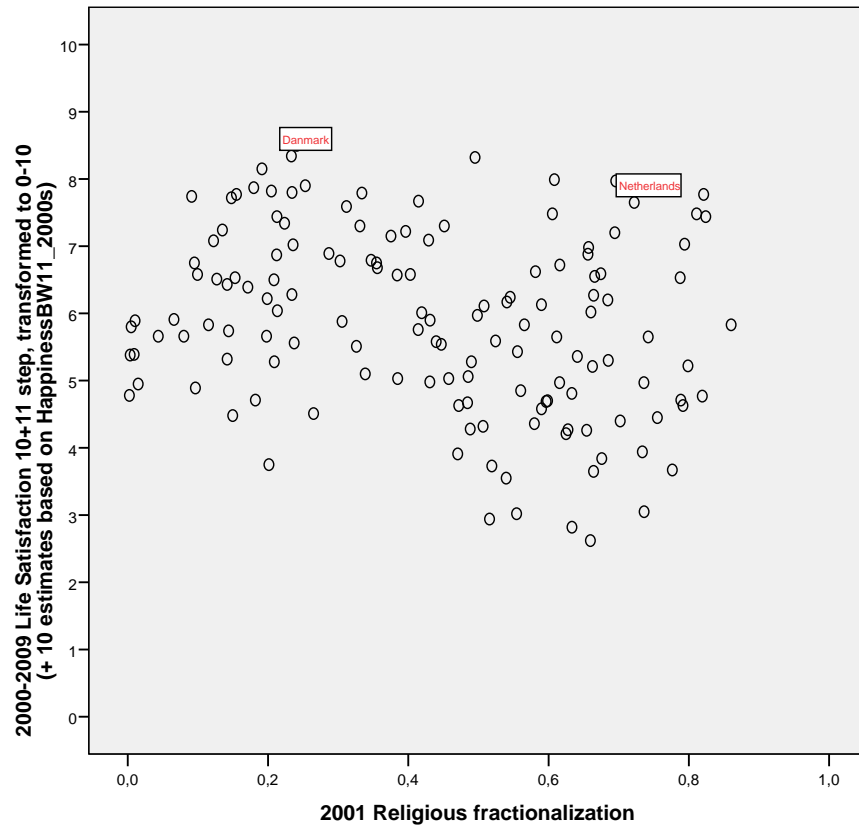


## Religiousness

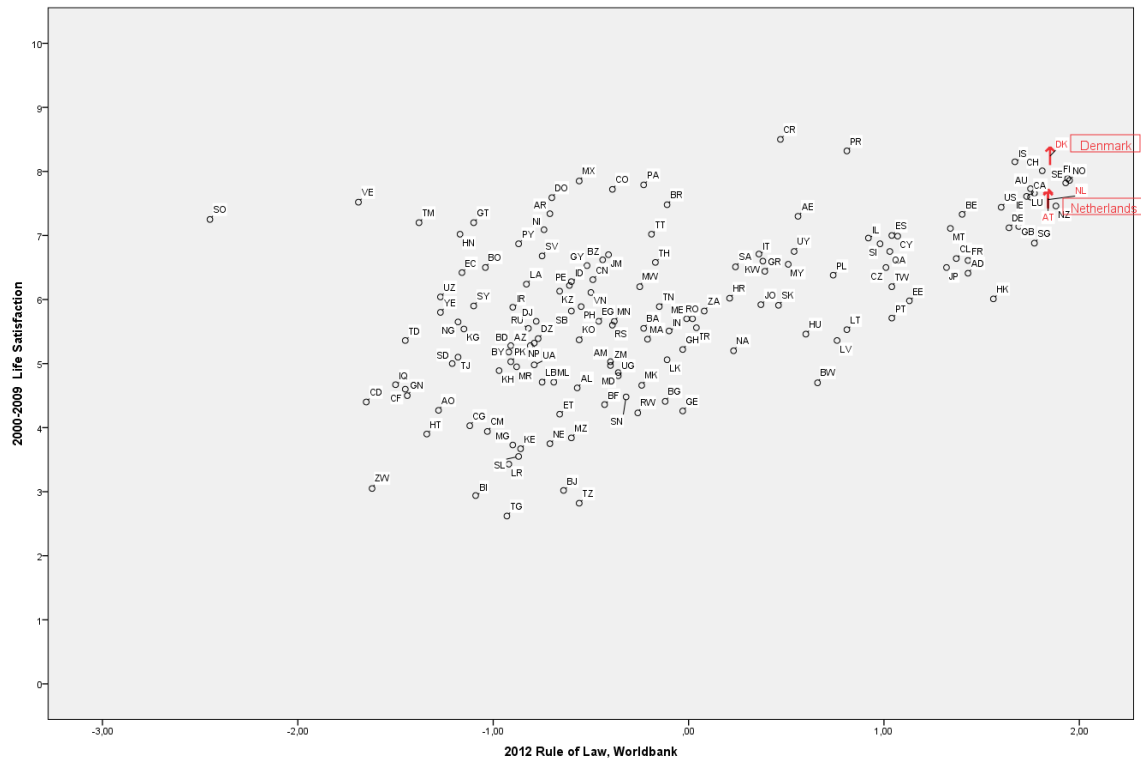




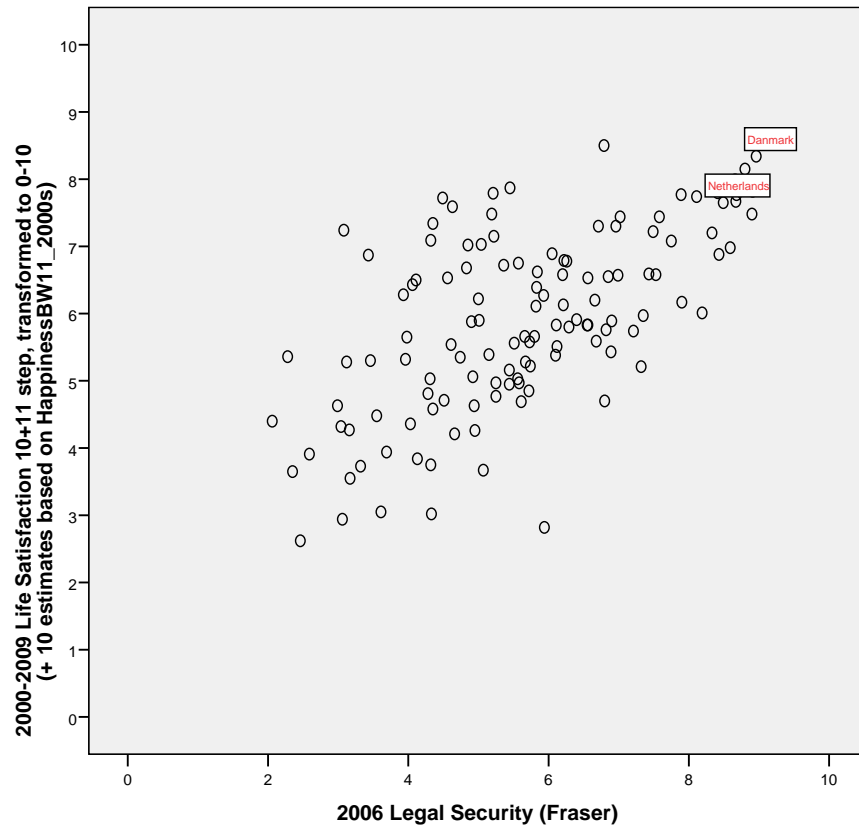
## Religious diversity



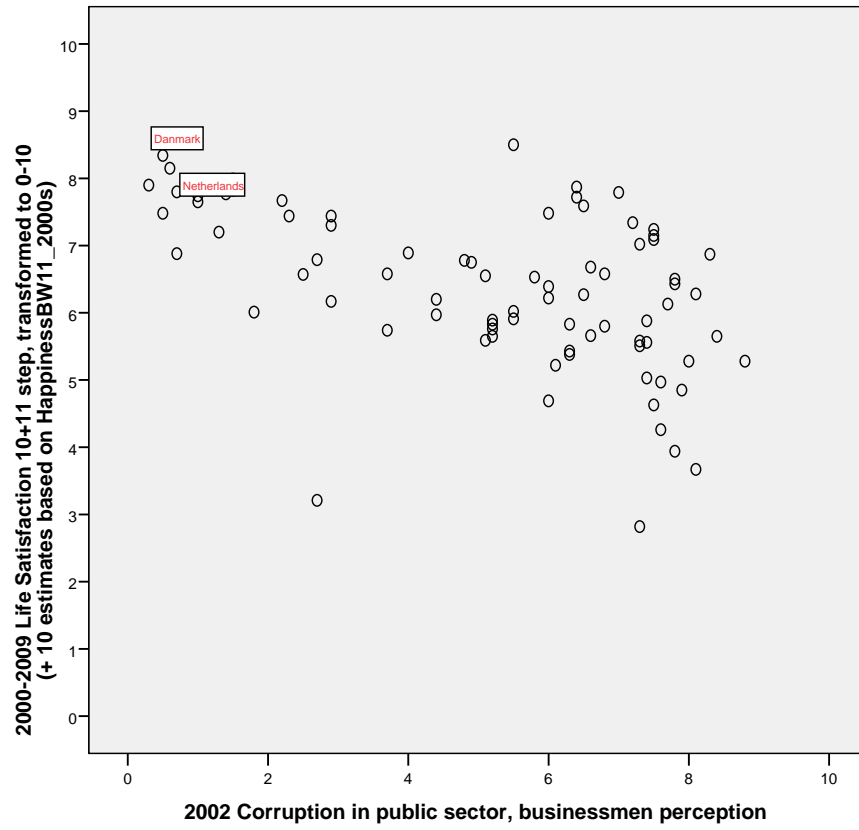
# Rule of Law



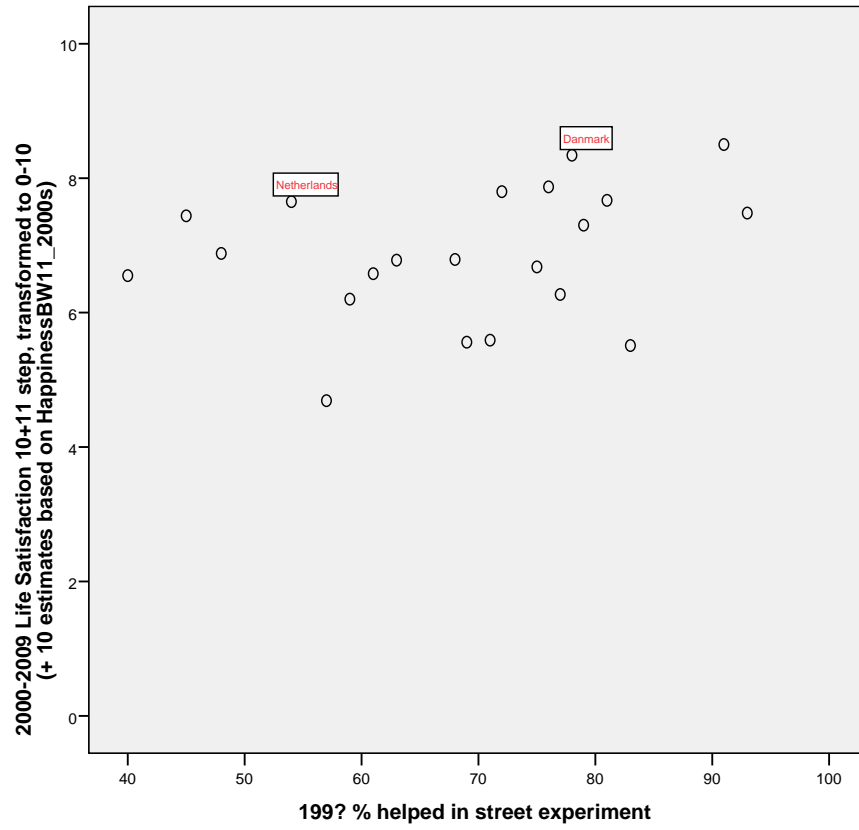
## Legal security



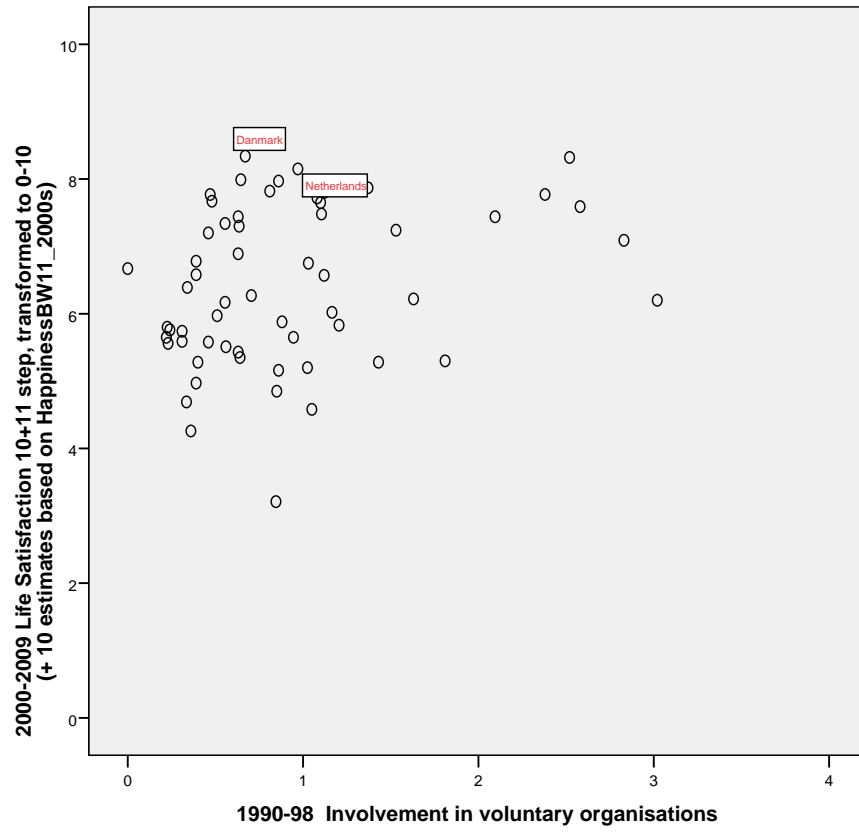
## Corruption



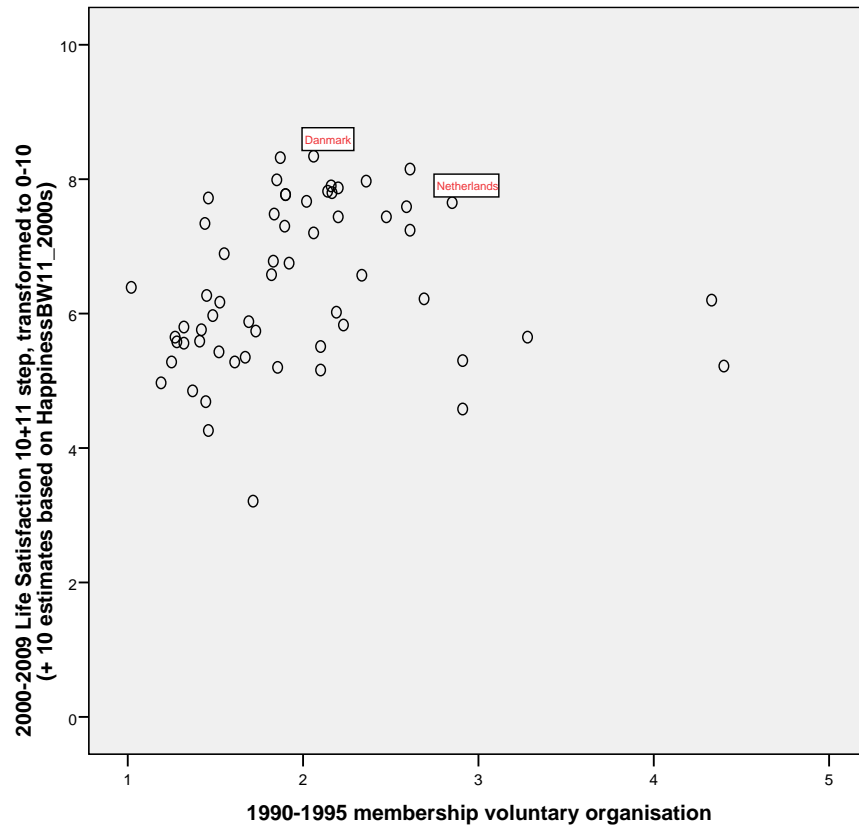
## Helpfulness



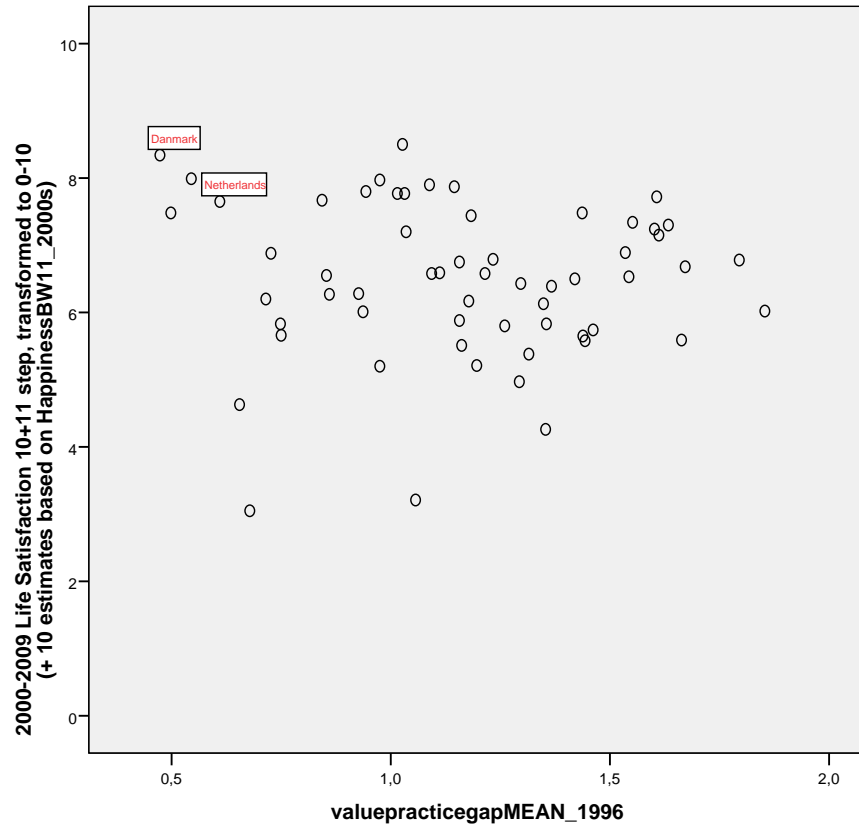
## Active volunteer



## Memberships

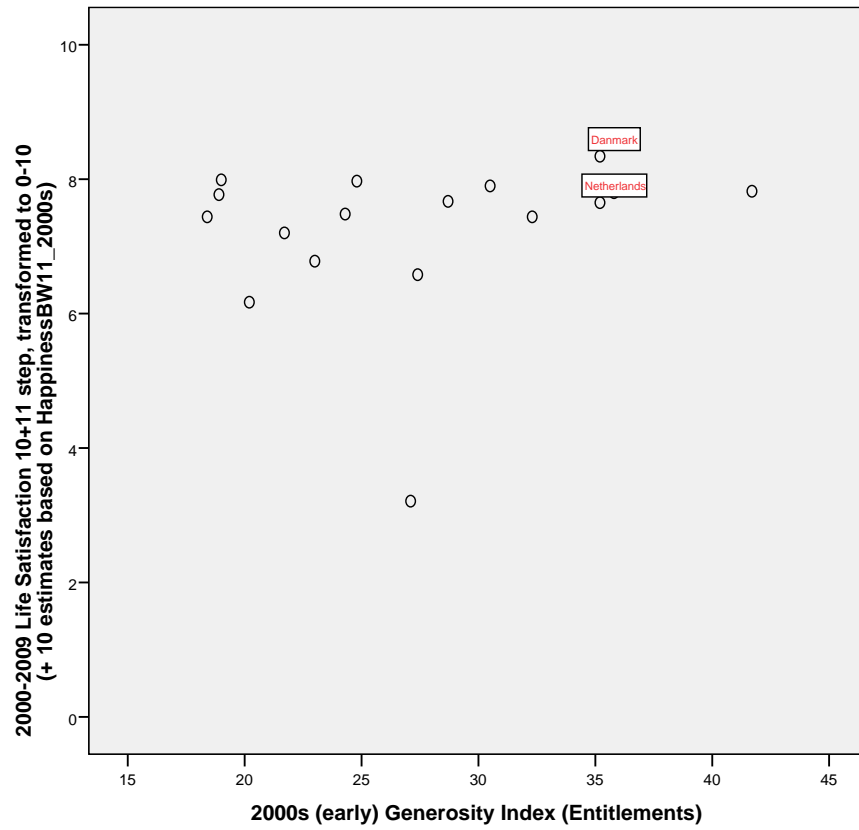


## Gap value-practice



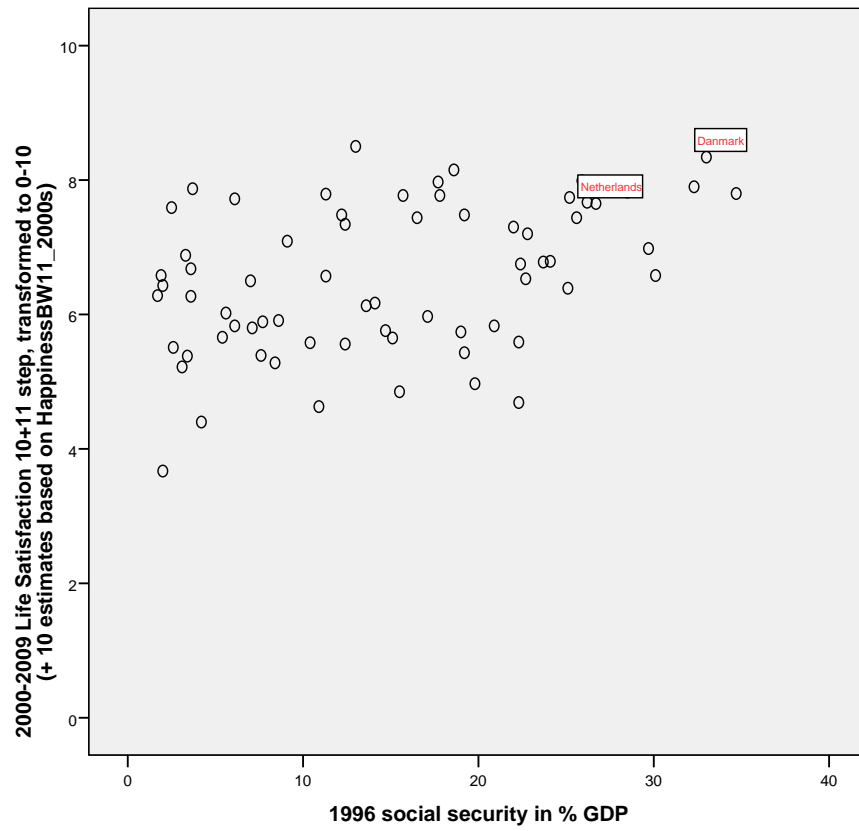


## Welfare Rights

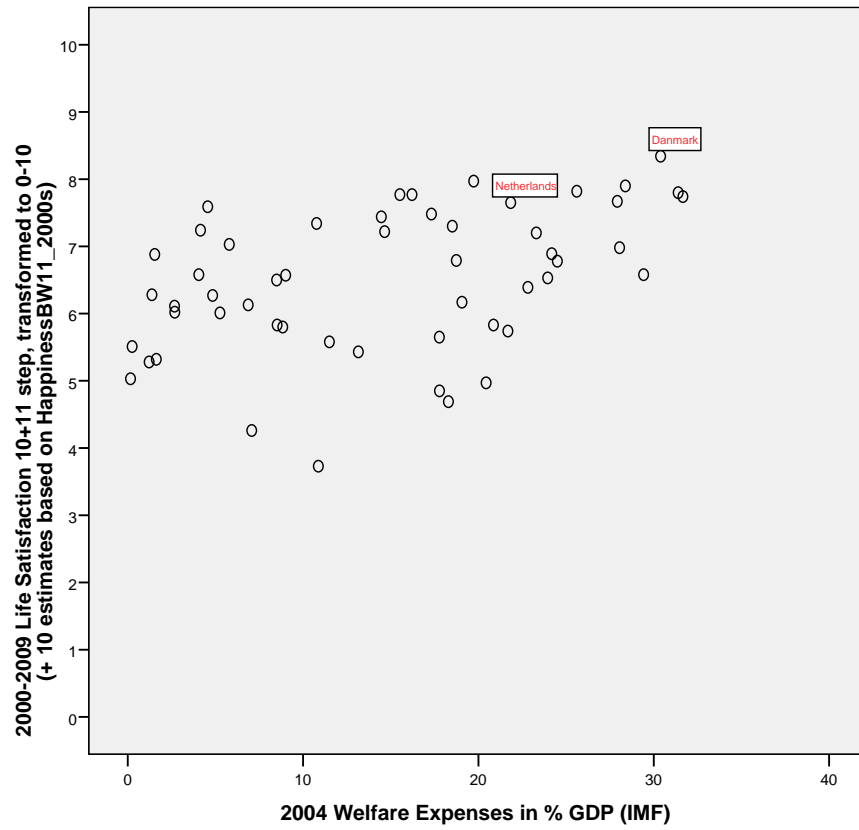


## Welfare expenditures

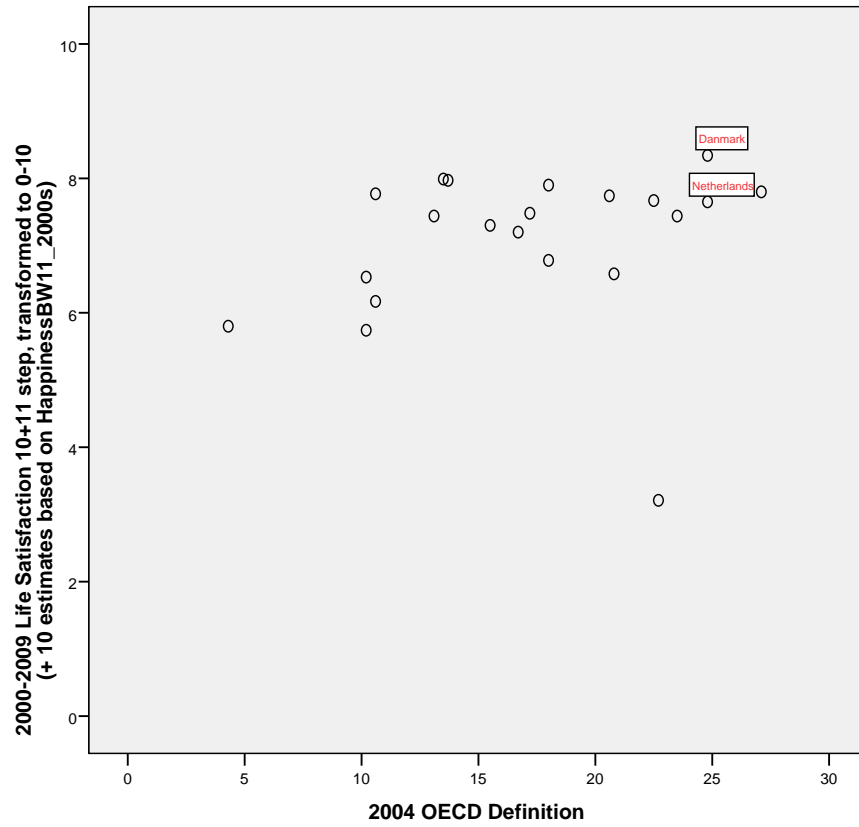
Social security



## Welfare expenses in % gdp

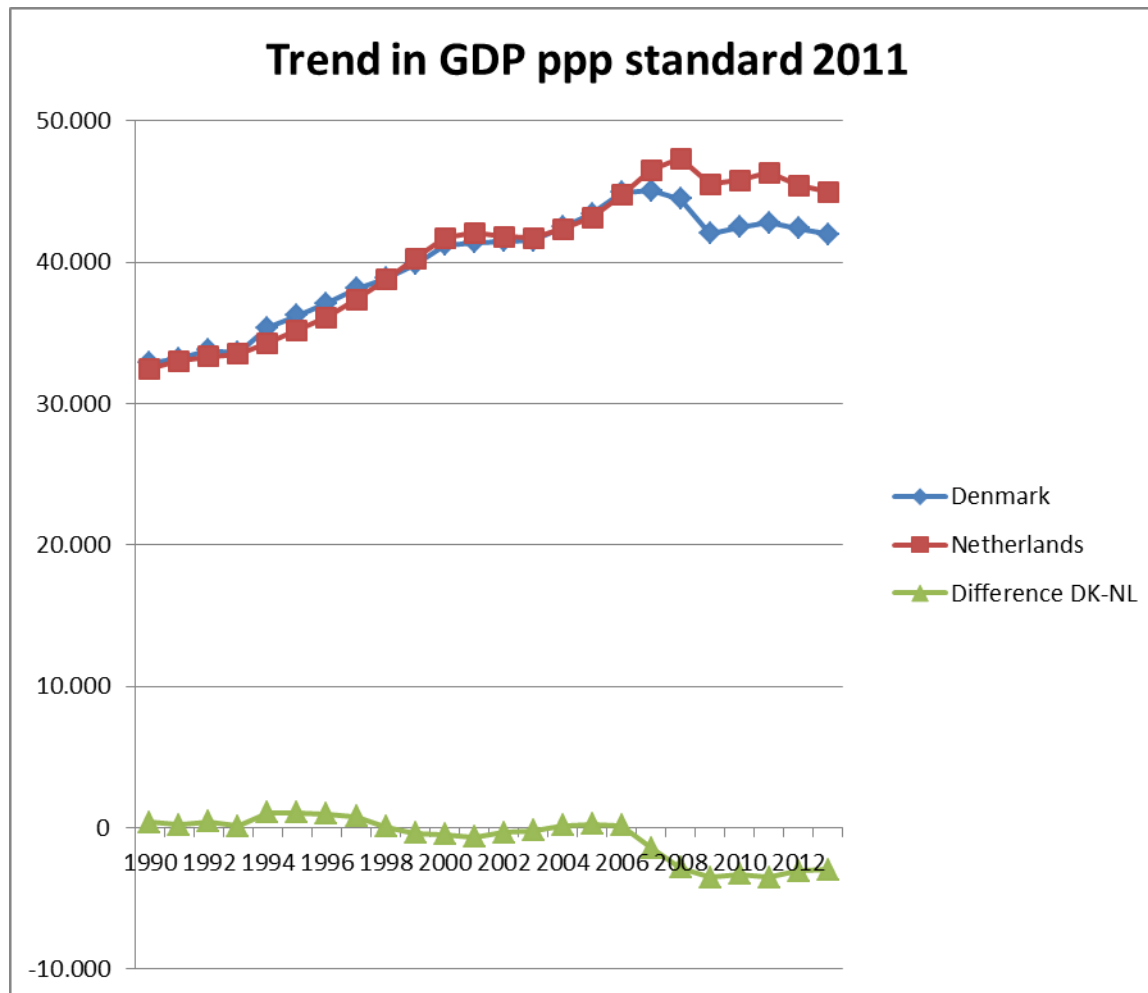


## Welfare expense OECD Welfare definition



## TRENDS

### Trend in GDP ppp standard 2011

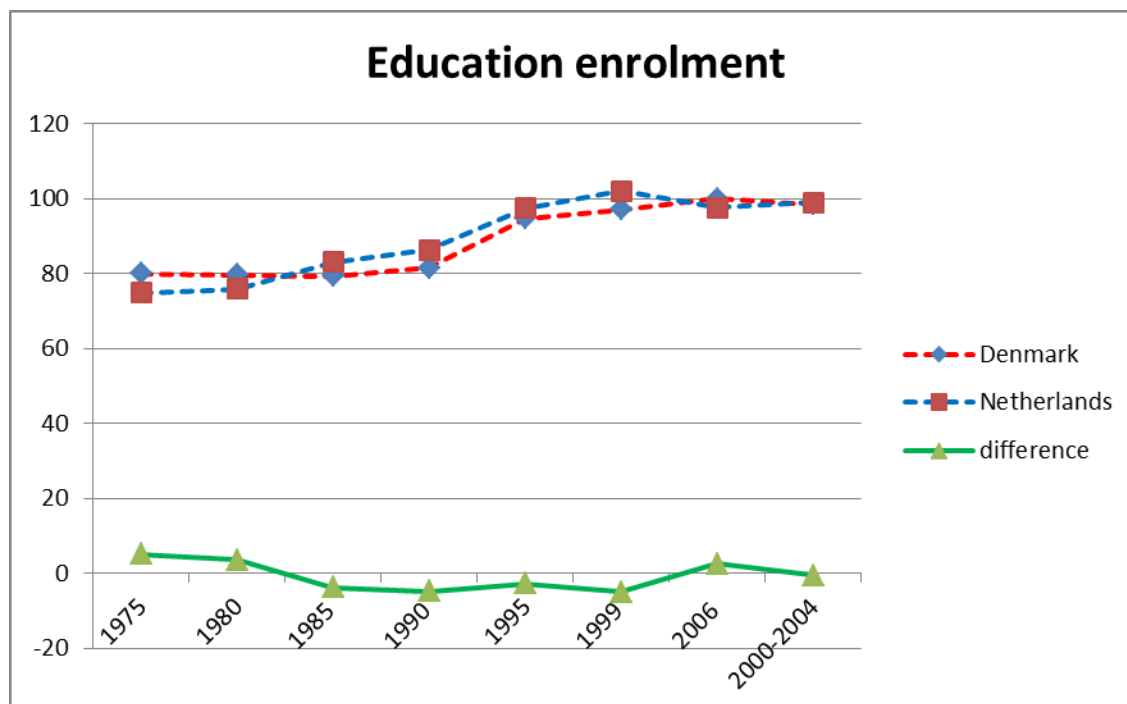


<b>gdp ppp standard 2011</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>difference</b>
<b>1990</b>	32.863	32.478	385
<b>1991</b>	33.204	33.009	195
<b>1992</b>	33.749	33.320	429
<b>1993</b>	33.606	33.504	102
<b>1994</b>	35.344	34.289	1.055
<b>1995</b>	36.238	35.183	1.055
<b>1996</b>	37.078	36.090	988
<b>1997</b>	38.128	37.350	778
<b>1998</b>	38.833	38.750	83
<b>1999</b>	39.846	40.237	-391
<b>2000</b>	41.201	41.699	-498
<b>2001</b>	41.391	42.058	-667
<b>2002</b>	41.452	41.776	-324
<b>2003</b>	41.500	41.690	-190
<b>2004</b>	42.485	42.317	168
<b>2005</b>	43.401	43.169	232
<b>2006</b>	44.901	44.747	154
<b>2007</b>	45.071	46.525	-1.454
<b>2008</b>	44.485	47.307	-2.822
<b>2009</b>	41.997	45.512	-3.515
<b>2010</b>	42.490	45.764	-3.274
<b>2011</b>	42.803	46.309	-3.506
<b>2012</b>	42.363	45.406	-3.043

<b>2013</b>	41.991	44.945	-2.954
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Source: Created from: World Development Indicators Series : GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$) download 15-2-2015

## Trend in Education enrolment



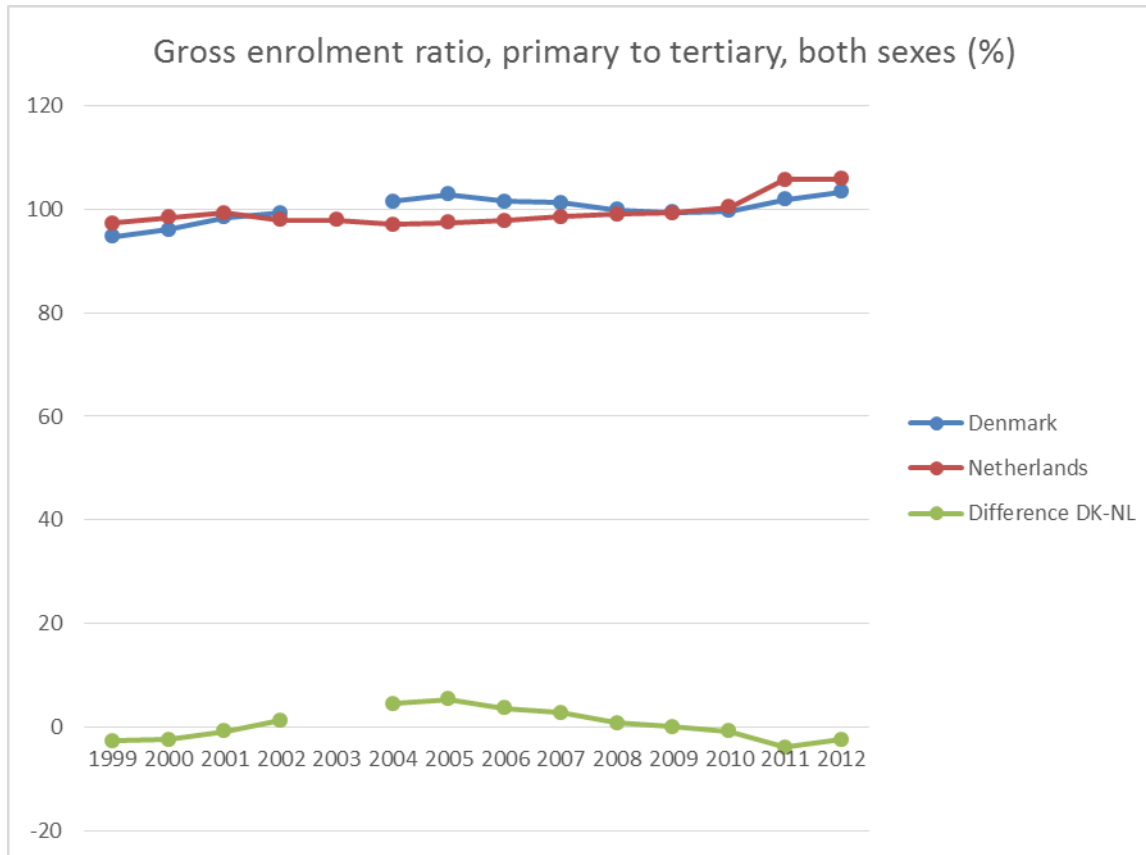
Education enrolment	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
1975	80,02	74,86	5,16
1980	79,56	75,95	3,61



1985	79,21	83,03	-3,82
1990	81,44	86,32	-4,88
1995	94,6	97,41	-2,81
1999	97	102	-5
2006	100	97,5	2,5
2000-2004	98,39	98,95	-0,56

Source: UN-HDR

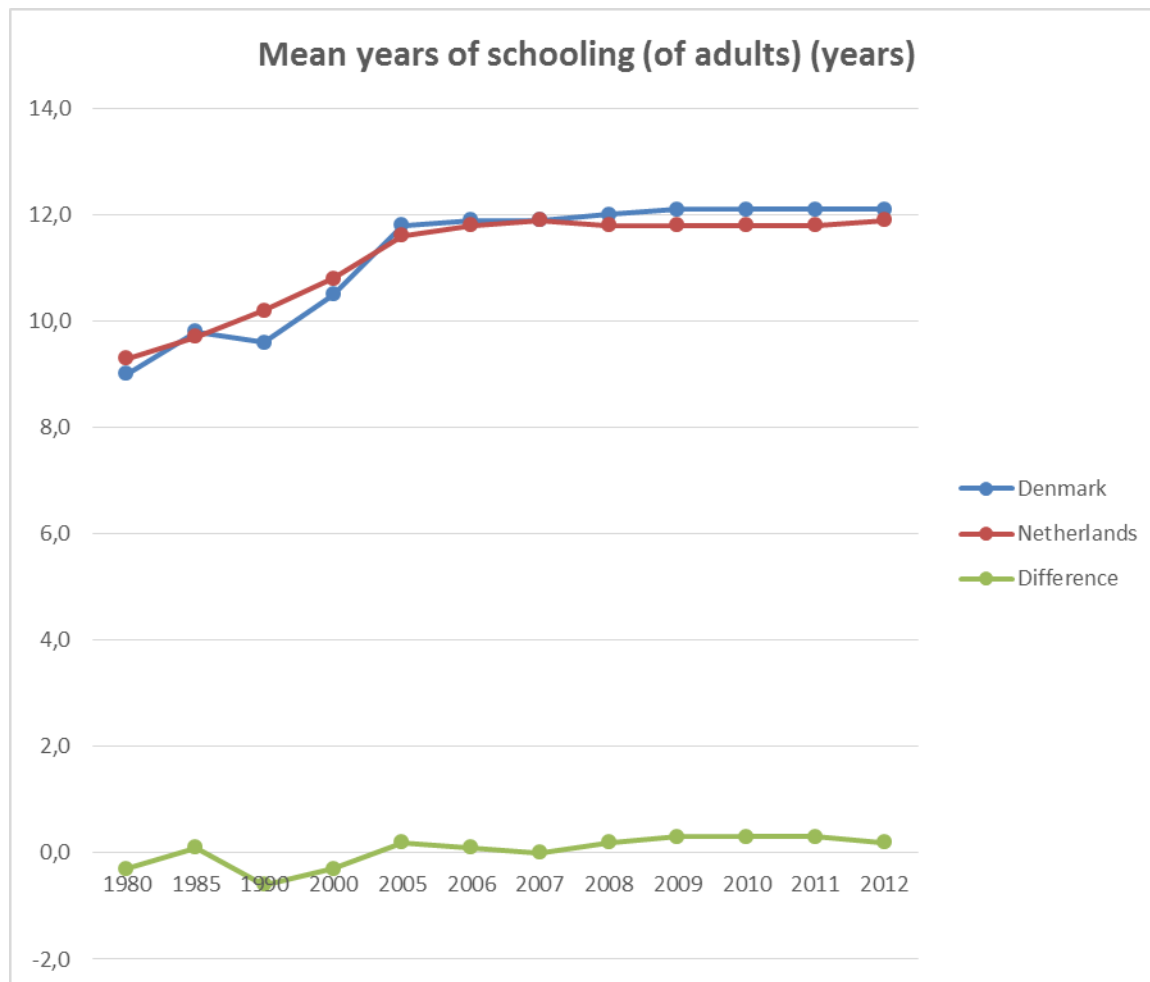
Trend Enrollment 1999-2012



Time	Denmark	Netherlands	difference DK-NL
1999	95	97	-3
2000	96	98	-2
2001	98	99	-1

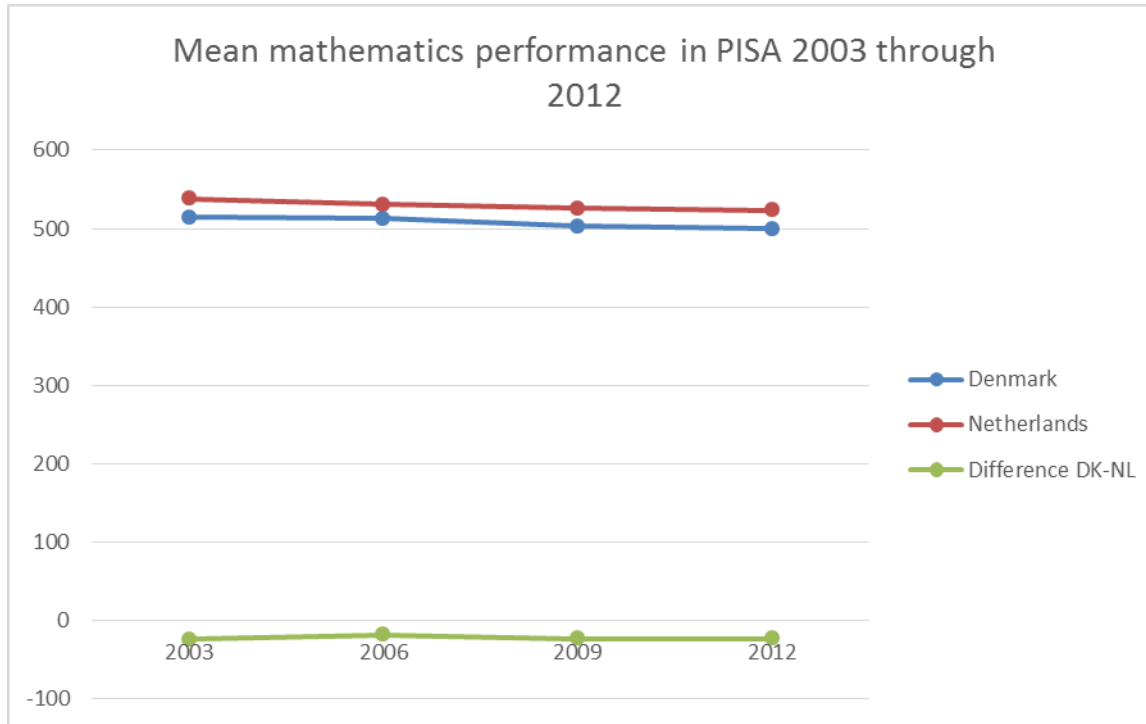
2002	99	98	1
2003		98	
2004	101	97	5
2005	103	97	5
2006	101	98	4
2007	101	98	3
2008	100	99	1
2009	99	99	0
2010	100	100	-1
2011	102	106	-4
2012	103	106	-2

### Trend mean years of schooling of adults 25+



Country	<a href="#">Denmark</a>	<a href="#">Netherlands</a>	Difference
<b>1980</b>	9,0	9,3	-0,3
<b>1985</b>	9,8	9,7	0,1
<b>1990</b>	9,6	10,2	-0,6
<b>2000</b>	10,5	10,8	-0,3
<b>2005</b>	11,8	11,6	0,2
<b>2006</b>	11,9	11,8	0,1
<b>2007</b>	11,9	11,9	0,0
<b>2008</b>	12,0	11,8	0,2
<b>2009</b>	12,1	11,8	0,3
<b>2010</b>	12,1	11,8	0,3
<b>2011</b>	12,1	11,8	0,3
<b>2012</b>	12,1	11,9	0,2

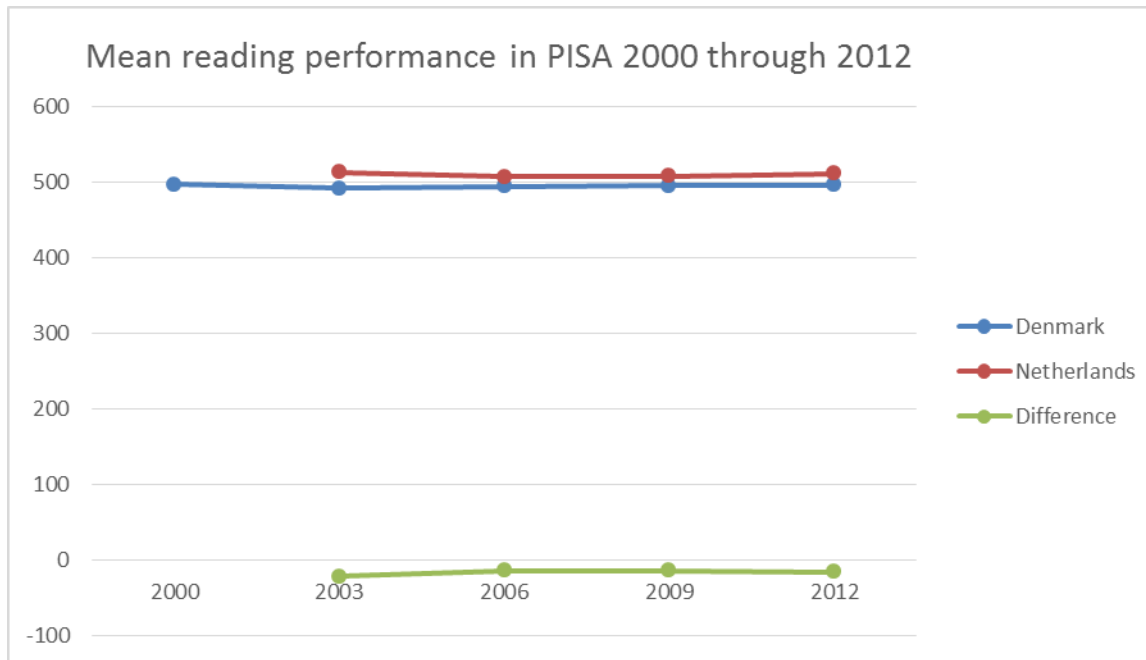
### Trend school performance: PISA mathematics 2003-2012



	Denmark	Netherlands	diff DK-NL
2003	514	538	-24
2006	513	531	-18
2009	503	526	-23
2012	500	523	-23



## Trend school performance: PISA reading 2000-2012

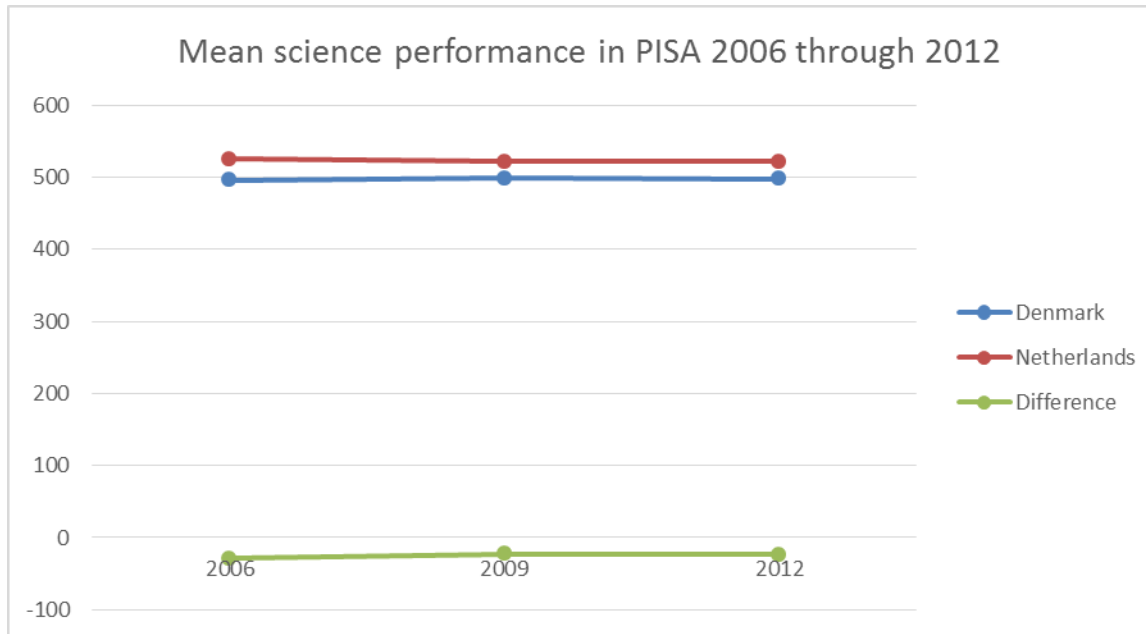


	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
2000	497		
2003	492	513	-21
2006	494	507	-13
2009	495	508	-13
2012	496	511	-15



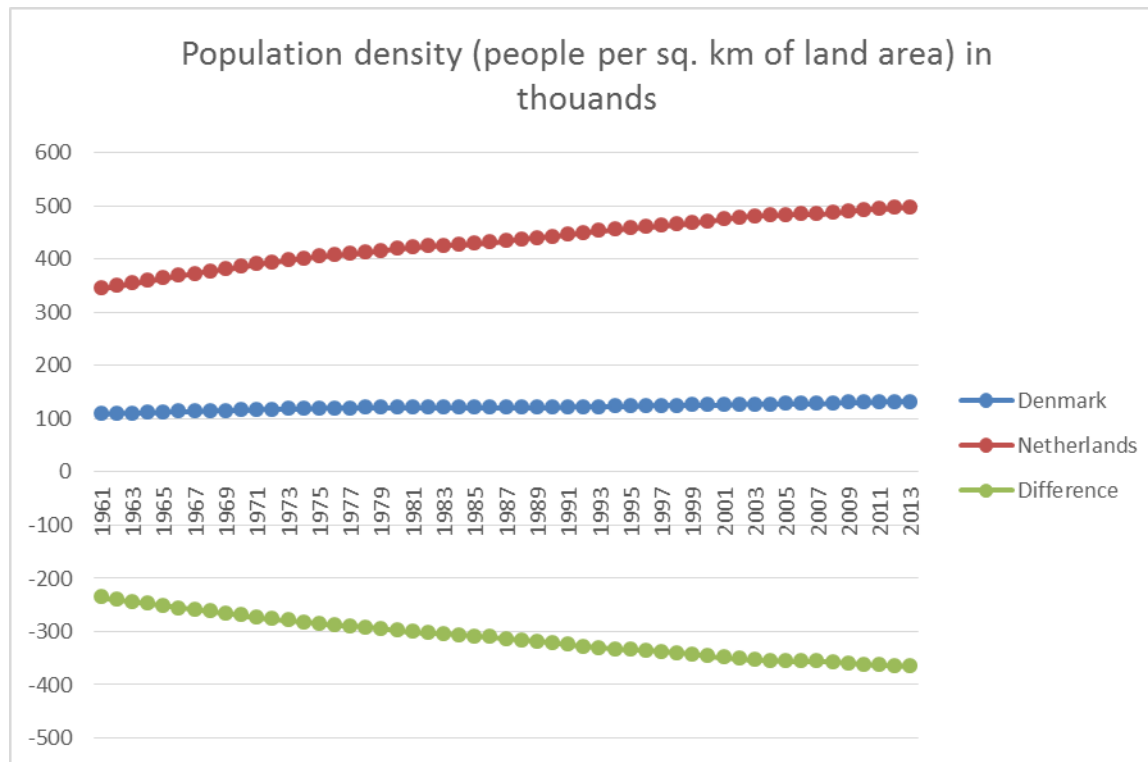


## Trend school performance: PISA science 2006- 2012



	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference
2006	496	525	-29
2009	499	522	-23
2012	498	522	-24

### Trend population density (people per sq. km of land area)

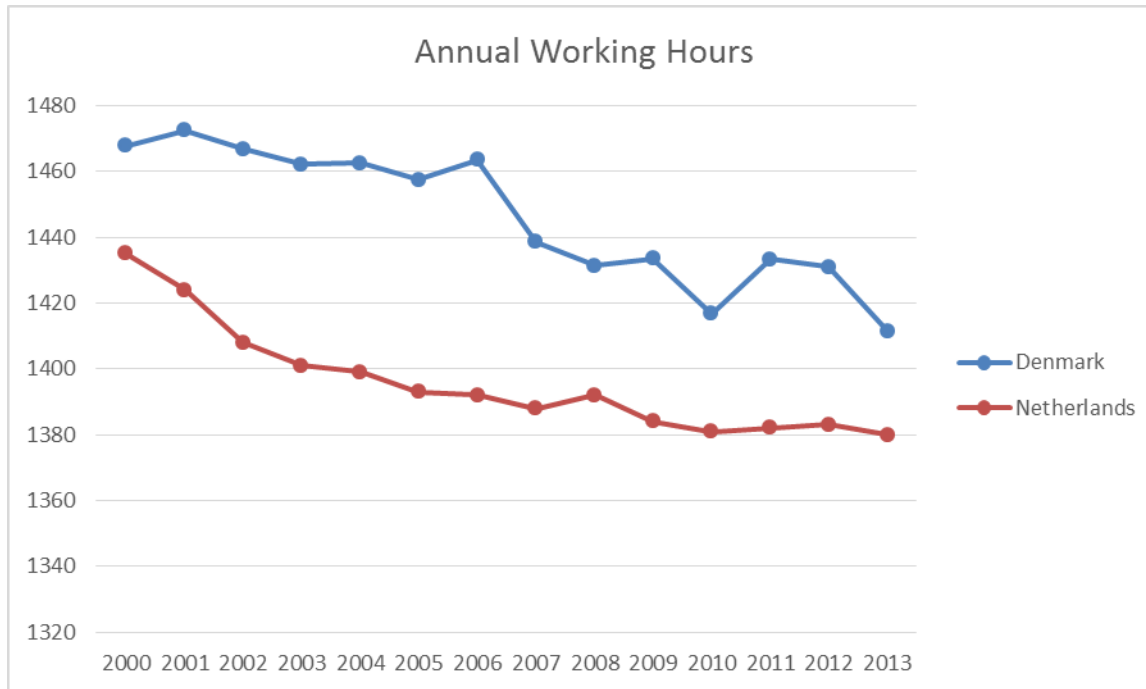


Country Name	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference
1961	109	345	-236
1962	110	350	-240
1963	111	354	-244
1964	111	359	-248
1965	112	364	-252

1966	113	369	-256
1967	114	373	-259
1968	115	377	-262
1969	115	381	-266
1970	116	386	-270
1971	117	391	-274
1972	118	395	-277
1973	119	398	-280
1974	119	401	-282
1975	119	405	-285
1976	120	408	-288
1977	120	410	-290
1978	120	413	-292
1979	121	416	-295
1980	121	419	-298
1981	121	422	-301
1982	121	424	-303
1983	121	426	-305
1984	121	427	-307
1985	121	429	-309
1986	121	432	-311
1987	121	434	-313
1988	121	437	-316
1989	121	440	-319
1990	121	443	-322
1991	122	446	-325
1992	122	450	-328

1993	122	453	-331
1994	123	456	-333
1995	123	458	-335
1996	124	460	-336
1997	125	462	-338
1998	125	465	-340
1999	125	468	-343
2000	126	472	-346
2001	126	475	-349
2002	127	478	-352
2003	127	481	-354
2004	127	482	-355
2005	128	483	-356
2006	128	484	-356
2007	129	485	-357
2008	129	487	-358
2009	130	490	-360
2010	131	493	-362
2011	131	495	-364
2012	132	497	-365
2013	132	498	-366

## Trend in Annual working hours

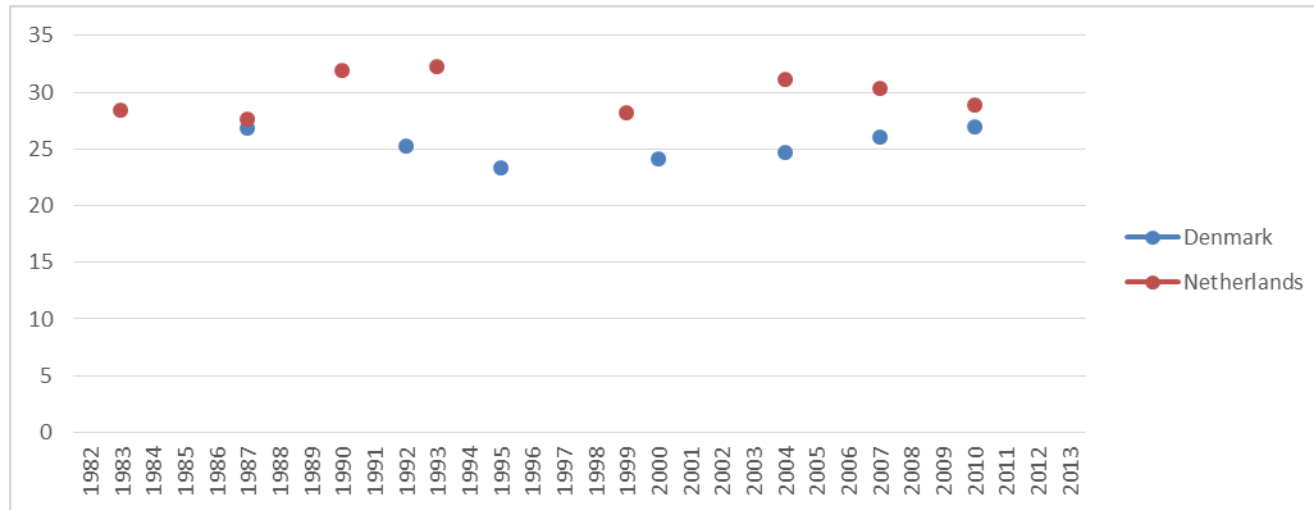


Time	Denmark	Netherlands
2000	1468	1435
2001	1472	1424
2002	1467	1408
2003	1462	1401

2004	1462	1399
2005	1457	1393
2006	1464	1392
2007	1439	1388
2008	1431	1392
2009	1434	1384
2010	1417	1381
2011	1433	1382
2012	1431	1383
2013	1411	1380

## Trend income inequality

Gini index: measures inequality over the entire distribution of income or consumption

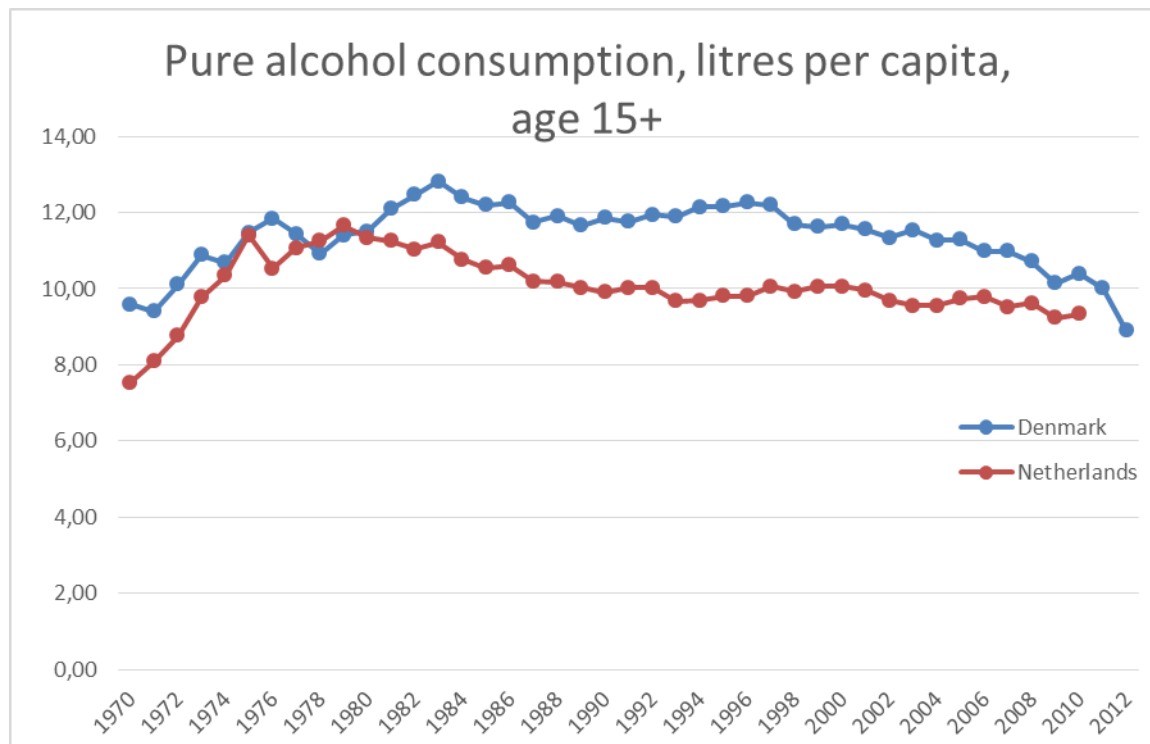


Country Name	Denmark	Netherlands
1982		
1983		28,4
1984		
1985		
1986		
1987	26,8	27,6
1988		
1989		
1990		31,9
1991		



1992	25,2	
1993		32,2
1994		
1995	23,3	
1996		
1997		
1998		
1999		28,1
2000	24,1	
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004	24,6	31,1
2005		
2006		
2007	26,0	30,3
2008		
2009		
2010	26,9	28,9

## Trend in alcohol use



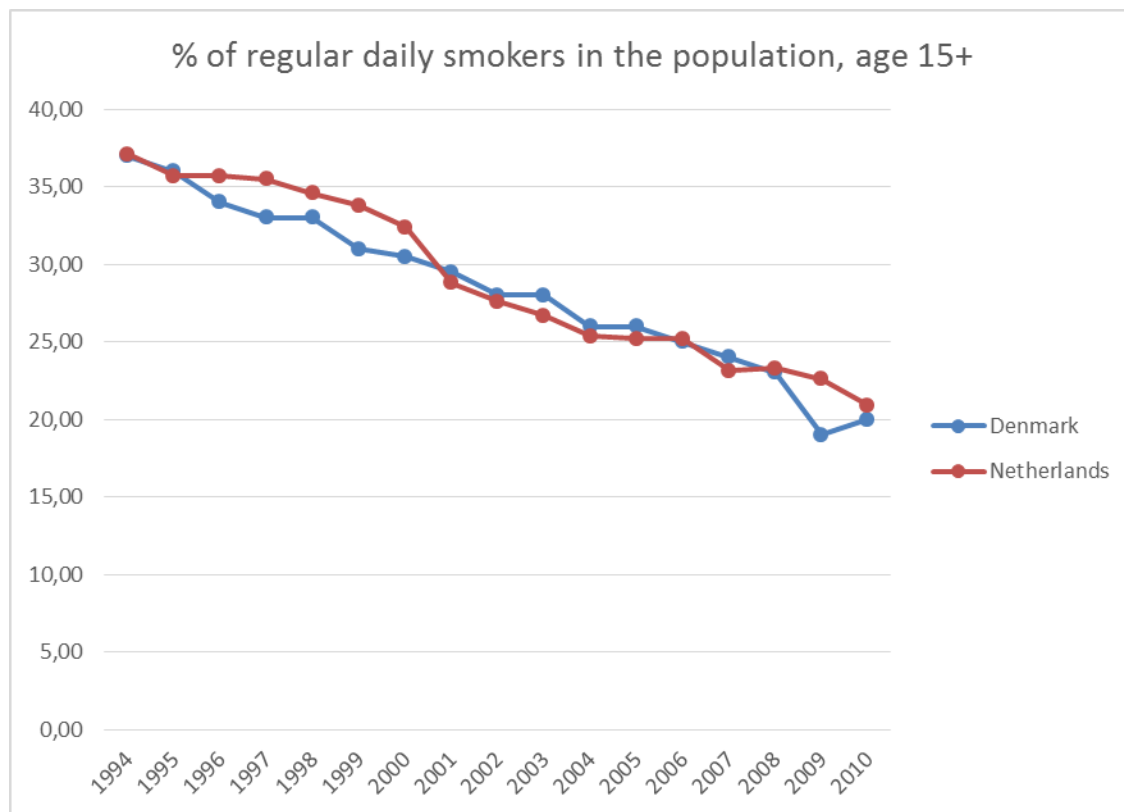
Year	Denmark	Netherlands
1970	9,58	7,54
1971	9,40	8,09
1972	10,10	8,76
1973	10,89	9,77

1974	10,68	10,34
1975	11,47	11,41
1976	11,84	10,53
1977	11,43	11,07
1978	10,91	11,25
1979	11,41	11,65
1980	11,50	11,33
1981	12,09	11,25
1982	12,47	11,04
1983	12,81	11,22
1984	12,40	10,76
1985	12,20	10,55
1986	12,26	10,62
1987	11,74	10,20
1988	11,90	10,17
1989	11,65	10,03
1990	11,85	9,91
1991	11,76	10,03
1992	11,94	10,03
1993	11,89	9,67
1994	12,14	9,68
1995	12,16	9,80
1996	12,27	9,80
1997	12,20	10,05
1998	11,69	9,93
1999	11,62	10,06
2000	11,69	10,06

2001	11,56	9,95
2002	11,34	9,68
2003	11,54	9,56
2004	11,27	9,56
2005	11,28	9,73
2006	10,98	9,79
2007	10,98	9,52
2008	10,72	9,62
2009	10,14	9,24
2010	10,40	9,34
2011	10,01	
2012	8,89	

Source : WHO

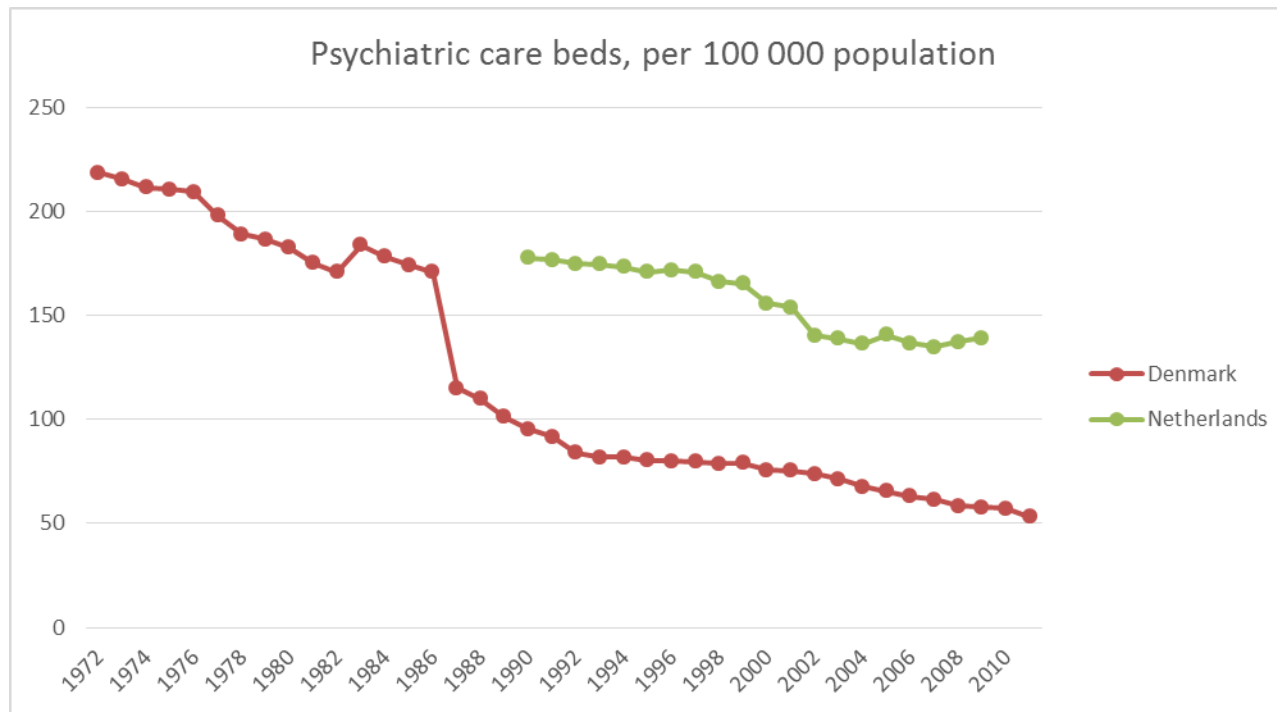
## Trend in Tobacco use



Year	Denmark	Netherlands
1994	37,00	37,10
1995	36,00	35,70
1996	34,00	35,70

1997	33,00	35,50
1998	33,00	34,60
1999	31,00	33,80
2000	30,50	32,40
2001	29,50	28,81
2002	28,00	27,62
2003	28,00	26,70
2004	26,00	25,38
2005	26,00	25,21
2006	25,00	25,20
2007	24,00	23,15
2008	23,00	23,29
2009	19,00	22,61
2010	20,00	20,90

### Trend in no of psychiatric beds



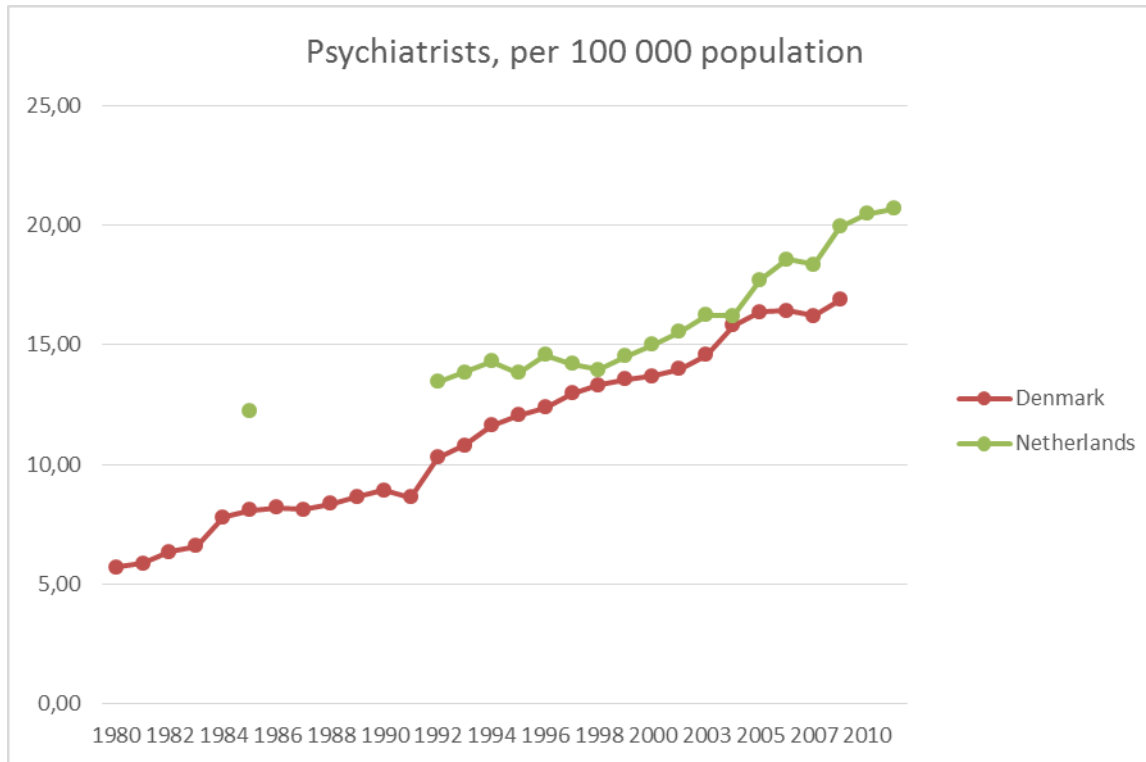
Year	Denmark	Netherlands
1972	218,47	
1973	215,52	

1974	211,54	
1975	210,67	
1976	209,36	
1977	197,9	
1978	189,02	
1979	186,58	
1980	182,55	
1981	175,05	
1982	170,85	
1983	183,9	
1984	178,36	
1985	174,34	
1986	170,75	
1987	114,94	
1988	109,94	
1989	101,35	
1990	95,45	177,59
1991	91,81	176,56
1992	83,9	174,8
1993	81,94	174,67
1994	81,83	173,43
1995	80,42	170,88
1996	80	171,76
1997	79,75	170,76
1998	78,79	166,18
1999	78,92	165,39
2000	75,77	155,68



2001	75,27	153,94
2002	73,78	140,35
2003	71,34	138,76
2004	67,52	136,41
2005	65,38	140,67
2006	62,97	136,73
2007	61,4	134,72
2008	58,52	137,36
2009	57,81	139,26
2010	57,07	
2011	53,3	

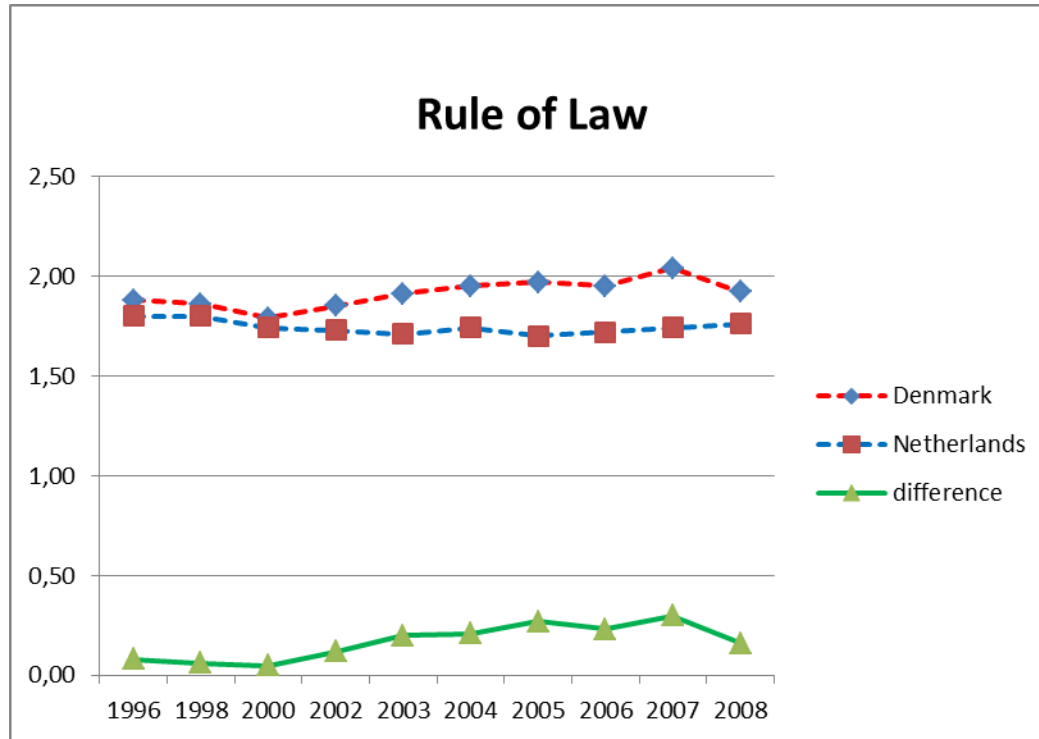
### Trend in no of psychiatrists per 100.000



Countries	Denmark	Netherlands
1980	5,70	
1981	5,88	
1982	6,35	
1983	6,59	
1984	7,81	
1985	8,10	12,22

1986	8,20	
1987	8,13	
1988	8,36	
1989	8,65	
1990	8,91	
1991	8,63	
1992	10,29	13,46
1993	10,79	13,85
1994	11,62	14,30
1995	12,05	13,82
1996	12,39	14,58
1997	12,96	14,20
1998	13,32	13,97
1999	13,55	14,53
2000	13,68	15,00
2001	13,99	15,55
2003	14,59	16,24
2004	15,81	16,20
2005	16,38	17,72
2006	16,43	18,56
2007	16,20	18,35
2009	16,89	19,93
2010		20,46
2011		20,70

## Trend in Rule of Law

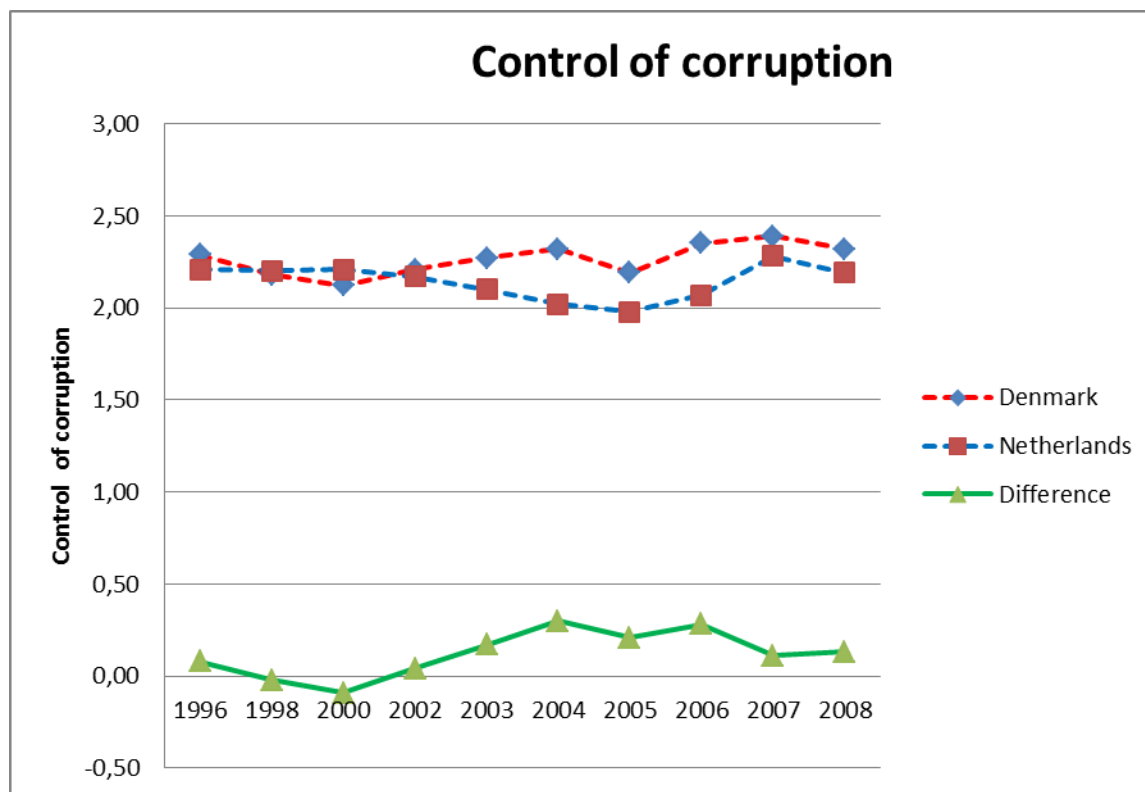


Rule of Law	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference
1996	1,88	1,80	0,08
1998	1,86	1,80	0,06
2000	1,79	1,74	0,05
2002	1,85	1,73	0,12

2003	1,91	1,71	0,20
2004	1,95	1,74	0,21
2005	1,97	1,70	0,27
2006	1,95	1,72	0,23
2007	2,04	1,74	0,30
2008	1,92	1,76	0,16

Source: World Bank

## Trend control of corruption

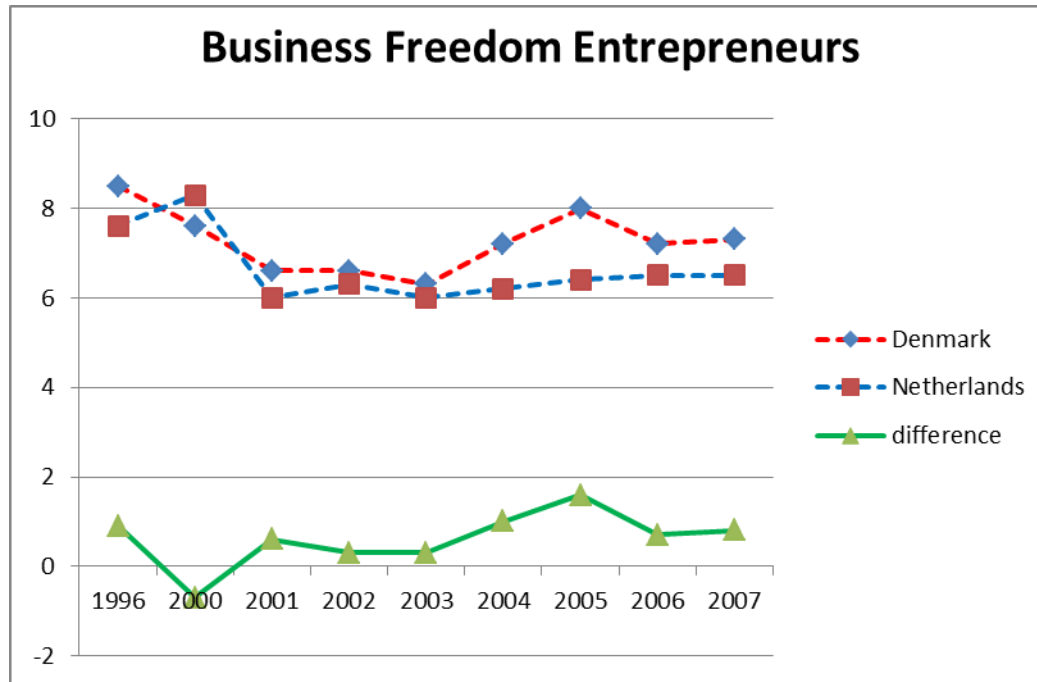


Control of corruption	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference
1.996	2,29	2,21	0,08
1.998	2,18	2,20	-0,02

2.000	2,12	2,21	-0,09
2.002	2,21	2,17	0,04
2.003	2,27	2,10	0,17
2.004	2,32	2,02	0,30
2.005	2,19	1,98	0,21
2.006	2,35	2,07	0,28
2.007	2,39	2,28	0,11
2.008	2,32	2,19	0,13

Source: World Bank

## Trend Business Freedom Entrepreneurs



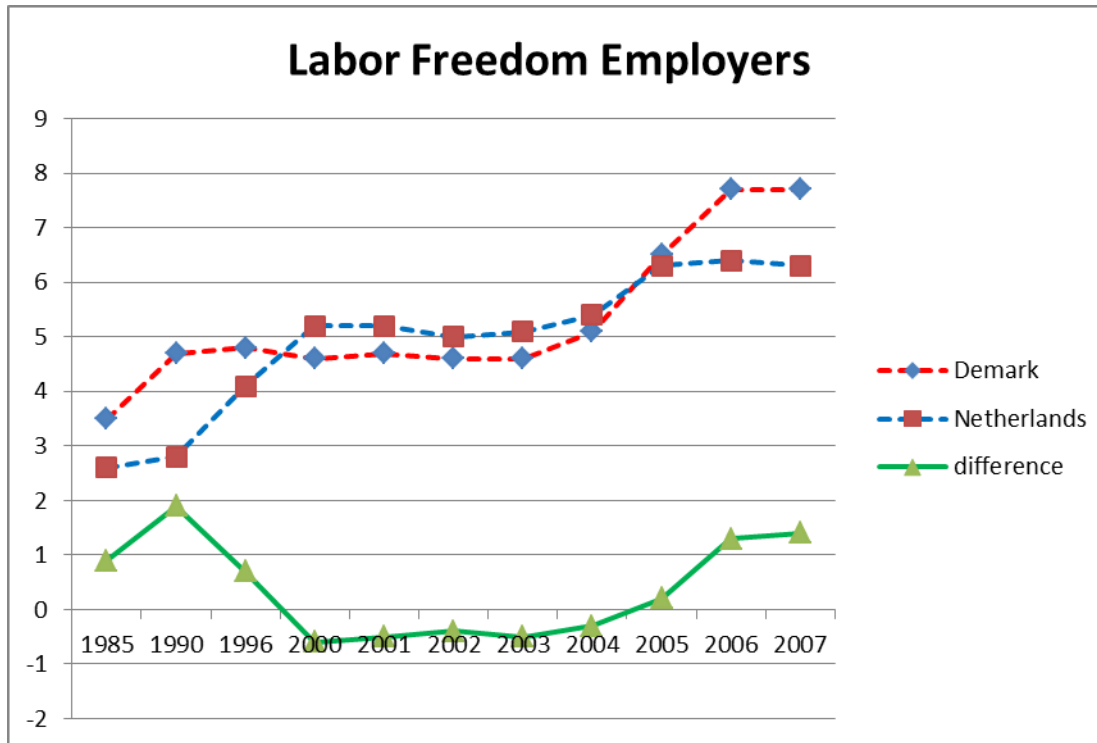
Business Freedom Entrepreneurs	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
1996	8,5	7,6	0,90



2000	7,6	8,3	-0,70
2001	6,6	6	0,60
2002	6,6	6,3	0,30
2003	6,3	6	0,30
2004	7,2	6,2	1,00
2005	8	6,4	1,60
2006	7,2	6,5	0,70
2007	7,3	6,5	0,80

Source: Data Fraser Institute

## Trend Labor Freedom Employers

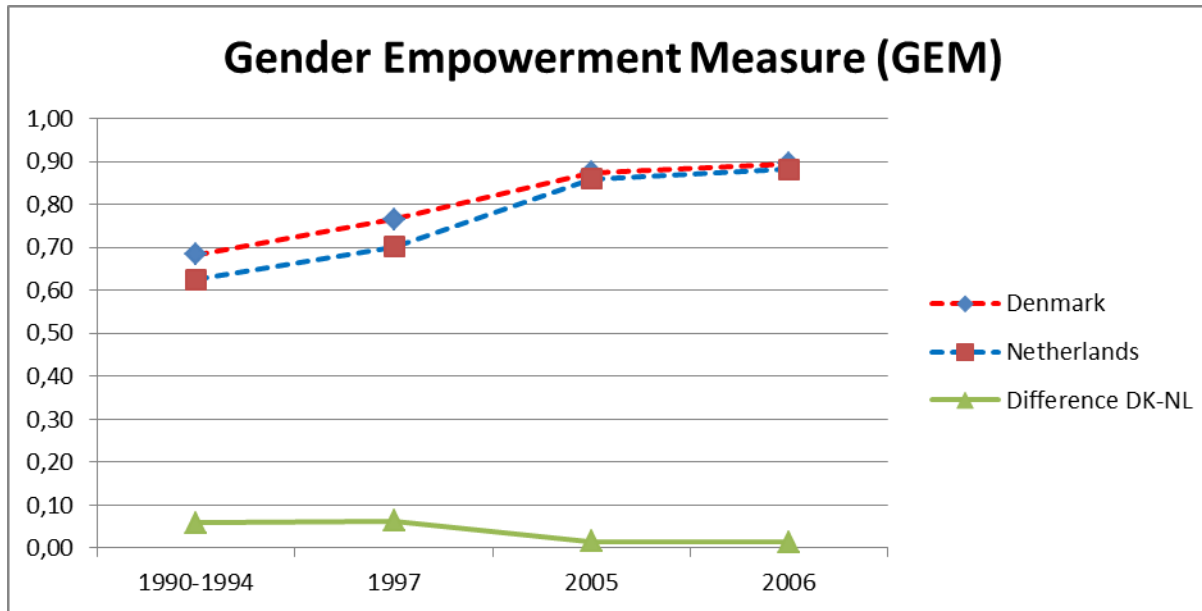


Labor Freedom Employers	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
1985	3,5	2,6	0,90
1990	4,7	2,8	1,90

1996	4,8	4,1	0,70
2000	4,6	5,2	-0,60
2001	4,7	5,2	-0,50
2002	4,6	5	-0,40
2003	4,6	5,1	-0,50
2004	5,1	5,4	-0,30
2005	6,5	6,3	0,20
2006	7,7	6,4	1,30
2007	7,7	6,3	1,40

Source: Data Fraser Institute

## Gender Inequality



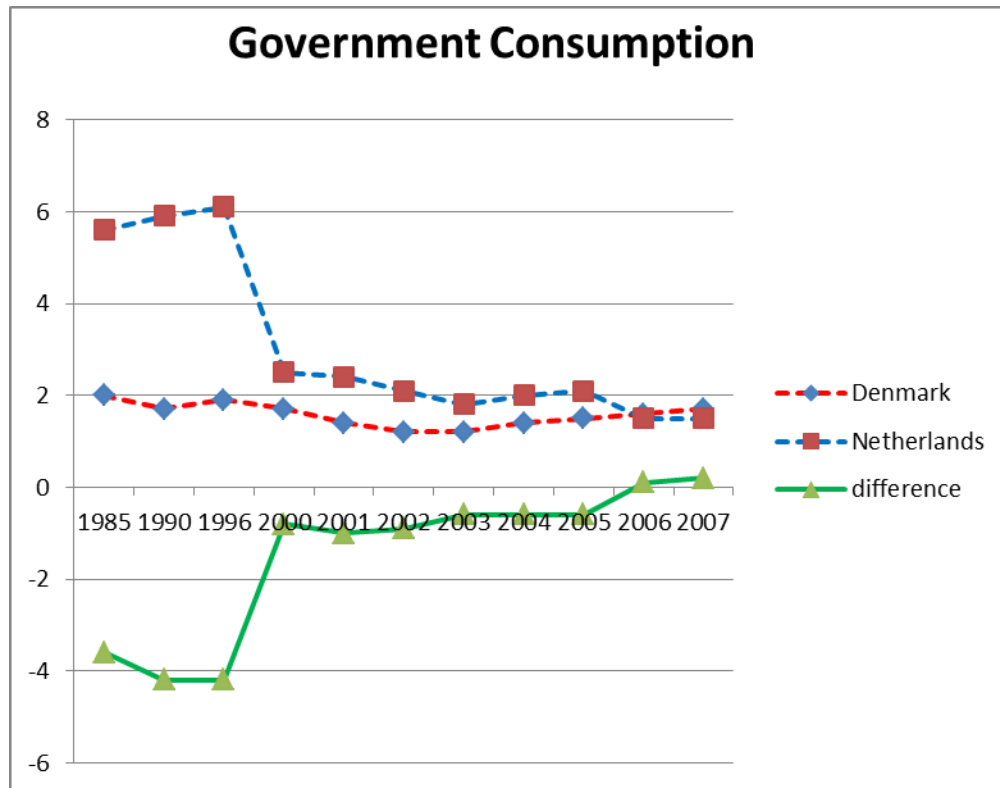
The **Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**, is a measure of agency. It evaluates progress in advancing women's standing in political and economic forums. It examines the extent to which women and men are able to actively participate in economic and political life and take part in decision-making.

	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference

1990-1994	0,68	0,63	0,06
1997	0,77	0,70	0,06
2005	0,88	0,86	0,02
2006	0,90	0,88	0,01

Source: UN-HDR

## Trend in Government Consumption

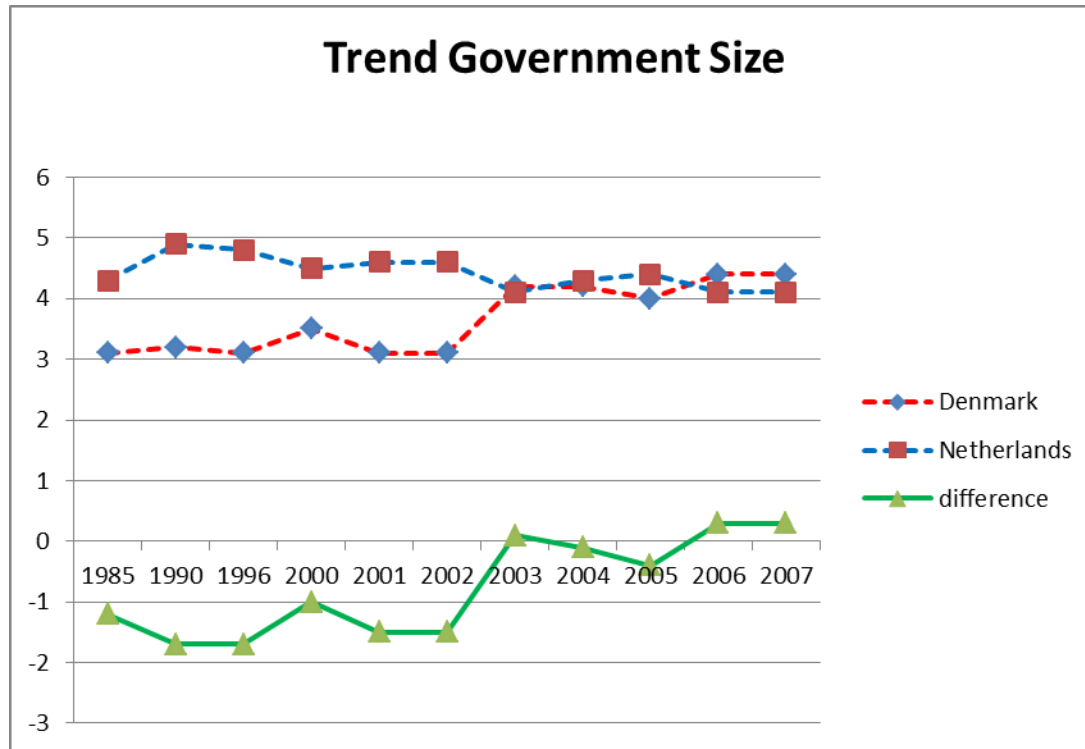


Government Consumption	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
1985	2	5,6	-3,60
1990	1,7	5,9	-4,20
1996	1,9	6,1	-4,20
2000	1,7	2,5	-0,80

2001	1,4	2,4	-1,00
2002	1,2	2,1	-0,90
2003	1,2	1,8	-0,60
2004	1,4	2	-0,60
2005	1,5	2,1	-0,60
2006	1,6	1,5	0,10
2007	1,7	1,5	0,20

Source: Data Fraser Institute

## Trend Government Size



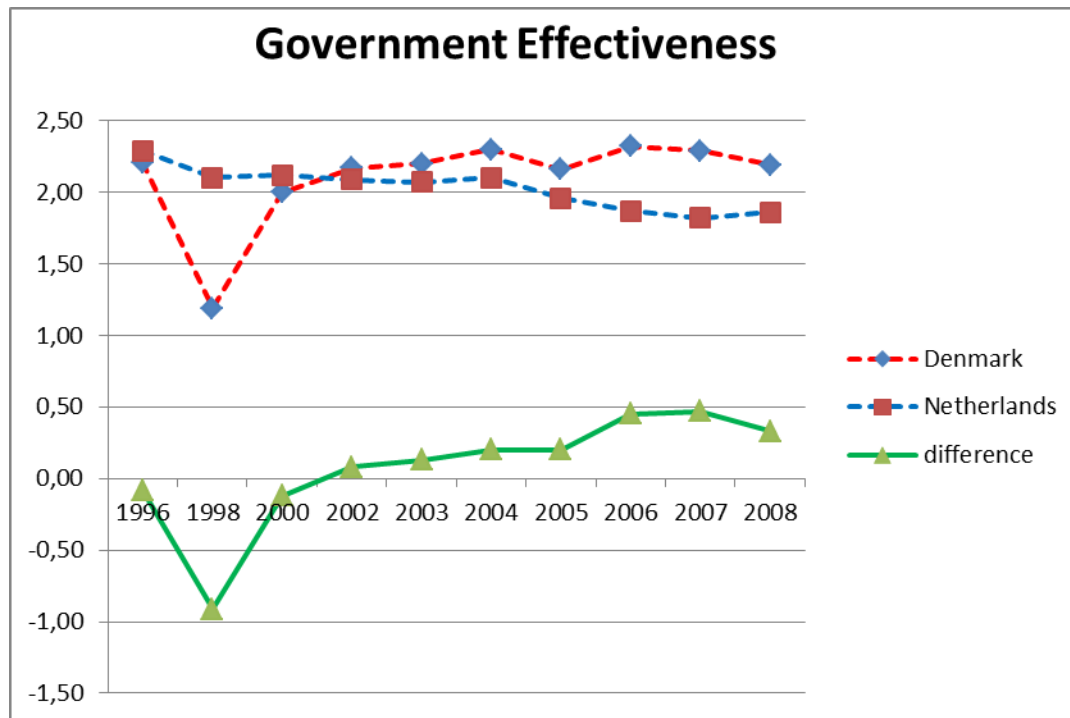
	Denmark	Netherlands	difference
1985	3,1	4,3	-1,20
1990	3,2	4,9	-1,70
1996	3,1	4,8	-1,70
2000	3,5	4,5	-1,00
2001	3,1	4,6	-1,50



2002	3,1	4,6	-1,50
2003	4,2	4,1	0,10
2004	4,2	4,3	-0,10
2005	4	4,4	-0,40
2006	4,4	4,1	0,30
2007	4,4	4,1	0,30

Source:

## Trend Government effectiveness



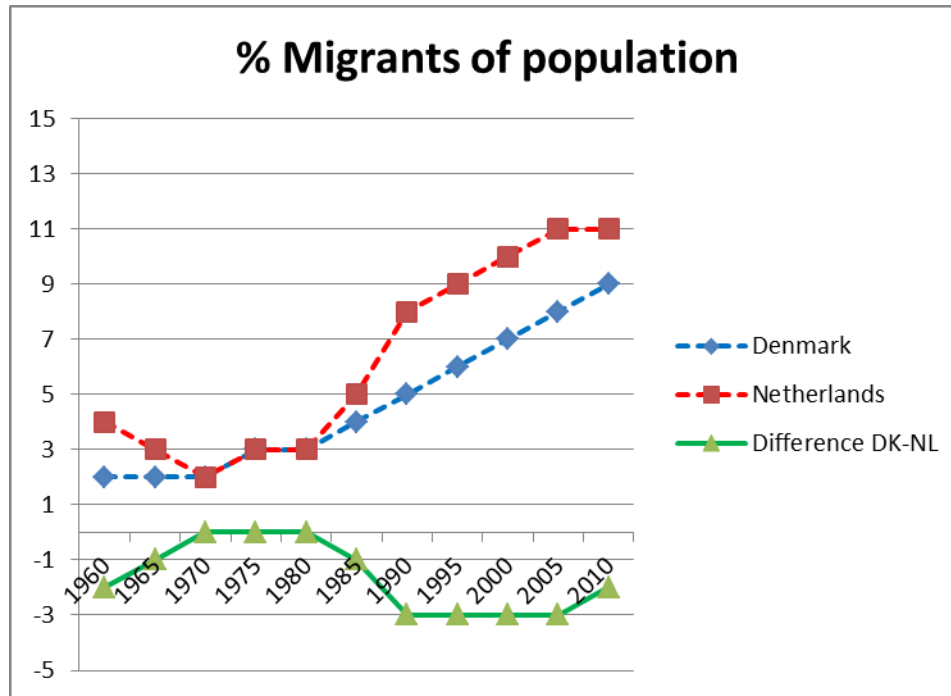
	Denmark.Effectiveness	NL.Effectiveness	difference
1996	2,21	2,29	-0,08
1998	1,19	2,10	-0,91
2000	2,00	2,12	-0,12
2002	2,17	2,09	0,08
2003	2,20	2,07	0,13
2004	2,30	2,10	0,20

2005	2,16	1,96	0,20
2006	2,32	1,87	0,45
2007	2,29	1,82	0,47
2008	2,19	1,86	0,33

Source: World Bank

## Migration

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees.



	Denmark	Netherlands	Difference
1960	2	4	-2
1965	2	3	-1
1970	2	2	0

1975	3	3	0
1980	3	3	0
1985	4	5	-1
1990	5	8	-3
1995	6	9	-3
2000	7	10	-3
2005	8	11	-3
2010	9	11	-2

Source: World Bank

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The 'range' is the interval between the highest and lowest country score on this variable, that is the 'actual range' (instead of the theoretically possible range).

For gdp ppp 2011 Myanmar and Macoa had the highest country score, but we decided to choose qatar as the highest country score.

1	range all countries	39712
2	difference dk-nl	1823
$(2/1 * )100$	% range	4,6

<sup>2</sup> R. Veenhoven, States of Nations: Data set to be used for the cross-national analysis of happiness. Assessed June 25<sup>th</sup> 2010 at: [http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/statnat/statnat\\_fp.htm](http://worlddatabaseofhappiness.eur.nl/statnat/statnat_fp.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Source: GDP PPP , (standard 2011), 2013 Worldbank data 15-2-2015

<sup>4</sup> City states Hong Kong and Singapore excluded