Sources:
Individual RRs, RRs for diff. Earnings Level:
SPC 2004, NSR 2005;
Pension Wealth: OECD, 2005

Notes:
Gross pension wealth by earnings level, 
mandatory pension programmes 
Men and women: weighted (average) pension wealth

Indicators
Demographic Indicators
Income and Wealth
Labour Market and Labour Market Participation
Social Protection and Financial Sustainability

Median Pensions relative to Median Earnings, 1995 - 2004
n.a
Denmark

Implicit Contribution Rate, 2004-2050

n.a

Total Pension Spending in % of GDP and in % of Social Exp.*

- 35.8 in % of social expenditure
- 40.6
- 9.5 in % of GDP
- 12.8

*Pensions, health, long-term care, education, unemployment benefits

Decomposition of Projected Public Pension Spending, 2004-2050

Source:
Total Pension Spending: NSR; EPC 2003; Casey et al.
Decomposition, Contributions: Eurostat; NSR 2005; EPC 2003; Casey et al. 2003
Tax Gap Indicators: EPC 2003: Public Finances in EMU 2005

Sustainability Gap Indicators*, 2004

- 1.2
- 0.4

System Accrual Rates

n.a

Lifetime Allocation*

- 18.1 Retirement
- 58.3 Working life
- 23.6 Childhood and education
- 24.4 Men
- 24.1 Women

Take-up Ratio

- 156

Old Age and System Dependency Ratios

n.a

* Based on average ages of entry and exit to/from the labour market calculated for 2000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation in Private Pension Schemes</th>
<th>Age Differential in Statutory Retirement Age, 2005</th>
<th>Pension Credit for non-contributory Periods, 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total 95</td>
<td>For both women and men the retirement age was reduced from 67 to 65 in 2004</td>
<td>„Non-contributory periods credited or taken into consideration None However, social partners and government agreed in connection with collective bargaining in 2005 that pension contributions will be paid in case of maternity leave without wage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
Age Differential, Pension Credit: MISSOC 2005