Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda Denmark

Statistical annex to the Voluntary National Review for Denmark

STATISTICS DENMARK

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Symbols:

»	Repetition
-	Nil
0 0,0 }	Less than half the final digit shown
•	Not applicable
. .	Available information not conclusive
. . .	Data not available
*	Provisional or estimated figures
—	Break in a series, which means that data above the line are not fully comparable with data below the line
/ /	Break in a series (in diagrams)
i.sk.	Not seasonally adjusted
sk.	Seasonally adjusted
r	Revised figures

Due to rounding, the figures given for individual items do not necessarily add up to the corresponding totals shown.

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Preface

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda six years ago, Statistics Denmark has embraced the work on the follow-up on the Agenda, both in a national and international context. We are the national focal point on data for the 2030 Agenda and have developed our presentations and tools in close collaboration with national stakeholders. We are also a visible and committed partner to the international statistical activities addressing the Agenda.

This statistical annex is one of the results of Statistics Denmark's work on Sustainable Development Goals and chapter 6 presents all the global indicators that can be followed-up by using existing Danish data. In parallel to the statistical follow-up on the global indicators, Statistics Denmark has been involved in the compilation of additional sustainable development indicators that were directly relevant for Denmark, i.e. taking full account of the Danish circumstances, characteristics, and production/consumption patterns. This work has resulted in the 'Our Goals' report that is introduced in chapter 4.1. We have also compiled a statistical publication on the development in the Danish business sector's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals since 2010. Information on this publication can be found in chapter 4.2.

The present document is the second statistical annex to the Danish Voluntary National Review, the first one was prepared in 2017. It shows a picture of the Danish follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals six years on after the adoption of the Agenda. The report is based on the data from the Danish National Reporting Platform that is the main and most up–to-date data source on the Danish follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Statistics Denmark, July 2021

Birgitte Anker, National Statistician

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1. Introduction

This statistical annex accompanies the second Danish Voluntary National Review, the first one was conducted in 2017. During the four years since the last Voluntary National Review, Statistics Denmark has developed a system for follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals and conducted various projects improving the statistical information on various aspects of the 2030 Agenda. These initiatives provide strong evidence of a broad public debate on sustainable development and input to decision-making.

The figures presented in this annex build on the Danish National Reporting Platform that is the main source of statistical information on the Danish progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The Platform was developed by Statistics Denmark with a broad involvement of different stakeholders, and it contains regularly updated information on the Danish follow-up on Sustainable Development Goals.

The present report addresses three purposes: (1) it provides statistical information for the Danish Voluntary National Review during the High Level Political Forum in July 2021; (2) it illustrates the development of the indicators during a ten-year period (2010-2019); and (3) it provides evidence for a broad public debate.

1.1. Short on some basic structures of Danish Society

Denmark is a small country with a well-educated and ageing population of 5.8 million inhabitants (25 per cent of the population is 60 years or above). The employment rate is high – 75 per cent (2019) – and nearly as high for women (73 per cent) as for men (77 per cent). Two-thirds of the labour force works in the private sector and one-third in the public sector. The Danish welfare state is universal and comprehensive. It gives free access to health care and education to the highest level, social services and care for families with children and the elderly as well as social benefits for the unemployed, the disabled and the elderly, including a universal state old-age pension for all citizens. The welfare system is governed by the state and run by 98 municipalities (health care is run by five regional bodies). Municipalities are also responsible under state regulation for the provision of water, electricity and sanitation as well as for the environment and physical planning. All water provision comes from ground water and major parts of the production of electricity are sustainable, based on electricity from windmills. Furthermore, parts of the heating come from biomass.

These basic structures are important in relation to the description of the SDGs in a Danish context. The fact that the majority of Danes work and that there is a universal state old-age pension and benefits for unemployed and disabled persons is important in economic terms. The fact that all Danes have free access to health care, education, and social services for families with children and for the elderly and that all households have access to water, electricity, heat and sanitation plays an important role for a variety of the sustainable development goals.

2. Our approach

The data and figures in this report reflect the Danish Sustainable Development Goals platform, which is the major source of statistical information on the 2030 Agenda in Denmark. The platform, and hence this report, primarily builds on data from Statistics Denmark and to a large extent on administrative data, but also on contributions from other governmental organisations producing statistics. The main intention of this report is to show the development in the indicators over time, and this is done for all the indicators when possible.

Due to the global nature of the 2030 Agenda, statistical information on some of the indicators cannot be produced in Denmark. This is due to the fact that some of the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, such as electrification, free access to schools or safely managed drinking water services have already been fulfilled. Nor are other indicators, having a 'global' character, such as 'number of countries' presented in this report.

In 2020, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed a revised set of 247 indicators (231 unique) based on the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators.

The below table illustrates the follow-up on the indicators in Denmark, i.e. categorises the indicators according to the following criteria:

- Number of indicators with Danish data (number of indicators within each goal that can be monitored with Danish data);
- Not available – number of indicators where information currently cannot be obtained;
- Non-statistical – indicators for which follow-up is not within the domain of Statistics Denmark;
- Not relevant for Denmark – indicators that do not apply to Denmark.

Table: Data availability for the SDG follow-up in Denmark

	Sustainable Development Goals	Indicator with Danish data	Not available	Non-statistical	Not relevant for Denmark	Total number of indicators
1.	No poverty	2	2	9	-	13
2.	Zero hunger	8	1	5	-	14
3.	Good health and well-being	16	1	11	-	28
4.	Quality education	7	1	4	-	12
5.	Gender equality	8	-	6	-	14
6.	Clean water and sanitation	5	1	4	1	11
7.	Affordable and clean energy	2	1	3	-	6
8.	Decent work and economic growth	10	-	6	-	16
9.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10	-	2	-	12
10.	Reduced inequalities	6	3	4	1	14
11.	Sustainable cities and communities	4	2	8	-	14
12.	Responsible consumption and production	5	5	3	-	13
13.	Climate action	-	5	3	-	8
14.	Life below water	1	7	2	-	10
15.	Life on land	6	-	6	2	14
16.	Peace, justice and strong institutions	6	3	14	1	24
17.	Partnerships for the goals	10	6	5	3	24
	Total	**106**	**38**	**95**	**8**	**247**
	Per cent	**43**	**15**	**38**	**3**	**100**

3. Short on challenges

A complete statistical coverage of all the indicators supporting the SDGs is an extensive and long-term task. There are many factors influencing this situation, both at the international and national levels. At the national level, a good example is the fact that indicators are defined within a global framework, which is why it can be difficult to apply indicator requirements to national circumstances. Furthermore, the number of indicators necessitates a substantial effort in order to provide a satisfactory coverage, address the existing data gaps, and a far-reaching coordinative work among governmental agencies and other data providers.

There are also indicators that can be difficult to classify as statistical indicators in a strict sense. These are indicators regarding assessment of legislation or policies, and the answer to those can be 'yes' or 'no'. Here, unless the question regards some factual matters, the assessment of whether Denmark is compliant with this type of indicators lies beyond the mandate of Statistics Denmark. Therefore, the assessment provided builds either on international assessments or on a dialogue with relevant national organisations.

4. Complementary initiatives

Besides statistical follow-up on Sustainable Development Goals, Statistics Denmark is very involved in other activities promoting the 2030 Agenda and the numerical follow-up on it. Statistics Denmark is involved in various dialogues on the 2030 Agenda with a very broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, governmental organisations, municipalities and academia. Here an observer role in the 2030 Panel can be emphasized, the 2030 Panel being an advisory body established by the Danish Parliament's All-party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, Statistics Denmark has established a Partnership for SDG data consisting of a wide range of stakeholders. The purpose of the Partnership is to exchange ideas on how the statistical follow-up can best reflect the societal development and needs.

During the last 1.5 years, Statistics Denmark was particularly involved in three projects:

- 'Our Goals' that defined a set of sustainable development indicators relevant for Denmark.
- 'The Danish business sector and the Sustainable Development Goals' with a focus on enterprises and the business sector in Denmark.
- Ministerial focused web site in collaboration with the Finance committee of the Parliament.

4.1. "Our Goals" project – identifying Danish indicators measuring progress towards the 2030 Agenda

Introduction

Parallel to the global outlook of the 2030 Agenda, the Agenda also encourages a more regional or national follow-up to address challenges and situations under country-specific circumstances. To address the challenges of the 2030 Agenda in a Danish context, the Danish Parliament has created the Danish Parliament's All-party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals called the 2030 Network, which aims to provide advice on the 2030 Agenda and its related sustainability matters to all members of the Danish Parliament. To support its work and to get a fuller picture of the 'sustainability landscape' in Denmark, the 2030 Network established an advisory body called the 2030 Panel, which consists of national experts in their respective domains.

It became apparent that even though the SDG indicators provide a good global picture, they do not completely cover the Danish challenges and ambitions in the 2030 Agenda. For this reason, the 2030 Panel commissioned a task of defining sustainable development indicators that were directly relevant for Denmark, i.e. taking full account of the Danish circumstances, characteristics, and production/consumption patterns. Furthermore, the ambition was to base the selection of the indicators on a broad input from Danish society, including civil society, the private sector, academia, government agencies, and the 'average Dane'.

Statistics Denmark was chosen to coordinate this task, and the organisation to execute the project was selected based on a tender. The tender and the project were supported by six foundations: Ramboll Foundation, Realdania, Lundbeckfonden, Nordea-fonden, Spar Nord Fonden, and the Danish Industry Foundation. In the process, Statistics Denmark received a number of applications from major consulting houses and was assisted in the selection by a legal adviser to the Danish government to ensure full transparency and legality. As a result, a consortium under the leadership of Deloitte became the executor of the project, which was subsequently named 'Our Goals'.

The "Our goals" project

The overall aim of the project is to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by adding indicators that are relevant for achieving the 2030 Agenda in a Danish context. The selection of the indicators built on a number of criteria, such as relevance, measurability, availability, trustworthiness, acceptance, and resources. They were selected by a broad range of stakeholders in Danish society and have been reviewed by experts and academia.

In order to ensure targeted and efficient communication, stakeholders were grouped into civil society, academia, government, municipalities, private sector (companies and associations/organisations) and the subsequent outreach was tailored to those groups. To enhance the understanding of the interrelationship between the goals, they were grouped into three clusters: our life (goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 16), our planet (goals 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, and 15'), and our society (goals 8, 9, 10, 11, and 17).

Based on various inputs, such as workshops and digital hearings, a first raw list of measuring points was identified. This raw list was subsequently circulated among stakeholders for consultation. Against this background, a revised list of measuring points was created and discussed with subject matter experts in Statistics Denmark and researchers attached to the project. This resulted in a 'net' list of measuring points that went out again for consultation. The results from the second consultation were again processed by subject matter experts and researchers, and the final list of measuring points was created. This process was repeated for all three clusters.

The project has spanned over 11 months of work, 23 debates and workshops, 17 debates on National Radio, a dedicated digital collaboration platform, 52 experts and the processing of more than 6,000 inputs from corporations, organisations and citizens. The result is a broadly anchored proposal for 197 Danish measuring points with information on their statistical development during a period of 10 years. Furthermore, 'Our Goals' also include proposals for 457 additional measuring points to be followed-up at a later stage.

"Our Goals" in the coming time

"Our Goals" is intended to appeal to a broad range of users, such as civil society, academia, the private sector, government agencies, schools and the population in general. Users can follow and implement society's progress towards the 2030 Agenda on a broad range of subjects. They can raise awareness on – or adapt to topics where Denmark is not on track to the 2030 Agenda.

One of the main aims of the project is also to serve as input for the update of the 'National Action Plan for the 2030 Agenda' by the Danish Government. The 'Our Goals' report was therefore officially handed over to the Danish Minister for Finance at a parliamentary conference on sustainability. The minister has expressed an interest in the results and willingness to incorporate the report into the Danish Action Plan.

The report can be found here.

4.2. "The Danish business sector and the Sustainable Development Goals" – publication from Statistics Denmark

For many years, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been in focus. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 has drawn new attention to the measurement of enterprises' impact on sustainability. Additionally, there is wide agreement among various stakeholders that the goals of the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without the involvement of the private sector. There are numerous initiatives designed to shed light on the activities of the private sector in relation to sustainability, including companies' own measurements, in an international context often referred to as Environmental, Social and Governance reporting (ESG-reporting). Complementary to this, existing statistics can clarify the development in various aspects of the private sector's contribution to sustainability, such as employment, the economy, development activities, environmental matters, working environment and gender equality.

This publication describes a number of these aspects statistically, thus providing a view across industries and across the SDGs. The primary purpose is to show the tendency of the development, but also to provide information about the high or low importance of various industries in the given context. By doing so, Statistics Denmark would like to provide knowledge about the effects of sustainability efforts in enterprises, in industrial and trade organisations, and in relevant authorities. Further, we want to contribute with knowledge for anyone with a general interest in business and sustainability and to inspire to similar analyses in other countries.

The publication is mainly inspired by a publication from UNCTAD: "Guidance on core indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals" and describes the following themes: employment and the economy, transition to more sustainable production, greenhouse gases and energy consumption, water consumption and waste production, safety and health, gender equality and equal pay. Indicators in the areas are compiled for 14 types of industries, namely groups A to N in the ISIC-classification of business activities.

To a wide extent, the statistics included in the publication are based on data reported by the enterprises to Statistics Denmark or to administrative registers. Other statistics rely on data on the procurement of goods and services by Danish enterprises, in some cases supplemented with calculations of distribution by industry. In this way, there is a difference between what individual enterprises include in their own assessments and what can be compiled statistically for groups of enterprises. Accordingly, statistics cannot replace extended reporting by enterprises, but can be used for benchmarking. We have only used official statistics in this publication. Since new data is released on a continuous basis, it is possible to keep track of developments in the years to come. The main indicators are to be found on the SDG-platform and will be updated as newer results are produced for the statistics behind the indicators.

The report can be found here.

Overview: Positive or negative tendency in data in terms of the SDGs, by industry

Indicator	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy supply	Water, sewerage and waste	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transportation	Accommodation and food serv.	Information and communication	Financial and insurance	Real estate activities	Knowledge-based services	Business services
Employment	↑	→	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	→	↑	↑	→	↑	↑	↑
Value added	↑	→	↓	↑	↓	→	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑
Research expenditure	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	↑	→	→	↓	↑	→	→	→
Environmental goods and serv.	↑	↑	-	↑	↑	↑	↑	-	-	-	-	-	-	↑	-
Donations	↑	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenhouse gases/value added	↑	→	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Energy consumption/value added	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Water consumption/value added	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Volume of waste/value added	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	→	↓	↑	↑
Accidents at work, frequency	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Sickness absence, men	↓	-	→	↓	→	→	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
Gender distribution, reg. jobs	↓	-	↓	↑	↑	↑	→	→	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
Gender distribution, senior management	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
Equal pay, regular jobs	↑	-	→	↑	↑	→	↑	↑	↑	↑	→	↑	↓	↑	↑

↑: Positive tendency ↓: Negative tendency ↓: Neutral/uncertain -: No information.
Note: The overview does not cover all indicators. More information and details in the individual chapters.

4.3. Involvement with decision-makers

Statistics Denmark supports members of the Danish Parliament with information about the SDGs and contributes to considerations about various initiatives that can enhance the Danish follow-up on the SDGs. Statistics Denmark participates in the meetings and assists various standing committees of the Danish Parliament in discussions on how to address the work on the SDGs from their respective domains. Furthermore, in order to ensure a quick overview for the Danish ministries, Statistics Denmark has elaborated a website allocating the SDG goals and targets to the areas of responsibility of individual ministries.

5. Way forward

A lot has happened since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the first Danish VNR report. At this moment, we feel that we can allow ourselves to be a little proud. Compilation of data for this report can be conducted quite fast, as it builds on extensive and up to date data from our Sustainable Development Goals platform. The data from the platform can easily be transformed to the needs of this statistical annex or similar reports. Nevertheless, there is still much to be done. To a higher degree, the platform and the subsequent statistical annexes shall be tailored to address user needs and quickly and responsively respond to various enquires. Furthermore, the dissemination of information and the visual aspects of the platform are some of the focal points in the coming time.

Statistics Denmark is also investigating the incorporation of data from unofficial data providers into the statistical follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Here, there is an ongoing dialogue in order to ensure, how Statistics Denmark and other data providers can jointly ensure the best contribution to and the communication of the statistical aspects of the 2030 Agenda.

6. Statistics

6.1. On data from administrative sources

Statistics Denmark produces most social statistics, a lot of business statistics and major inputs to economic statistics based on data from administrative sources.

At the core of the statistical production system are: The Civil Registration System, the Danish Building and Housing Register and the Central Business Register – based on unique identifiers for the population in Denmark, all buildings for housing and commercial use, and all businesses in Denmark.

The core registers can be supplemented by a huge variety of information on e.g. the population's education, labour market participation, and use of public services, like health care and social services as well as enterprises' recruitment of staff. All based on the use of the unique identifier attached to all entities in the statistical production system – this constitutes an agile and flexible production system for statistics.

All in all, the administrative data is disaggregated in its nature and facilitates disaggregation of statistics in general and particularly in order to follow up on the important pledge of 'leaving no one behind'. The detailed and disaggregated data from administrative sources can also be used to produce statistical time series and to follow developments year by year.

The majority of the indicators presented in this report are based on data from administrative sources with detailed data in any given year and consistent time series illustrating a development over a ten-year period (2010-2019).

6.2. The indicators and figures

This last section of the report presents the current statistical follow-up on the SDGs in Denmark.

Existing Danish statistics are the data source for the presented indicators.

In order to make the report as readable as possible, it was decided to present the data as figures with time series, where possible. The presented figures match the requested UN definition for the indicators. Some of the indicators are only presented in a descriptive way. This regards predominantly indicators/targets that can be perceived as accomplished from a Danish perspective.

Finally, for easy navigation in the text, the prevailing colour in the figures corresponds to the colour associated with the described goal.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1
Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

After adjustment for price development and international price differentials, the limit for extreme poverty in Denmark is approximately DKK 14 per day. Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on extreme poverty. However, all people in Denmark has the right to receive social benefits that exceed extreme poverty. Therefore, Statistics Denmark estimates that very few people, if any, live in extreme poverty	0%

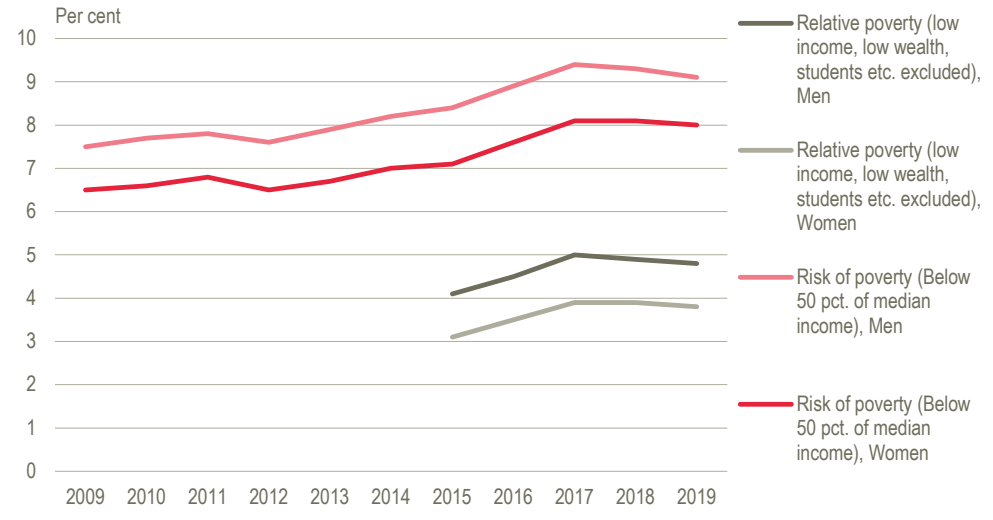
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Risk of Poverty is the classic indicator of the share below 50 per cent of the median income. The Danish indicator for relative poverty uses the same income threshold, but excludes students and households with net wealth above the same threshold. They are chosen as indicators for measuring economic social exclusion.

Relative poverty rates have been growing during the 2010s. This has in part been driven by lower income for young people between the age of 18 and 30. Another large contribution to the growth from 2015 has been from the large immigration of mostly Syrian refugees combined with the reintroduction of lower cash benefits for refugees and the cap on total cash benefits received in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Rising employment rates and lower immigration numbers are contributing factors to the slightly lower rates in 2018 and 2019.

Figure 1.2.1: Risk of poverty and relative poverty rates



Indicator 1.2.2
Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicators on national poverty are all presented under indicator 1.2.1. Statistics Denmark is awaiting the results of an on-going work on creating a new national poverty indicator in the Ministry of Social Affairs. If a national poverty definition is decided upon, this will be presented under 1.2.1 and any of our current indicators that do not overlap the official definition will be presented in 1.2.2.	n/a

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator 1.3.1
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

All citizens in Denmark have access to a social protection system (social security benefits).	100%

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

It is estimated that at least 99 per cent of Danish Households have access to running water within 30 minutes, sanitation facilities, basic hygiene, electricity waste collection, roads, basic healthcare and education. In recent years, an annual IT-survey has shown that 93 to 98 per cent of Danish households with 16-74 year olds have access to the internet.	100%

Indicator 1.4.2
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

The citizens' equal access to land rights is ensured by the Danish Registration of Property Act of 1927. However, continuous and official statistics on the perception of land rights are not being compiled.	✓

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator 1.5.1
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Disaster means serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts that exceed the affected community or society's ability to cope with the disaster without outside assistance. Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on the number of dead, missing and affected persons in connection with disasters. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that very few people die or go missing due to disasters.	0%

Indicator 1.5.2
Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Indicator 1.5.3

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, Denmark does not systematically comply with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a. However, many of the sub-elements of the Sendai framework are used as part of Denmark's prevention of disasters and risks.	÷

Indicator 1.5.4

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, there is no general national strategy for disaster risk reduction for municipalities to follow. However, many municipalities prepare their own e.g. prevention and climate adaptation strategies.	÷

Target 1.a

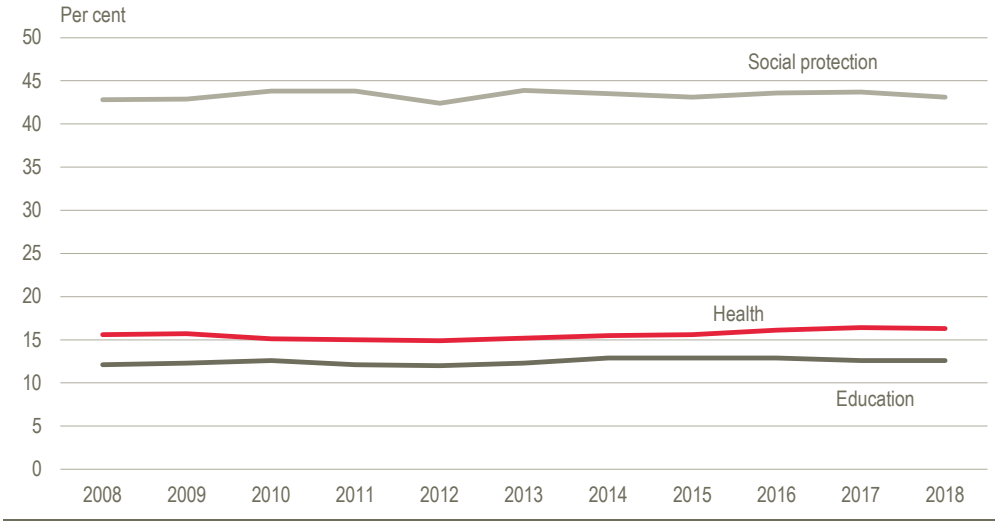
Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicator 1.a.2

Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

The figure shows that the proportion of total government spending used on education and health is relatively stable over time. In the timespan covered by the figure, between 14.9 and 16.4 per cent of total spending is used on health services and between 12.0 and 12.9 per cent is used on education. The proportion used on social protection is also stable over time despite the fact that it is affected by economic recessions and economic growth. The proportion for social protection varies between 42.4 and 43.9 per cent in the time span covered by the figure.

Figure 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending used on education, health and social protection



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicator 2.1.1
Prevalence of undernourishment

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, organisations such as Ældresagen, which is a Danish national organisation of senior citizens, point out that elderly people admitted to hospital risk being undernourished. Data is available on the extent of underweight in Denmark. It is estimated that 2.4 per cent of the population was underweight in 2017.	n/a

Indicator 2.1.2
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that food insecurity is not common in Denmark.	0%

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator 2.2.1
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

To the best of our knowledge, there are no such statistics for 0-5 year-old children, since general practitioners are not obligated to report data on height/weight for children older than one year. Data (from the general practitioners) is available from the Danish Health Data Authority's database on children aged 0-1.	n/a

Indicator 2.2.2
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

To the best of our knowledge, there is no database on the extent of malnutrition in Denmark. Health visitors and general practitioners register this information, but aggregate data is not available.	n/a

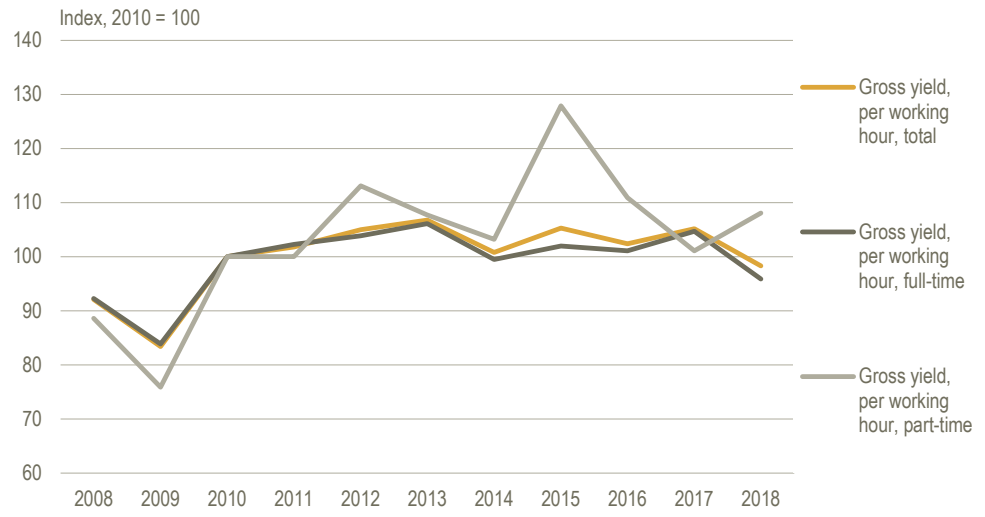
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Indicator 2.3.1
Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

The Danish farmers' productivity has increased in the recent ten years measured as gross yield pr. working hour adjusted for inflation by about ten per cent since 2010. This is a normal tendency in agriculture, where new technology is introduced and where small and less productive farmers currently stop their activities, leaving behind the land and livestock to bigger farms and thus allowing for big scale advantages to take over. The productivity might fluctuate quite considerably from one year to another so the increased productivity is a long term trend. Interesting enough, the increase in productivity for part time farms has been biggest. There is

no certain explanation for that but maybe the scope for better productivity has been biggest for small farms.

Figure 2.3.1: Gross yield per working hour

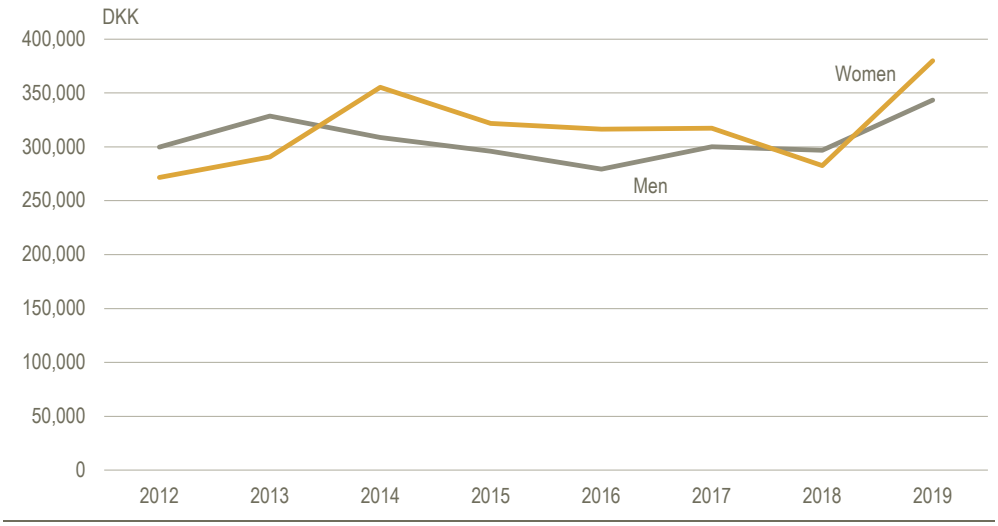


Indicator 2.3.2

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

In the last ten years, small farmers and fishermen have experienced an increase in income of 14 per cent from 2012 to 2019. The income might consist of both farm income and income from non-agricultural work, for instance from wage earner jobs outside agriculture. The income rise has been significantly bigger for women with 40 per cent against 15 per cent for men. The reason for this development is unknown but maybe better job opportunities and lower unemployment simply have favoured women in particular.

Figure 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers

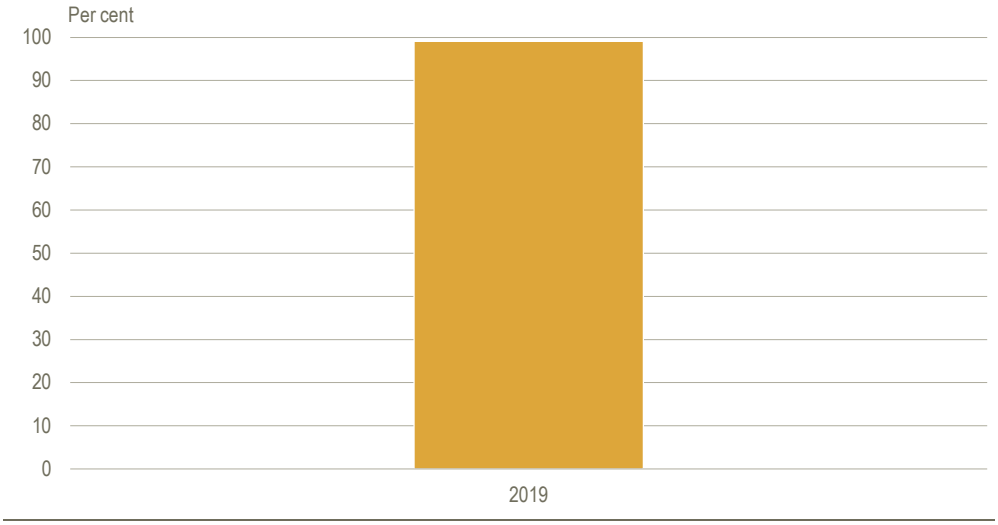


Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

The indicator consists of 11 sub-indicators divided into three main dimensions: economic, environmental and social. In Denmark, the indicator has been calculated for 2019. It has only been possible to calculate 10 of the 11 sub-indicators. Denmark does not have surveys targeted directly at obtaining information for this indicator, which is why existing data sources have been used to make estimates in combination with expert judgement. In 2019, the proportion of the agricultural land area under productive and sustainable agriculture is estimated to be 99.1 per cent, which is within the category "Desirable" by the UN definition.

Figure 2.4.1: Proportion of the agricultural land area under productive and sustainable agriculture



Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

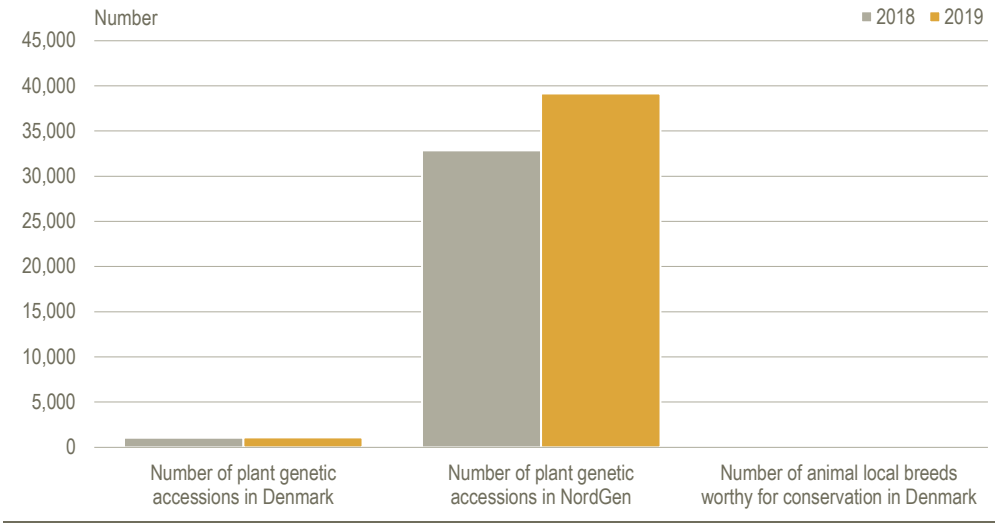
Indicator 2.5.1
Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

Conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is processed by conserving the material either as seeds or as vegetative material, that is as living plants. Denmark's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, which can be conserved as seeds, are conserved in the joint Nordic seed gene bank in the Nordic Genetic Resource Center, NordGen, and are considered as common Nordic material. In 2019, NordGen had 39,164 accessions, which was 19 per cent higher than in 2018. There are two central national clone collections with a total of 1,103 accessions in 2019 of vegetative material of fruit and berries, one at Pometet at the Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, University of Copenhagen, the other at the

Collection of Vegetables at the Department of Food, University of Aarhus. Compared to 2018, the collection increased by 6 per cent.

Conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture includes both conservation of living animals and cryo-conservation of material in gene banks that is as frozen semen, eggs or embryos. In Denmark, conservation work with the old Danish breeds of livestock is focused primarily on preserving viable populations. The living animals of the Danish old conservation-worthy animal genetic resources are primarily preserved by private owners / breeders or public institutions such as museums. In Denmark, 12 animal species within animal genetic resources for food and agriculture are considered worthy for conservation. Included in the 12 animal species are 25 Danish local domestic animal breeds, which are divided into 5 cattle breeds, 2 pig breeds, 2 sheep breeds, 1 goat breed, 3 horse breeds, 6 poultry breeds including chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, 1 rabbit breed, 4 dog breeds and 1 bee race breed.

Figure 2.5.1: Number of plant genetic accessions and animal local breeds worthy for conservation



Indicator 2.5.2
Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

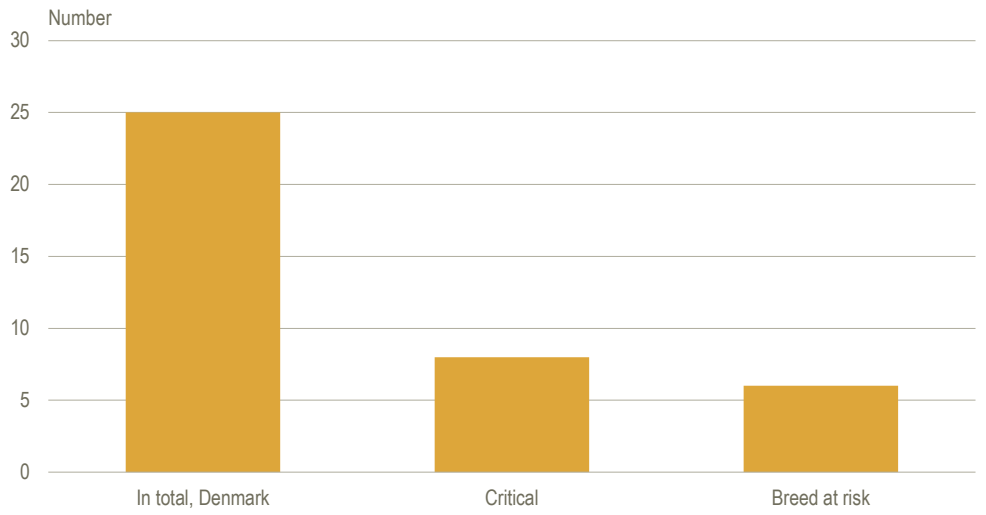
Working with conservation of livestock breeds requires a certain critical mass compared to the number of animal breeders involved – just like the size of the population is the one parameter that is most important to establish the risk overview. If the work of conservation for certain breeds is less than the critical mass, it will be very difficult to re-establish the breed and the genes will be lost forever.

Compared to FAO's risk classification, the size of the population has been set for 2018 figures. Of the 25 local Danish breeds of livestock, 8 breeds are classified as critical of extinction and 6 local Danish breeds of livestock are classified as breed at risk. However, it has to be noted that due to lack of information on the size of the population of breeds it is not possible to classify all local Danish breeds of livestock according to the FAO classification and as such it is not possible to calculate the true proportions within the risk classification. The indicator is therefore visualized as number of breeds and not as proportions.

The indicator is not fully in compliance with the UN definition which requires that data has to be based on the most updated figures in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources (DAD-IS). The Danish figures in DAD-IS are not

adequate, which is why this indicator is based on information from the Danish Agricultural Agency only.

Figure 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction

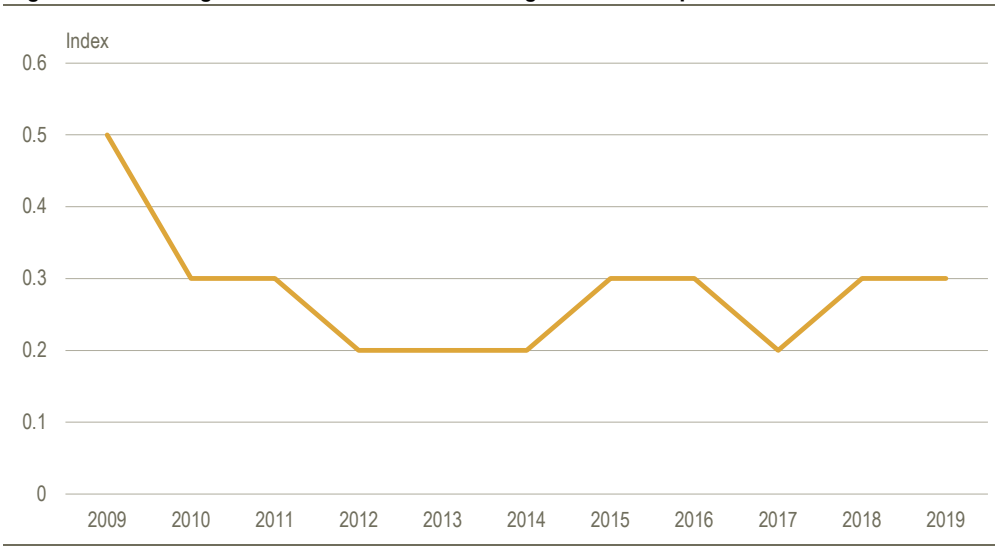


Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator 2.a.1
The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The figure shows that the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures has decreased from 0.5 in 2009 to 0.2 in 2012. Since 2012, the index has been relatively stable. This means that the government support to agriculture has decreased from 2009 to 2012 adjusted for the relative importance of agriculture calculated as the value added share of GDP. Since 2012, the government support to agriculture has been relatively stable.

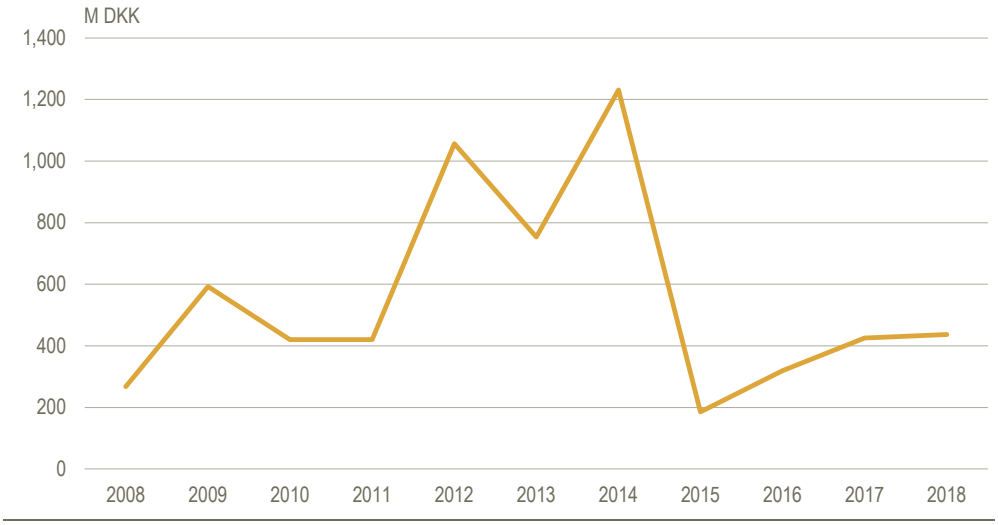
Figure 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures



Indicator 2.a.2
Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

The total official flow from all donors to the agriculture sector in developing countries is – as the figure shows – highly volatile. The amounts vary between 267 million DKK and 1,231 million DKK. The variation is due to the fact that the aid to the agriculture sector in developing countries is only a small part of total development aid and is therefore very sensitive to e.g. the introduction and closure of schemes. The development in total official aid is very stable on the contrary.

Figure 2.a.2: Total official flow from all donors to the agriculture sector in developing countries



Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator 2.b.1
Agricultural export subsidies

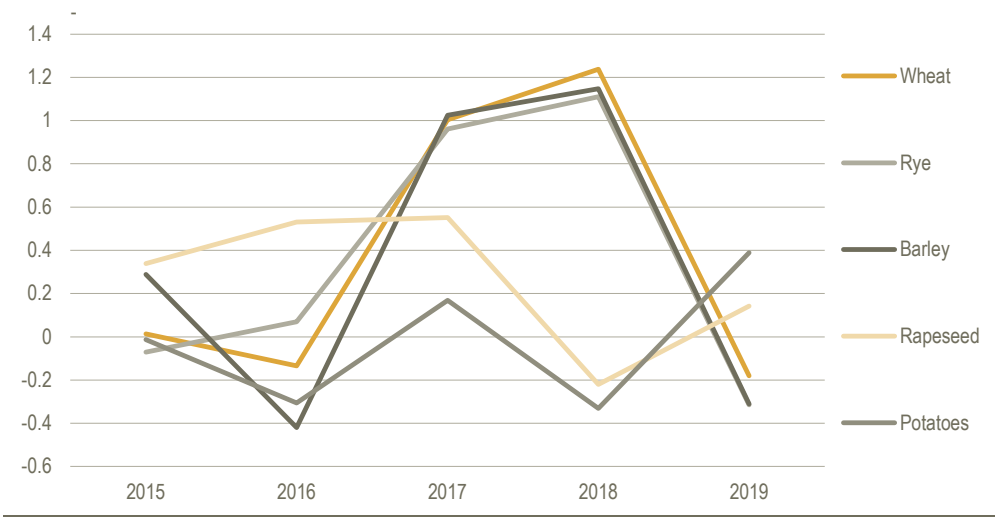
Denmark has no agricultural export subsidies.	0%

Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator 2.c.1
Indicator of food price anomalies

The indicator of price anomalies (IFPA) should not be the only source of information for analysing market dynamics. It may be a guide to understand the market dynamics and whether a food price in a particular market at a given time is abnormally high or low. In Denmark, IFPA has been calculated for five agricultural food items: wheat, rye, barley, rapeseed and potatoes using monthly prices in DKK per 100 kg. If IFPA is between -0.5 and 0.5, the prices are assessed to be “normal”, and if IFPA is between 0.5 and 1, the prices are assessed to be “moderately high”, and if IFPA is above 1.0, then prices are assessed to be “abnormally high”. Taking into account the drought in 2018, which affected the prices, the development in prices may be assessed to be normal in the past five years, indicating that market dynamics are working as expected.

Figure 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies



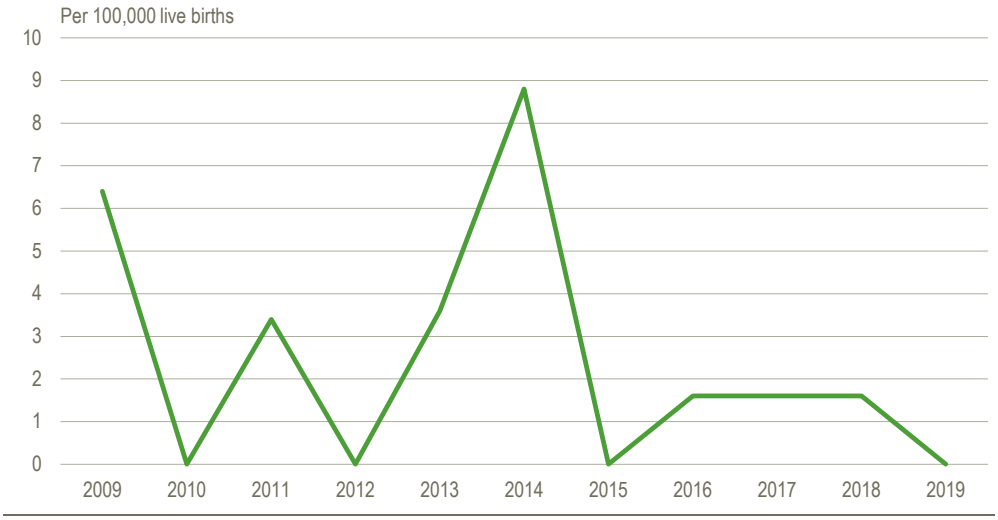
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1
Maternal mortality ratio

There are major variations from one year to the next, since the number of women who die in connection with pregnancy and birth is very low. In the last ten years, 16 women in total have died in connection with pregnancy or birth. Being well below the maximum limit, Denmark thus meets the maternal mortality ratio target of a maximum of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Figure 3.1.1: Number of women who die in connection with pregnancy and birth



Indicator 3.1.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

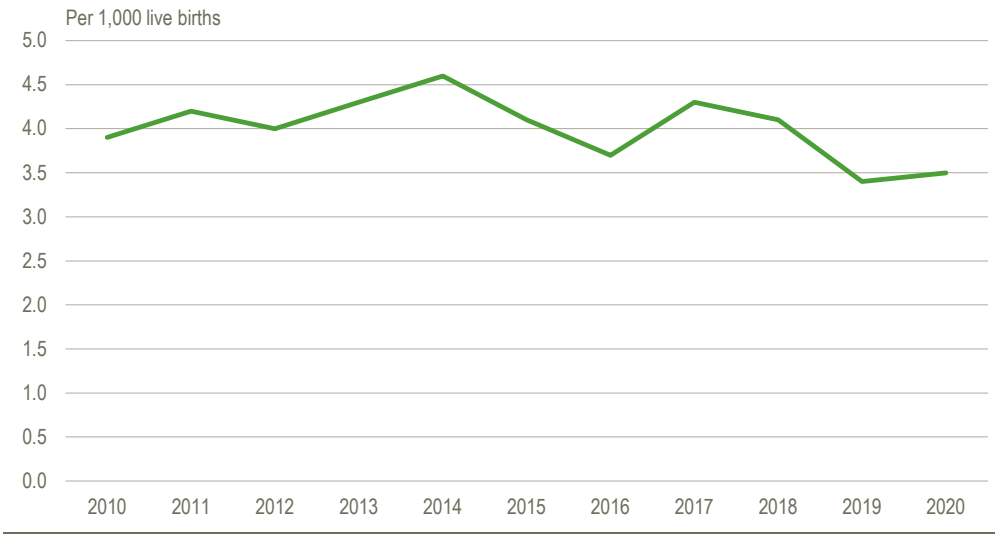
According the Danish Health Data Authorities, Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics about births with assistance from health care professionals. However, the authorities estimate that the figure is very high.	100%

Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1
Under-5 mortality rate

The under-5 mortality rate has been very stable over the last ten years. All of the years, the rate was below five children per 1,000 live births. Being well below the maximum limit, Denmark thus meets the under-5 mortality rate target of a maximum of 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

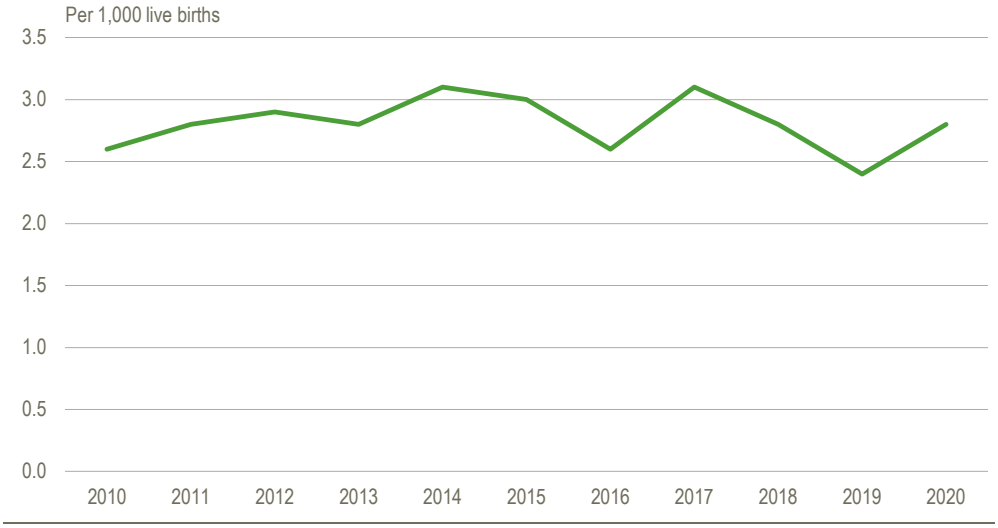
Figure 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate



Indicator 3.2.2
Neonatal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate for infants within the first 28 days of their lives has been very stable for the last decade. All of the years, the rate was approximately three children per 1,000 live-born children. Being well below the maximum limit, Denmark thus meets the neonatal mortality rate target of a maximum of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

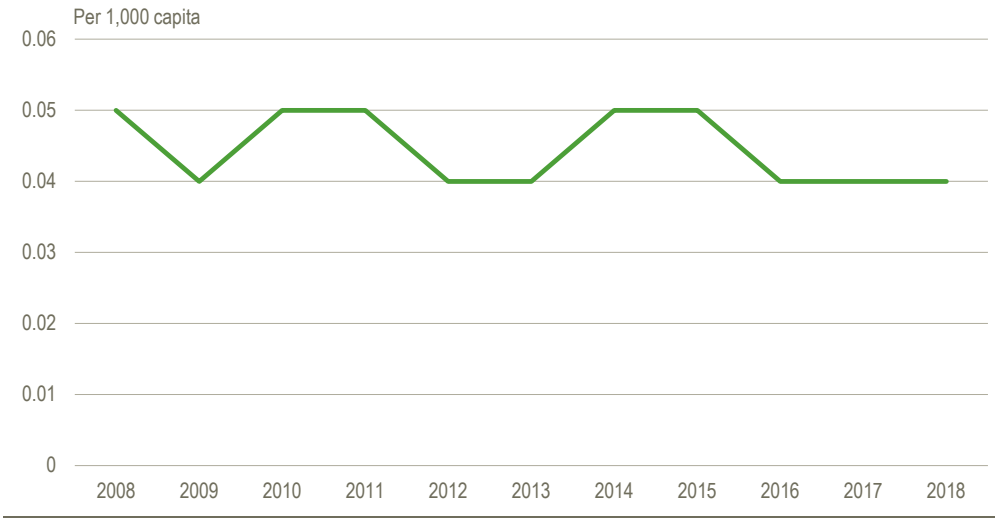


Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator 3.3.1
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

The share of new HIV infections was at a stable level throughout the period.

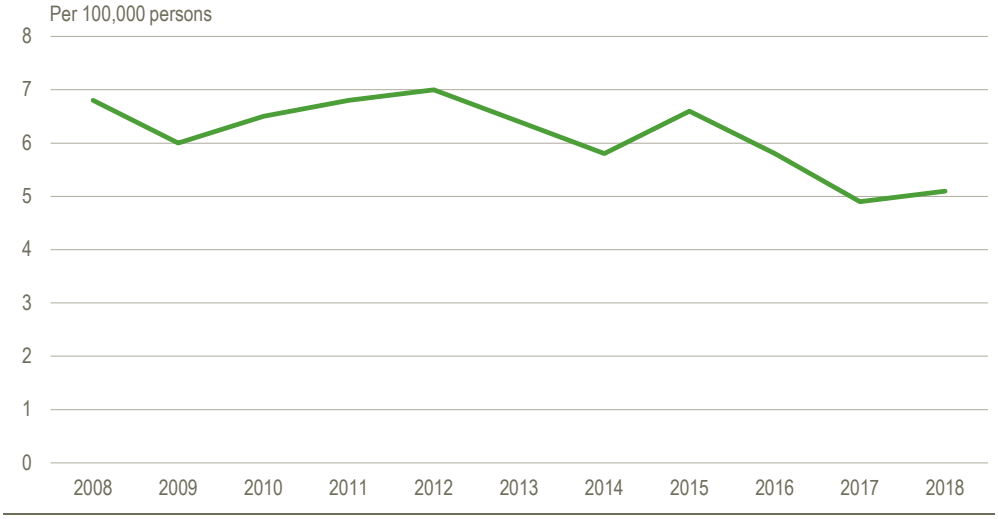
Figure 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population



Indicator 3.3.2
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

There is a decreasing trend in the incidence of tuberculosis over the period.

Figure 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



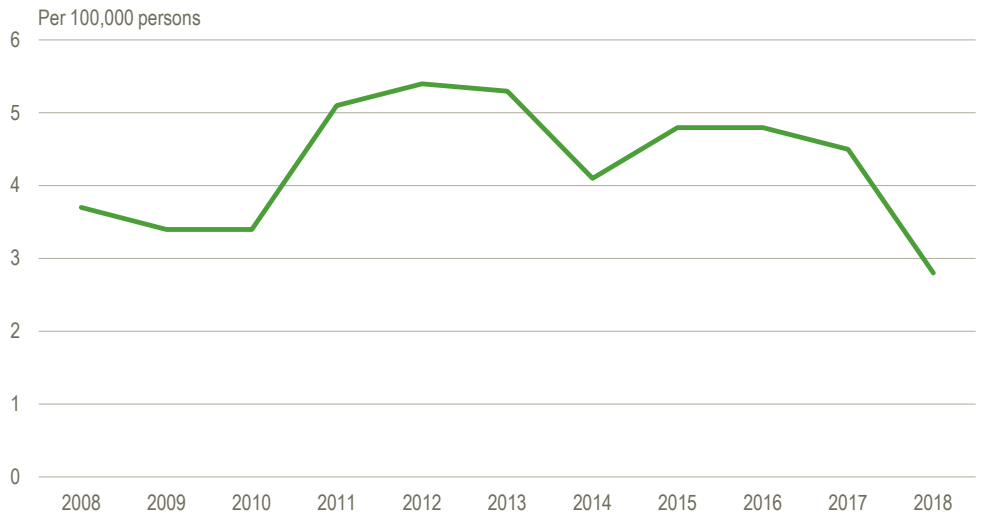
Indicator 3.3.3
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

According to Statens Serum Institut (SSI), approximately 80-100 new cases of malaria are recorded in Denmark each year. These are due to travelling in malarious areas.	100%

Indicator 3.3.4
Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

After a period from 2011-2017 with a Hepatitis B incidence of 4.5-5.4 per 100,000 persons there is a decrease in 2018 to 2.8.

Figure 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population



Indicator 3.3.5

Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

In general, neglected tropical diseases are non-existent in Denmark. The diagnosed diseases are found among foreign travellers or returning tourists.	0%

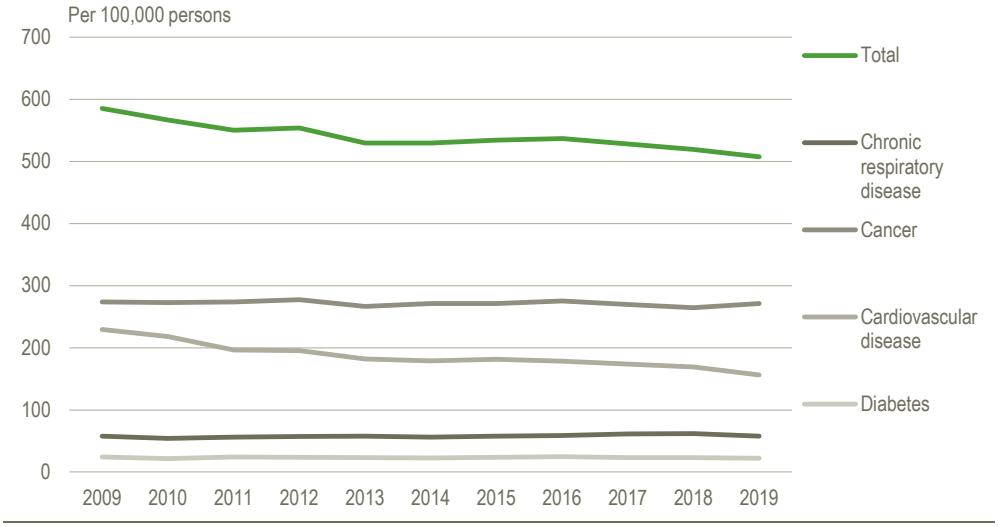
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.1

Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

Over the last ten years, the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease has dropped by 13 per cent. In 2009, the rate was 585 per 100,000 persons, and in 2019, it had dropped to 508 per 100,000 persons. The aim is to reduce this by one third by 2030. In this way, Denmark has made some progress towards this aim.

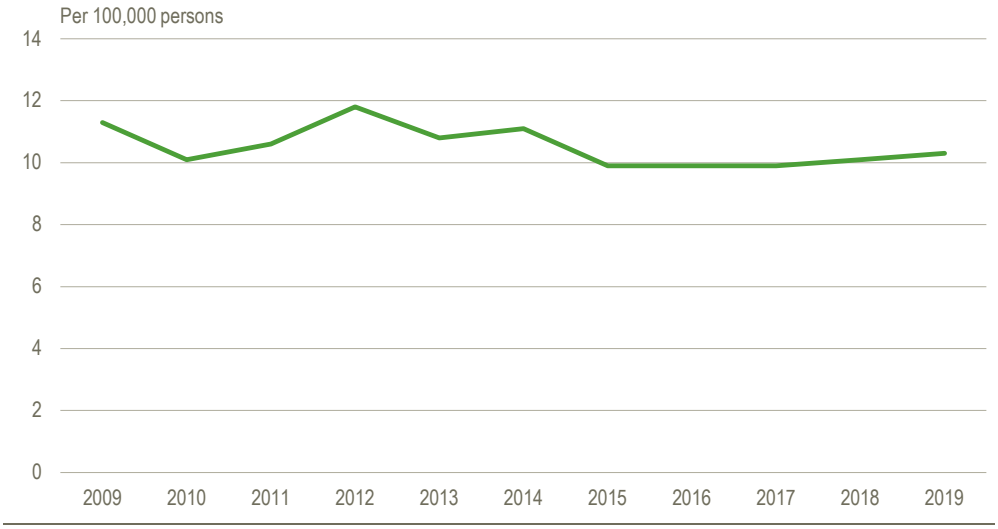
Figure 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease



Indicator 3.4.2
Suicide mortality rate

The suicide mortality rate has been at a very stable level in the last ten years. All of the years, the rate was in the range of 10 to 12 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate



Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

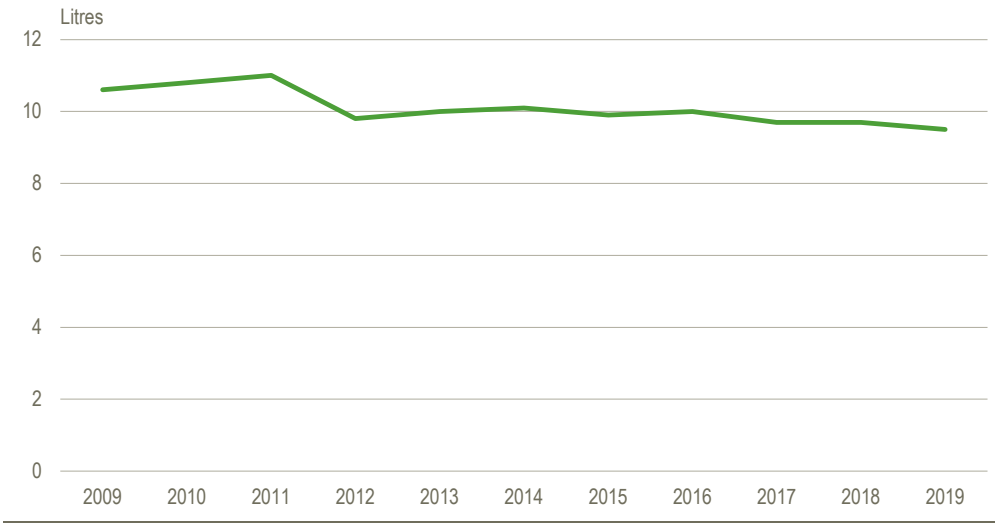
Indicator 3.5.1
Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

According to the Danish Health Authorities, continuous and official statistics are not compiled on the coverage of treatment interventions for alcohol and substance use disorders in Denmark.	n/a

Indicator 3.5.2
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

The figure shows a decline in the consumption of alcohol by Danish citizens above the age of 18, from 10.6 litres per persons in 2009 to 9.5 litres per person in 2019. I.e. a reduction of 1.1 litres per person over a period of ten years. Especially from 2011 to 2012, there was a large drop in the alcohol consumption which was, most likely, due to rather large increases in the tax rates for beer and wine.

Figure 3.5.2: Consumption of alcohol by Danish citizens above the age of 18

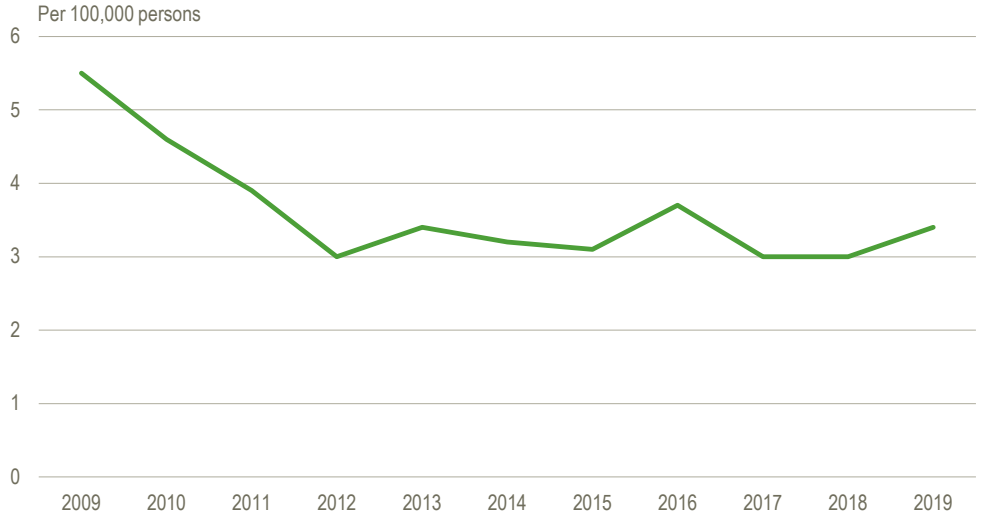


Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1
Death rate due to road traffic injuries

In the last ten years, the death rate due to traffic injuries declined by 38 per cent. In 2009, the rate was 5.5 cases per 100,000 persons, and in 2019, it had dropped to 3.4 cases per 100,000 persons.

Figure 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries



Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

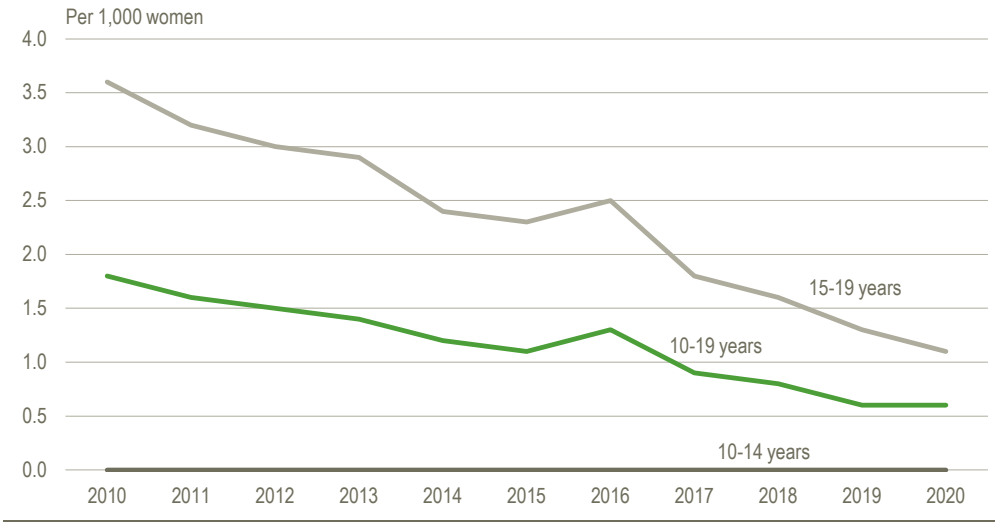
Indicator 3.7.1
Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on women's need for family planning. However, all citizens in Denmark have access to free medical assistance and abortion as well as free access to modern contraception against payment.	100%

Indicator 3.7.2
Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

The share of adolescent women aged 15-19 who have had a child in the last ten years has declined by 69 per cent. In 2010, the share was 3.6 per 1,000 women, and in 2020, it had dropped to 1.1 per 1,000 women.

Figure 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women



Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Indicator 3.8.1
Coverage of essential health services

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on essential health care services (the fourteen tracer interventions). However, all citizens in Denmark have free access to essential health care services.	100%

Indicator 3.8.2
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

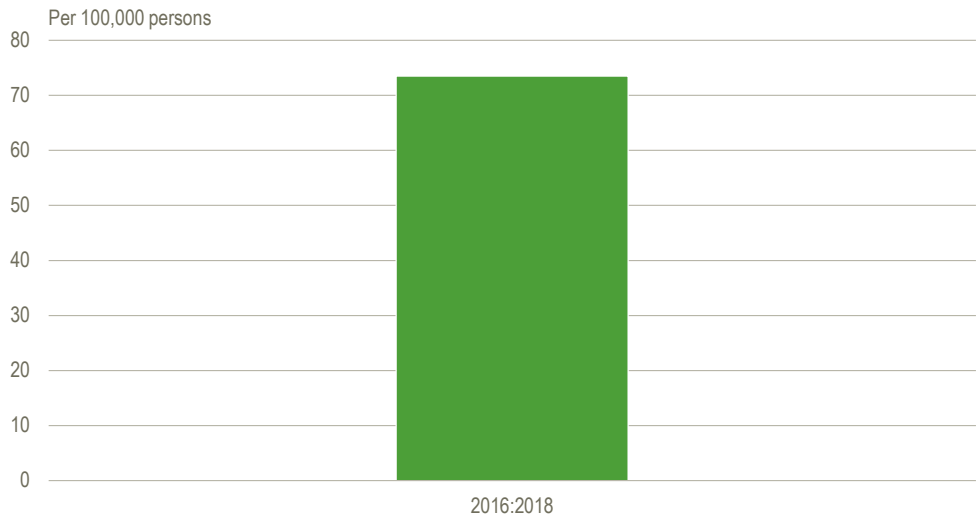
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates – on the basis of the National Household Budget Survey – that few people, if any, pay more than 10 per cent of their household expenses or income on health care services.	0%

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator 3.9.1
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

The mortality rate due to air pollution is currently available for 2016-2018 and is 73.5 cases per 100,000 persons.

Figure 3.9.1: Mortality rate due to air pollution



Indicator 3.9.2

Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

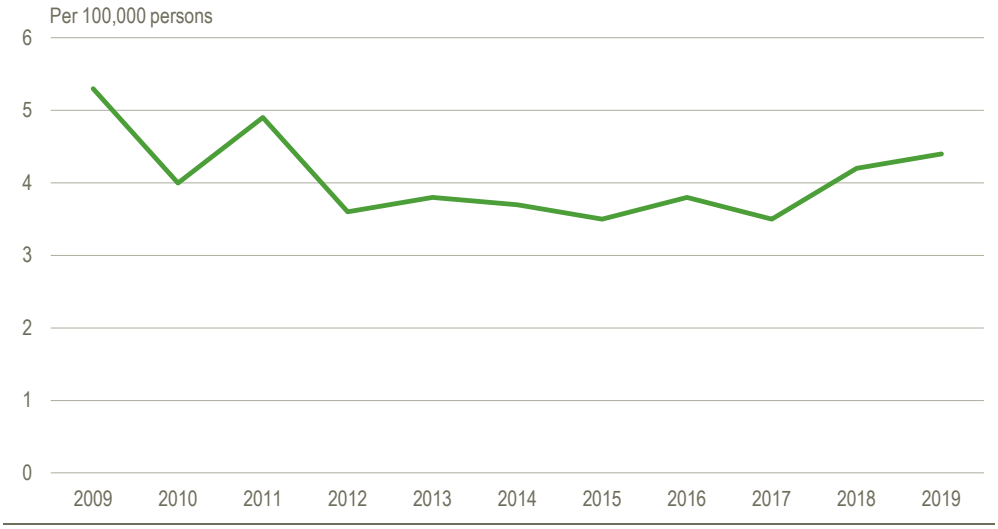
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on the mortality rate directly attributable to unsafe water or unsafe sanitation. However, Statistics Denmark estimates – on the basis on statistics from the World Health Organisation and Global Health Observatory – that very few people, if any, die as a direct consequence of unsafe water or unsafe sanitation.	0%

Indicator 3.9.3

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning has been at a very stable level in the last ten years. All of the years, the rate was between 3.5 and 5.3 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

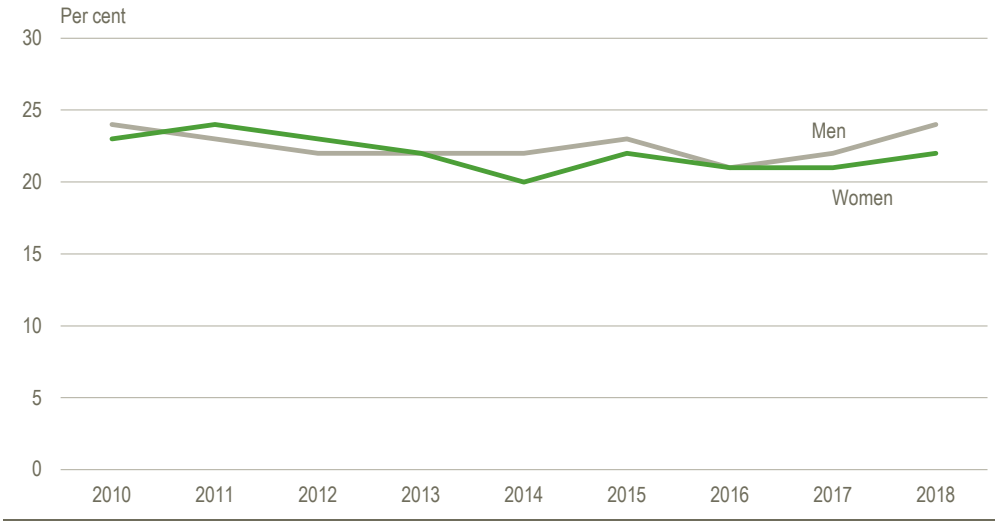


Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

Indicator 3.a.1
Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

The prevalence of smoking is at a similar level for men and women, though 1-2 per cent point higher for men except in 2011 and 2012. There was a marginally decreasing tendency from 2011 to 2014. Since 2016, there was an increase especially for men.

Figure 3.a.1: Prevalence of smoking

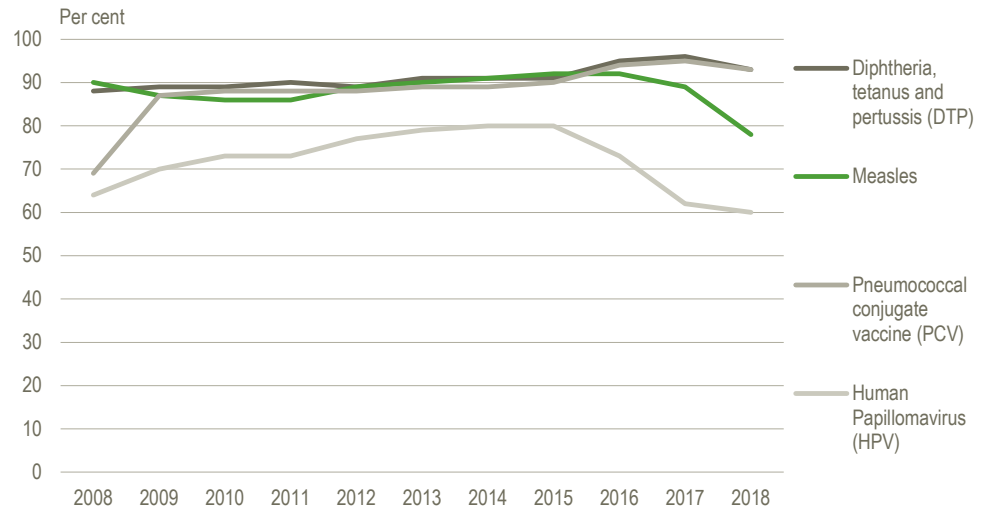


Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator 3.b.1
Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

Generally, the proportion covered by vaccines is high and above 90 per cent. This is not the case for HPV, which furthermore decreased from 2015 and is only 60 per cent in 2018. The proportion covered by measles vaccination decreased from 2016 and was 78 per cent in 2018. This is expected to be due to some groups' scepticism about this particular vaccination.

Figure 3.b.1: Proportion covered by vaccines

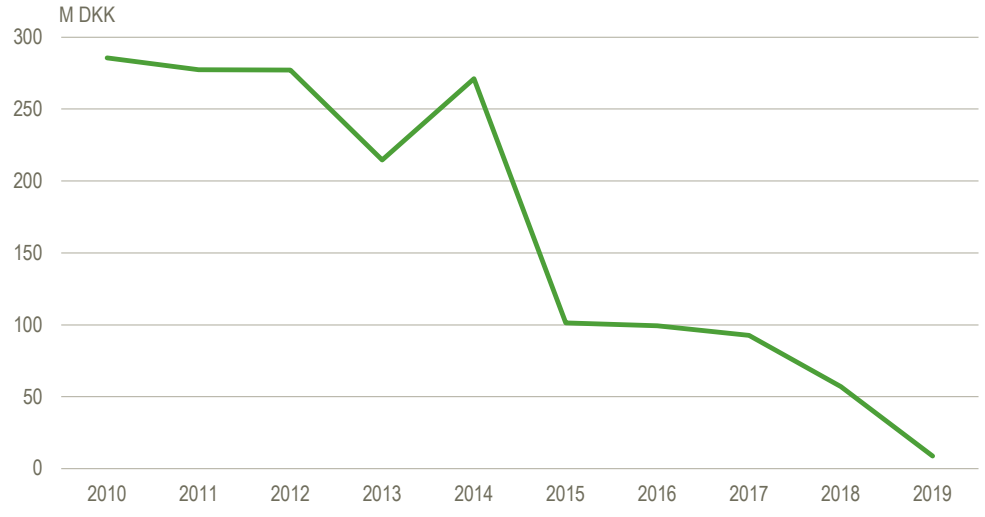


Indicator 3.b.2

Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

The figure shows the net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Denmark to the medical research and basic health sectors. The large decline from 2015 onwards is primarily due to a large fall in the basic health care category, which is defined as basic and primary health care programmes, paramedical and nursing care programmes, supply of drugs, medicines and vaccines related to basic health care, and activities aimed at achieving universal health coverage. The large decline in ODA to medical research and basic health sectors is mainly due to less public sector aid, but also less aid from NGOs and civil society is a significant factor in the decline.

Figure 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors



Indicator 3.b.3

Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Note that there may be health factors creating periods of peak demand during which the stock of medicine may be insufficient.	100%

Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1
Health worker density and distribution

In Denmark, there is an even distribution of health workers throughout all regions. Waiting time may occur for certain types of hospital treatment, and some municipalities occasionally experience a shortage of doctors, but in case of acute need, everybody can be referred to immediate medical audit.	✓

Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicator 3.d.1
International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

According to the WHO, the average value for 13 core capacity indicators from 2010-2017, is 90 per cent in Denmark.	100%

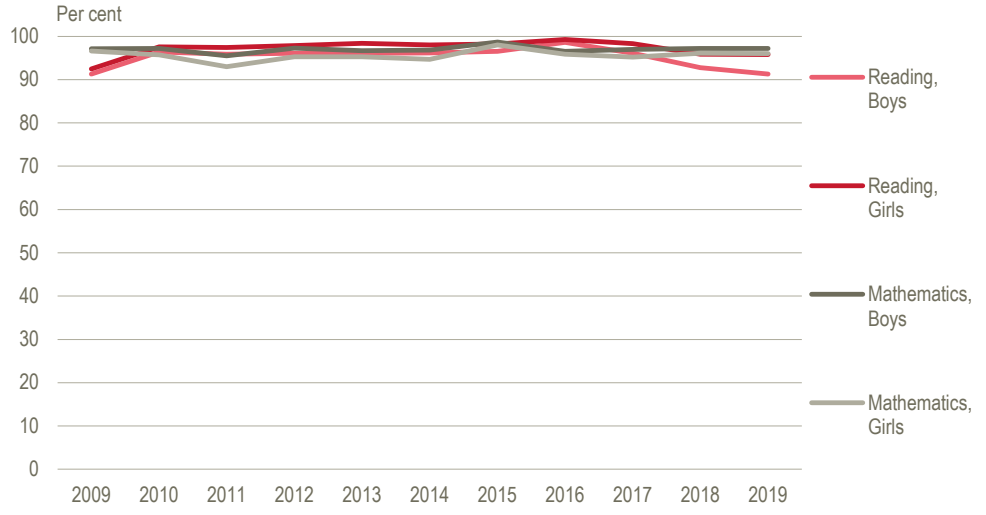
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.1
Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Data pertaining to the final examinations of pupils who have completed grade 9 in Danish primary schools in 2009-2019 show that over 90 per cent of all pupils achieve at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics respectively every year. Furthermore, the proportion is generally stable through the entire period with minor yearly fluctuations. Throughout the period, the proportion of girls achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading is between 0.7 and 4.5 per cent points higher than that of boys. In contrast, the proportion of boys who achieve a minimum proficiency level in mathematics in the period is between 0.5 and 2.5 per cent points higher than that of girls.

Figure 4.1.1: The final examinations of pupils who have completed grade 9 in Danish primary schools



Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

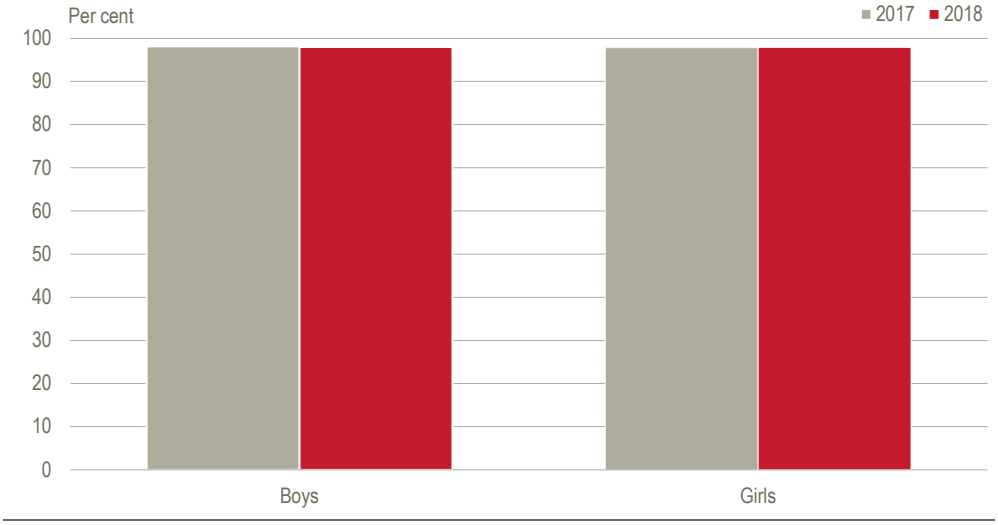
Indicator 4.2.1
Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, childcare in or outside the home is available for all children in Denmark. Family day care and childcare institutions are under supervision and subject to care quality requirements, and competent professional individuals follow the children's well-being and learning.	n/a

Indicator 4.2.2
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

In 2017, the participation rate for children in day-care facilities was 98 per cent for boys and 98 per cent for girls. In 2018, the numbers where similar. In general, Denmark scores high on indicator 4.2.2: participation in organized learning for both boys and girls, and the numbers have not change in the period of observation.

Figure 4.2.2: Participation rate for children in day-care facilities



Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

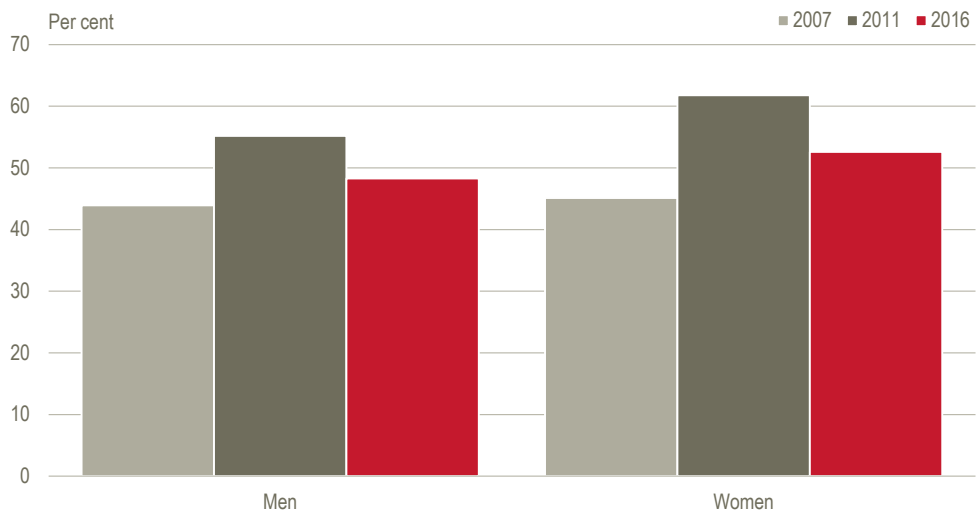
Indicator 4.3.1
Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

The share for participation in formal or non-formal continuing education for both men and women between the age of 25 and 64 has increased from 2007 to 2016. The share of women who participated in formal or non-formal continuing education has increased from around 45 per cent in 2007 to around 53 per cent in 2016. The equivalent share for men was 44 per cent in 2007 and 48 per cent in 2016.

However, the share for participation in formal or non-formal continuing education has decreased from 2011 to 2016. This applies for both men and women between the age of 25 and 64.

The share of women who participated in formal or non-formal continuing education has decreased from around 62 per cent in 2011 to around 53 per cent in 2016. The equivalent share for men was 55 per cent in 2011 and 48 per cent in 2016. Formal education is education programmes that lead to publicly approved exams or qualifications. Non-formal education is e.g. courses, seminars and workshops.

Figure 4.3.1: Participation in formal or non-formal continuing education

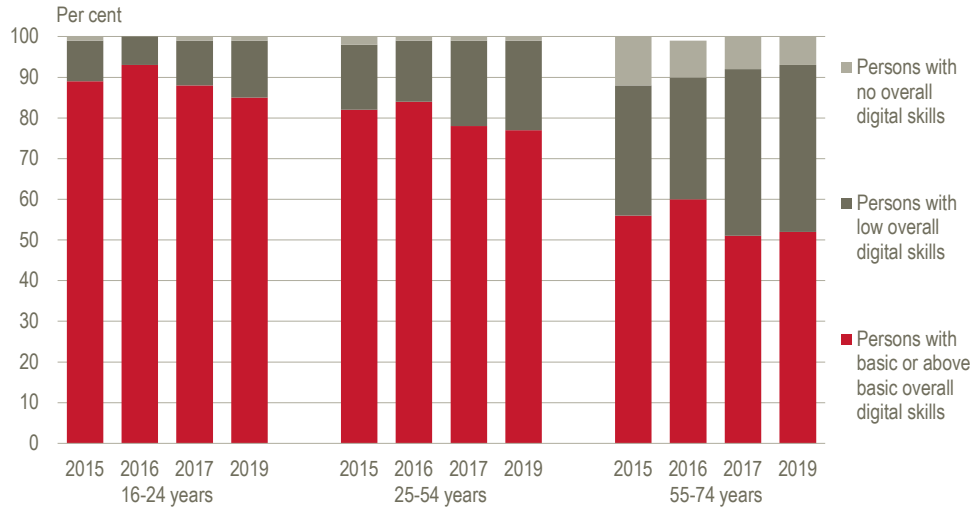


Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Indicator 4.4.1
Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Danes' digital skills are fairly high, in particular in the younger age group (16-24 years) where four out of five people have basic or above basic digital skills. The level of digitals skills decreases with age. Denmark performs well and above the EU average on digital skills, regardless of age. The country's performance is influenced by several factors, among others a number of recent national initiatives to enhance the digital skills and digital literacy of citizens. Obligatory digital public services are also considered as main drivers for improved digital skills.

Figure 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills



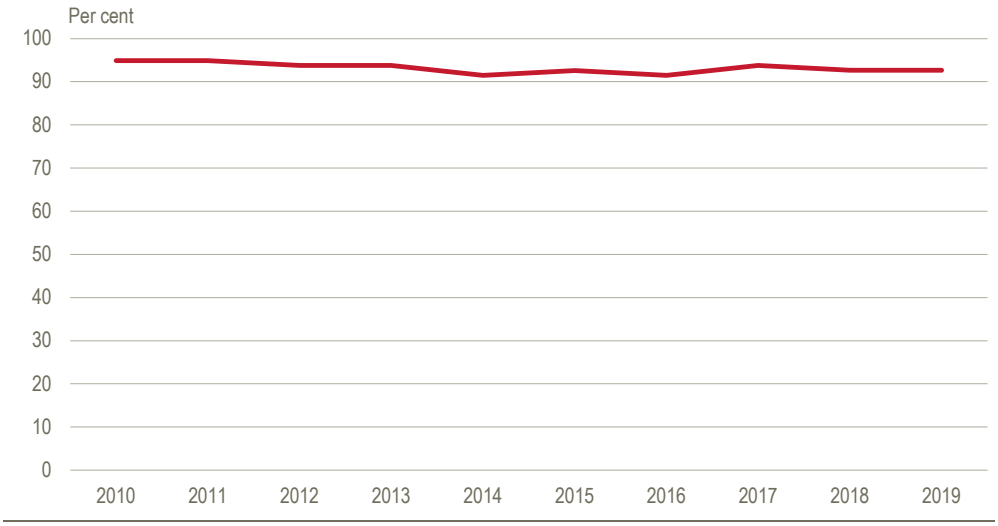
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1
Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

Access to education in Denmark is free and equal for men and women. Yet there is a difference in the level of education between men and women. This indicator describes gender disparities in education and is calculated as the proportion of 35-year-old men with a professional qualification relative to the proportion of 35-year-old women with a professional qualification.

Throughout the period, the proportion of women with a professional qualification has been higher than that of men. This tendency increased from 2010 until 2014 but from 2016 the tendency has declined

Figure 4.5.1: Proportion of 35-year-old men with a professional qualification relative to the proportion of 35-year-old women with a professional qualification



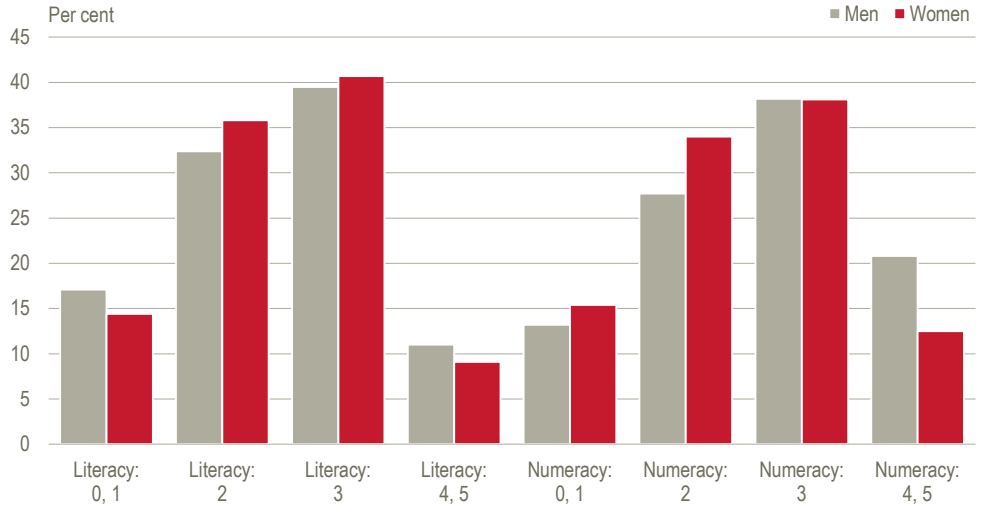
Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1
Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

This indicator describes the skill levels in reading and arithmetic using the results of the first round of PIAAC, which was conducted in Denmark in 2011-2012. PIAAC (The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competences) is an OECD study of 16-65 year olds' skills in reading, arithmetic and problem solving with information and communication technology (IT). The skills are measured on a scale from 0-500, and reading and arithmetic skills are divided into six levels.

The majority have a skill level of 2 or 3 in both reading and arithmetic. Within reading, there are more men than women with a low level (0.1) and a high level (4.5), while within arithmetic there are most women with a low level and most men with a high level. The proficiency level for both reading and arithmetic is higher for the youngest part of the population.

Figure 4.6.1: The skill levels in reading and arithmetic using the results of the first round of PIAAC



Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Indicator 4.7.1
Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

There are no official data available to illustrate this indicator. However, there are around 50 educational institutions that are member of the UNESCO SDG schools network.	n/a

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1
Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

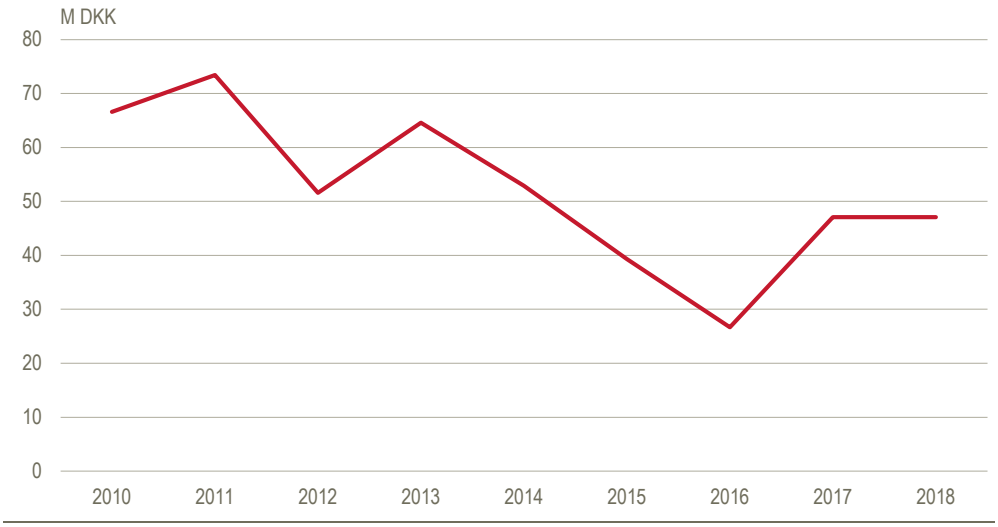
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on whether pupils in schools have access to electricity, internet, computers, infrastructure and materials for persons with disabilities, basic drinking water facilities and single-sex toilet facilities.	n/a

Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

Indicator 4.b.1
Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

The financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees varies between 27 million DKK and 73 million DKK. This is a little fraction of the total official development aid and therefore sensitive to year to year variations in e.g. the introduction and closure of schemes. This can be seen as relative large variations from year to year in the figure.

Figure 4.b.1: The financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees



Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 4.c.1

Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

There are no official data available to illustrate this indicator.	n/a

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator 5.1.1
Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

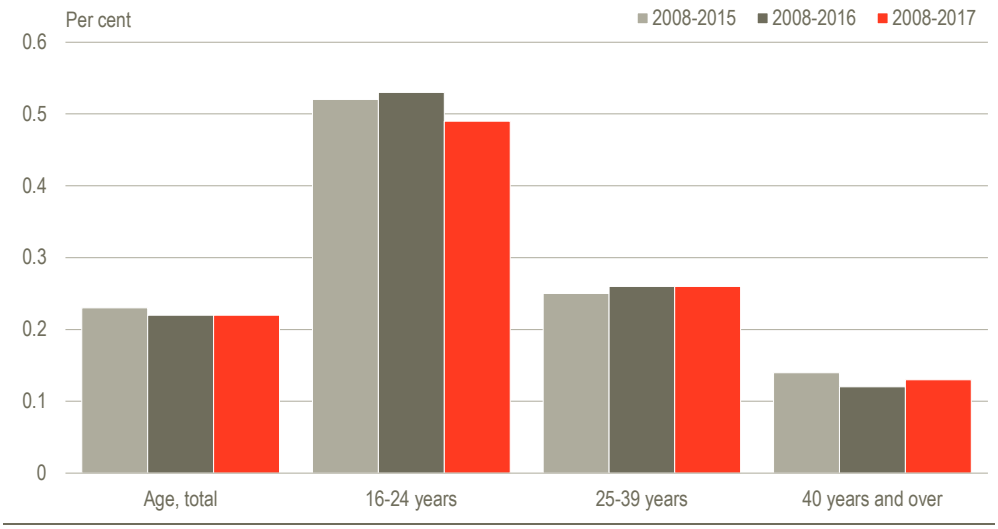
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, a legal framework does exist (especially in the Danish Act on Gender Equality from 2000), which serves to promote, enforce and monitor equality in Denmark.	✓

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Over the years, from 2008-2017 the overall proportion of women subjected to violence by a current or former partner has been steady around 0.22 per cent. Most women subjected to violence are 16-24 years old.

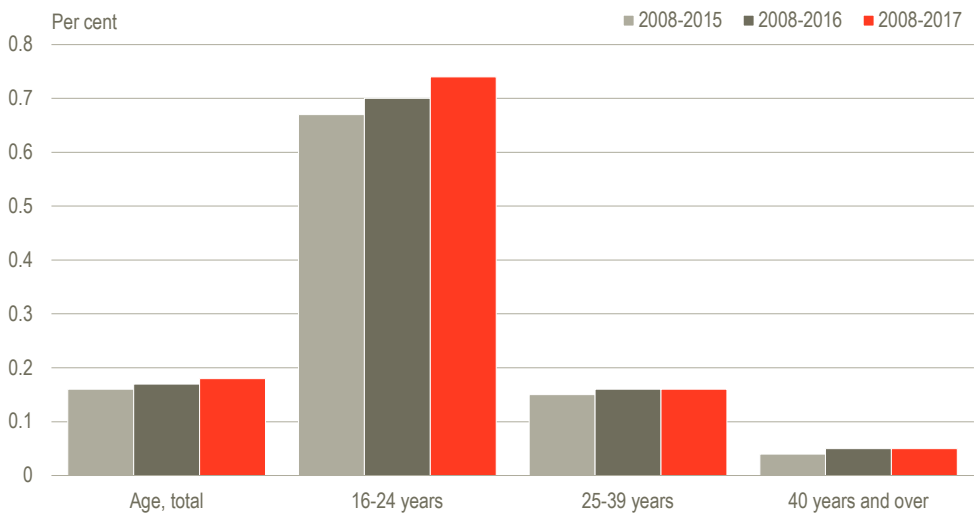
Figure 5.2.1: Proportion of women subjected to violence by a current or former partner



Indicator 5.2.2
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Over the years, the overall proportion of women subjected to violence by persons other than their partner has been under 0.2 per cent. Most women subjected to violence are 16-24 years old.

Figure 5.2.2: Proportion of women subjected to violence by persons other than their partner



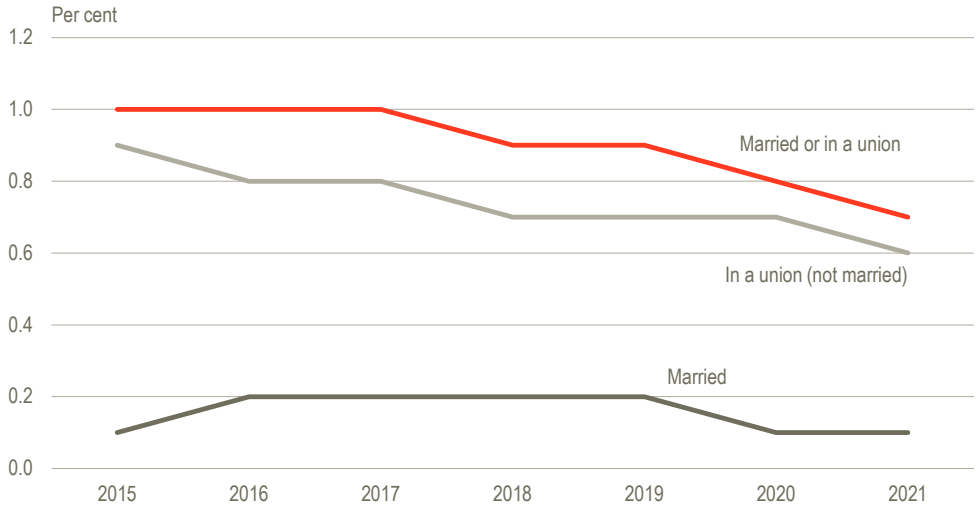
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

From 2015 to 2021, 0.1 to 0.2 per cent of the 20-24 year-old women were married before the age of 18, and 0.6 to 0.9 per cent were in a union, with a tendency towards a lower share of women who had either been married or in a union before the age of 18.

Figure 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18



Indicator 5.3.2

Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

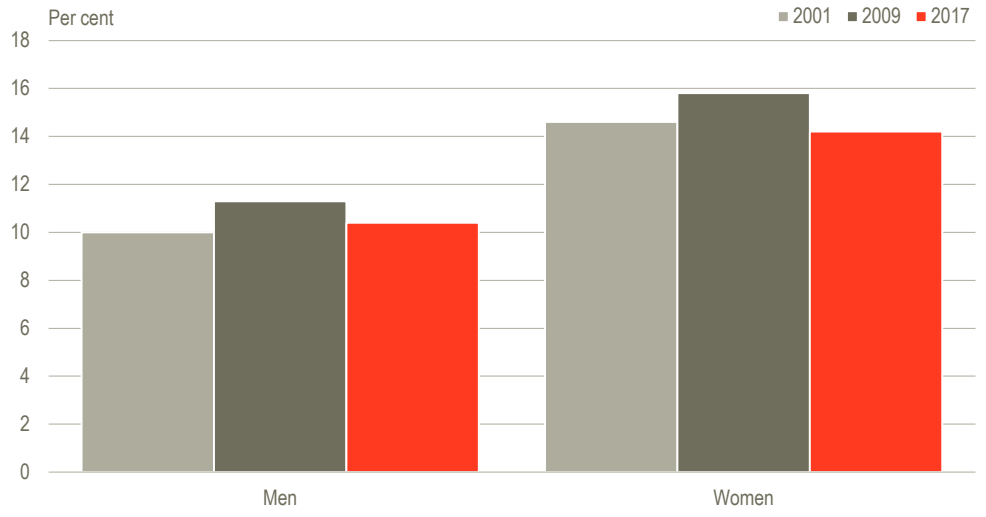
Circumcision of girls and women is a punishable offence in Denmark. The extent of women being circumcised in Denmark is not known.	n/a

Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Women spend more time on unpaid domestic and care work than men. However, where women spent almost half again as much time as men in 2001, this difference had decreased to women spending well over a third more time in 2017.

Figure 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work

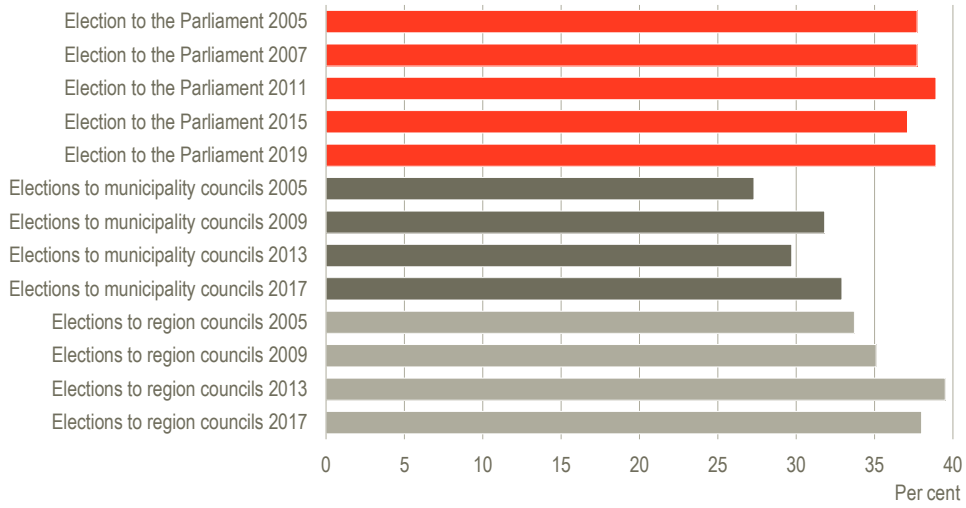


Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Indicator 5.5.1
Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

In the last five general elections, the share of women elected to the Danish Parliament was 37-39 per cent. In the last four local government elections, the share of women was rising, although we saw a small decline in the last election in 2017. The level is very similar to that of the general elections. The share at regional elections is somewhat lower, but none the less increased from 28 per cent in 2005 to 33 per cent at the latest elections. No definite aim has been specified for this indicator.

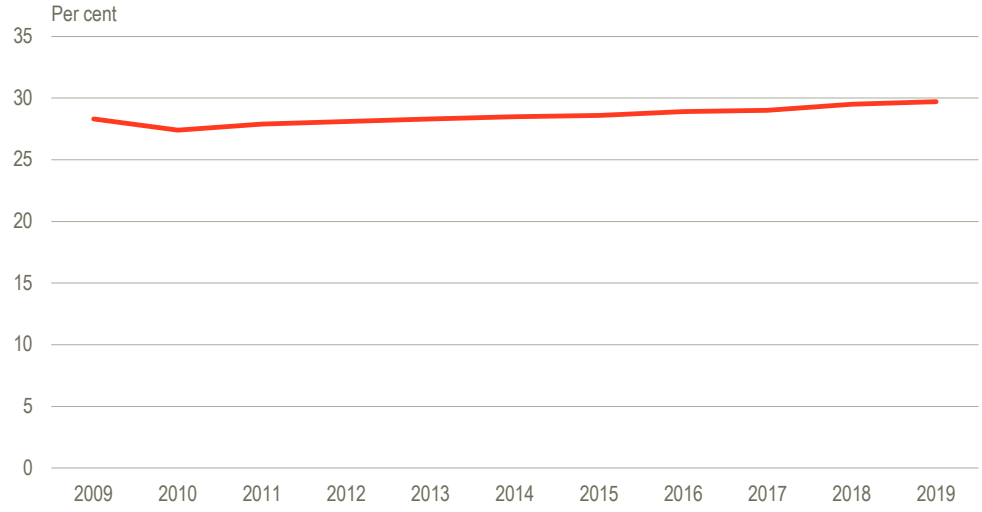
Figure 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in the Danish Parliament and local governments



Indicator 5.5.2
Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of women in management work has been rising slightly over the past 10 years. The decrease from 2009 to 2010 is due to changes in the definition of management work and thus 2009 and 2010 are not comparable.

Figure 5.5.2: Proportion of women in management work



Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Indicator 5.6.1
Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on women's perception of their choices in connection with this indicator. However, the free and equal access to medical assistance gives women access to consult a doctor and to obtain information about sex, contraception and reproductive health services, such as abortion.	n/a

Indicator 5.6.2

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Denmark has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, incl. free access to abortion. Health and sex education is mandatory in basic school, but it is not mandatory in youth education nor in the teacher training programmes.	✓

Target 5.a

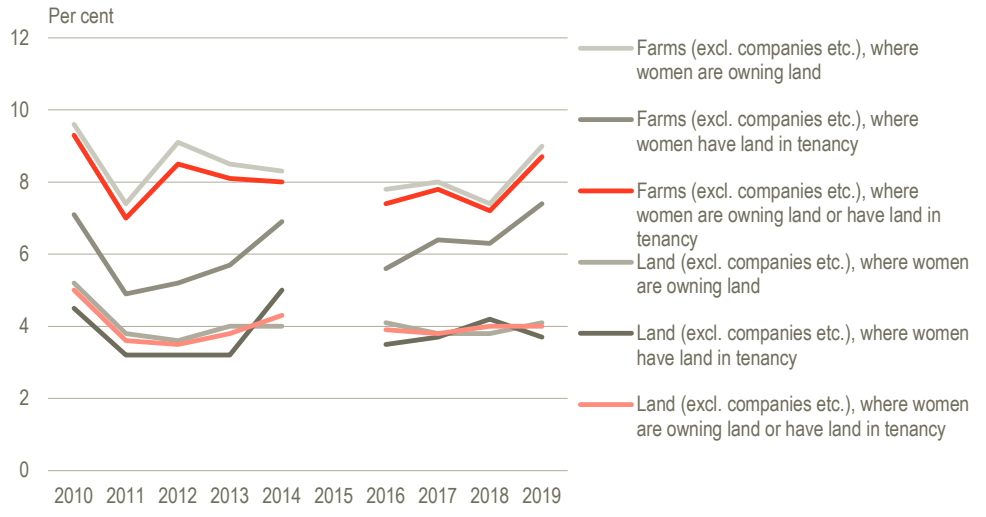
Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1

(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

The agricultural sector has a pronounced dominance of men. Only about 9 per cent of the Danish farmers are women, a share that has not changed considerably during the period 2010-2019. Moreover, the farms lead by women are smaller, so agricultural land possessed by female farmers constitutes only 4 per cent of the total land. Again, this share has not changed much over the years. In total, there were 2,600 female farmers in Denmark in 2019. However, it should be noticed that it is quite common for the wives of farmers to assist their husbands in the farm work, and also there are female agricultural workers, so more than just 2,600 women are involved in farm work.

Figure 5.a.1: Proportion of farms and land where women are owning land or having land in tenancy



Indicator 5.a.2

Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Denmark has a legal framework that guarantees equal rights for women (the Danish Act on Gender Equality). Denmark does not compile official statistics on a number of the sub-indicators in the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 5.b

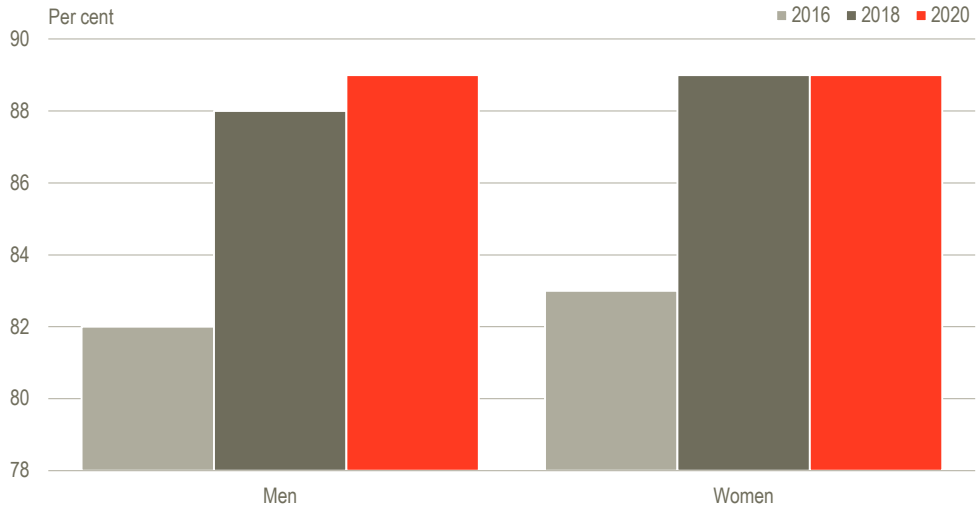
Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Indicator 5.b.1

Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Mobile phones with access to internet are considered essential to promote the use of information and communication technologies and enable users to reap the benefits provided by those technologies. E.g. location services, on-the-go access to information, mobile payments, etc. In Denmark nine out of ten citizens use a smart phone with internet access. There is no gender difference between mobile phone users in Denmark. The proportions of men and women using smart phones have increased from around 80 per cent in 2016 to 89 per cent in 2020.

Figure 5.b.1: Proportion of men and women who own a mobile telephone



Target 5.c

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator 5.c.1

Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

In the underlying methodology, Denmark only complies partly with the conditions of the indicator.	÷

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. Statistics Denmark estimates that most people live with a safely managed supply of drinking water. However, small private waterworks exist, which are subject to less control.	100%

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1
Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

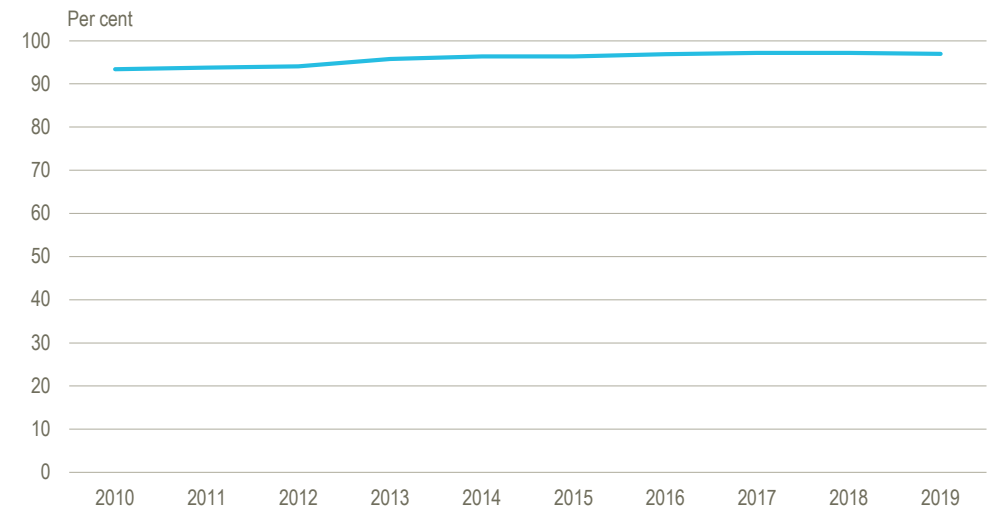
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that everyone or nearly everyone uses safely managed sanitation facilities in Denmark.	100%

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1
Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Data from urban sewage systems are from a database with total information on general treatment of waste water in Denmark. Data about individual solutions for treatment (mostly in rural areas) are from the Building and housing register. Not safely treated waste water is primarily from scattered buildings using septic tanks with drain to surface water. The figure shows that there has been an increase in safely managed waste water since 2010, from an already high level above 93 per cent in 2010 to 97 per cent in the past four years.

Figure 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

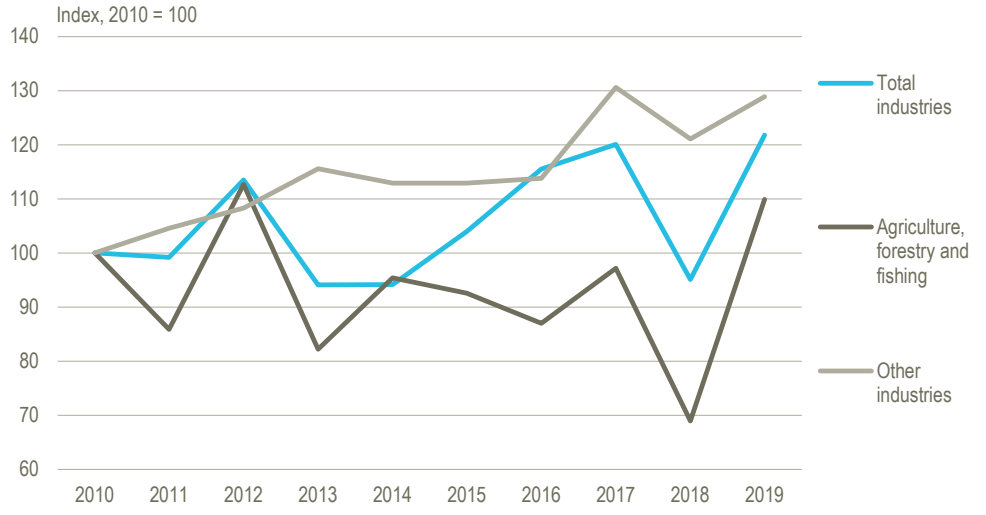


Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1
Change in water-use efficiency over time

There have been large fluctuations in the water use efficiency – measured as the use of water compared to value added – in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and for industries in total. For agriculture, etc., the large fluctuations can be explained by fluctuating irrigation needs due to climatic conditions and crop selection. During the dry summer 2018, water use efficiency dropped significantly for agriculture. For the other industries, there has been a slight increase in the water use efficiency over the period 2010-2019.

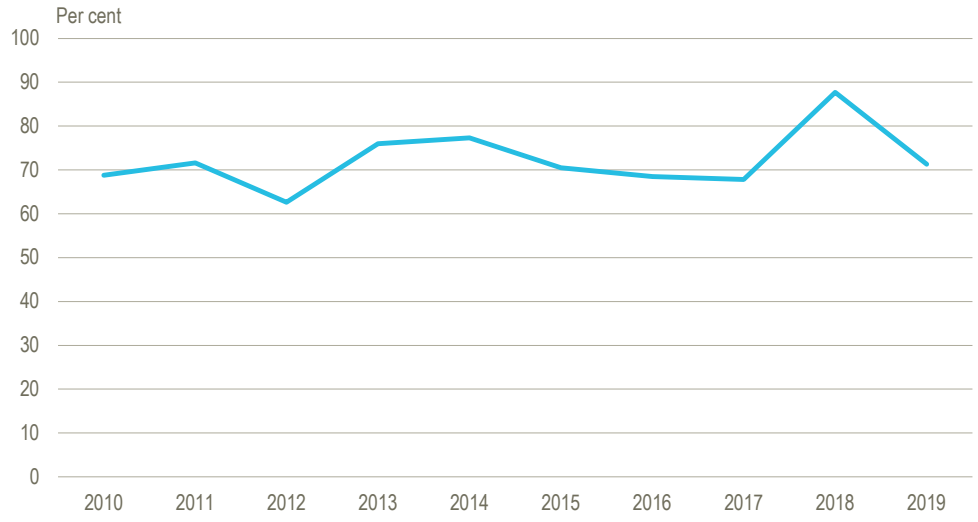
Figure 6.4.1: Water use efficiency



Indicator 6.4.2
Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

The utilisation rate of the available groundwater resource has varied between 60 and 90 per cent in the period from 2010 to 2019. Please notice that the surface water is not included in the calculation of the indicator. A utilisation rate below 100 per cent entails a sustainable consumption of the ground water resource. The high utilisation rate in 2018 was due to a higher need for irrigation in agriculture, as a result of a dry summer.

Figure 6.4.2: The utilisation rate of the available groundwater resource

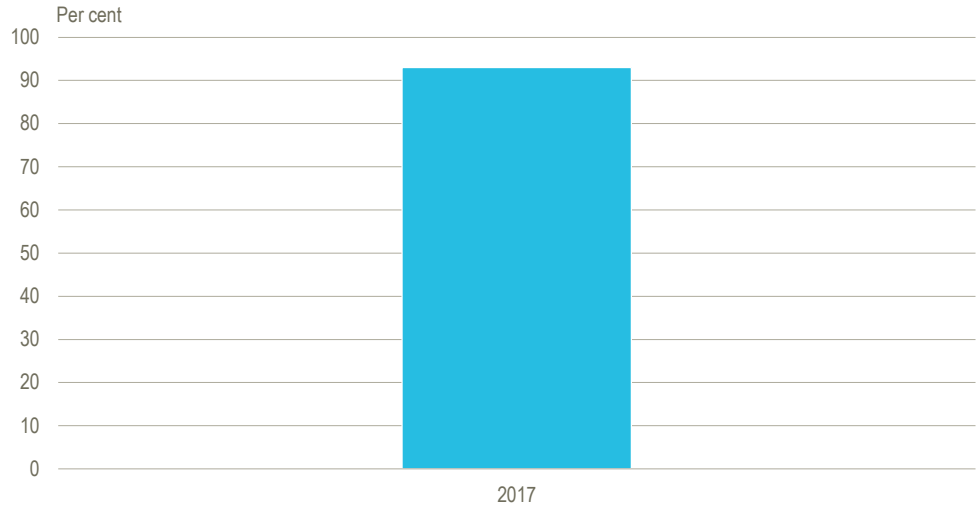


Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1
Degree of integrated water resources management

For this indicator, data is currently available for one year, namely 2017. In 2017, the degree of integrated water resources management implementation was 93 per cent. Denmark thus has a very high degree of implementation of the integrated water resources management.

Figure 6.5.1: The degree of integrated water resources management implementation



Indicator 6.5.2
Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

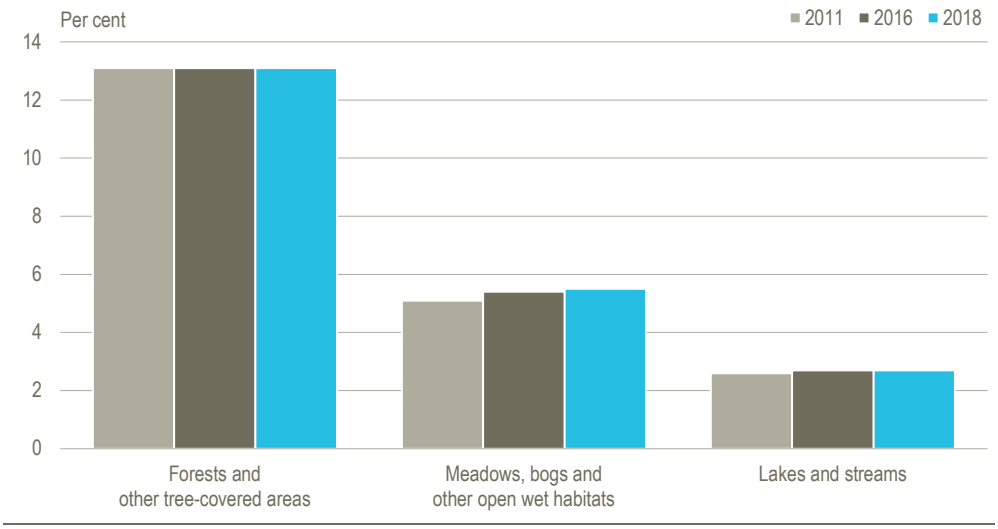
The indicator is not about Denmark, as there are no transboundary basin areas.	n/a

Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator 6.6.1
Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

In 2018, water-related ecosystems like forests, wetlands and lakes represent a larger proportion of the total area, compared to 2011. While the share of forests is unchanged in the period, the share of wetlands has increased from 5.1 per cent in 2011 to 5.5 per cent in 2018. The share of lakes and streams as a proportion of the total area also increased from 2.6 per cent to 2.7 per cent in the years 2011-2018. The increase in water-related ecosystems is due to conversion of former agricultural land.

Figure 6.6.1: Proportion of water-related ecosystems of the total area



Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator 6.b.1
Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

All municipalities in Denmark must prepare plans for water supply and waste water disposal systems. In the underlying methodology, Denmark complies only partly with the conditions of the indicator.	100%

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1
Proportion of population with access to electricity

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, The World Bank estimates that all citizens in Denmark have access to electricity.	100%

Indicator 7.1.2
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

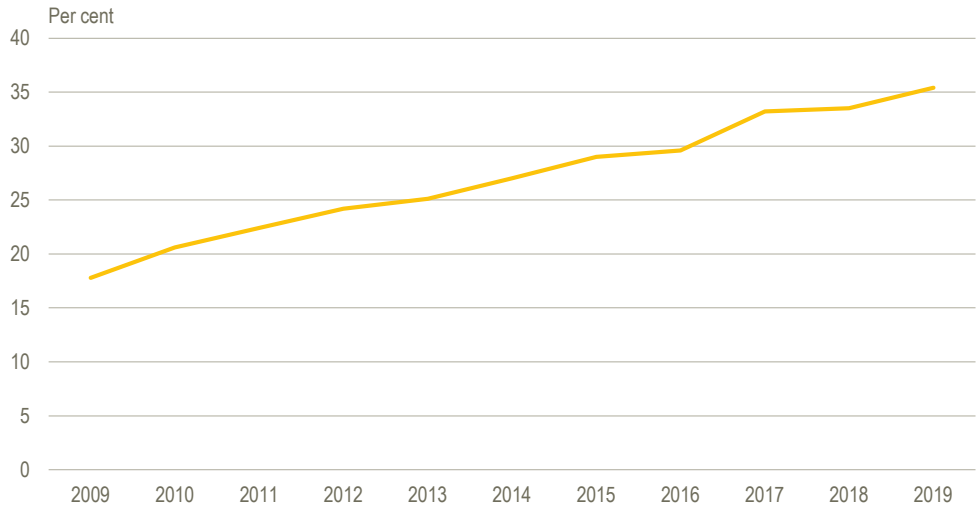
As a high income country, it is assumed – in accordance with the methodology of the indicator – that Denmark uses fuels and technologies that do not result in indoor air pollution.	100%

Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

For this indicator, we use the renewable energy share of the total primary energy consumption as a proxy. The share has almost doubled since 2009, so that renewables in 2019 account for 35.4 per cent of the total primary energy consumption. In the Danish case, the change towards a greener energy system accelerated in 2009. Based on our observations, the difference between renewable energy's share of total primary energy consumption and total final energy consumption is that the latter share is 1-2 per cent higher.

Figure 7.2.1: The renewable energy share of the total primary energy consumption



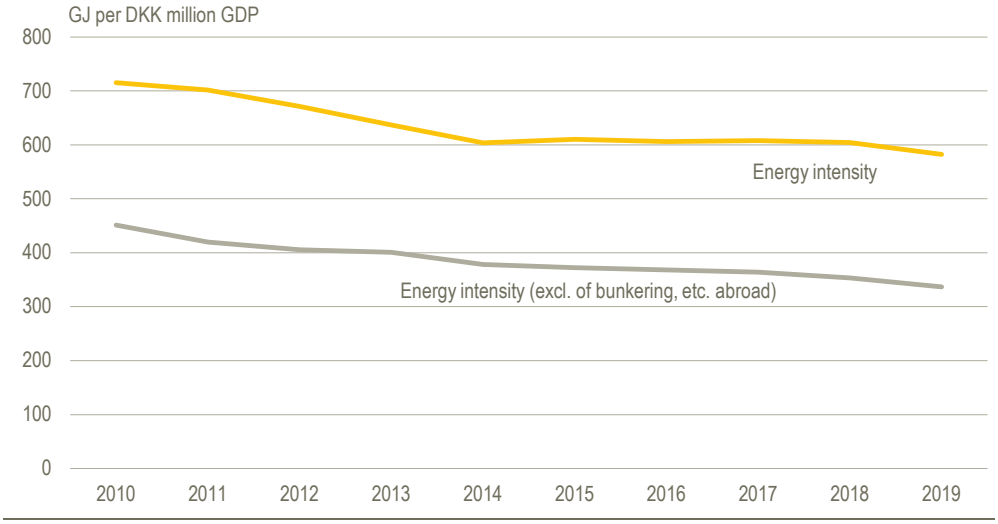
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The Danish economy is characterized by having a large shipping industry, which accounts for 42 per cent of the total use of primary energy used for Danish economic activities. In the below figure, the energy intensity measured as primary energy in

relation to GDP is shown for both the total of Danish economic activities as well as the total of Danish economic activities exclusive of the fuel that Danish-operated ships, aircraft and lorries bunker abroad. Compared to 2009, the energy intensity has improved with 19 per cent or with 25 per cent if the bunkering abroad is disregarded. The development has been driven by both a decrease in the use of primary energy as well as economic growth.

Figure 7.3.1: The energy intensity measured as primary energy in relation to GDP



Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Indicator 7.a.1

International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

The data on source IRENA is not available.	n/a

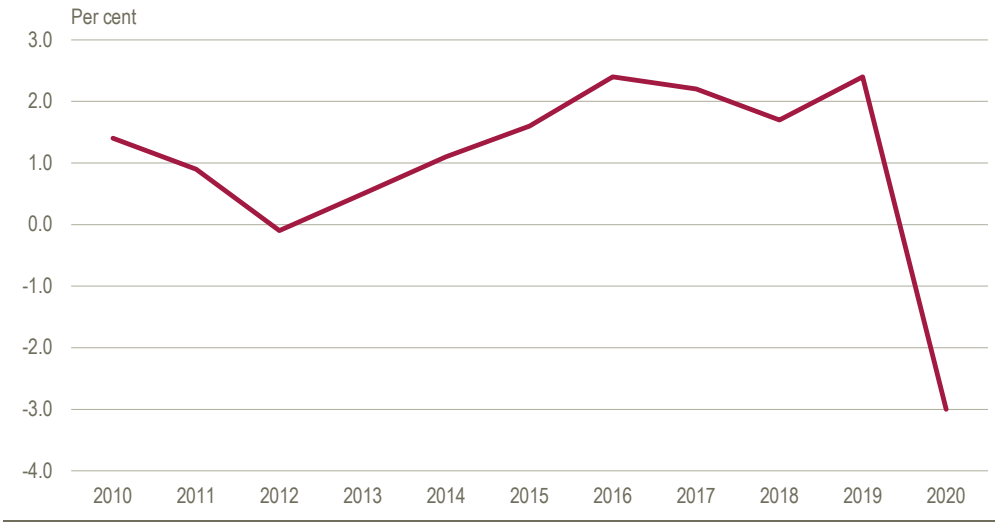
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Following the Great Recession from 2007-2009, there has been a steady increase in GDP per capita for ten straight years, except for a slight decrease in 2012. This steady increase in GDP per capita means that the growth of the economy has outpaced the growth of the population. In 2020 there was a significant drop in the economy due to the COVID-19 crisis.

Figure 8.1.1: GDP per capita

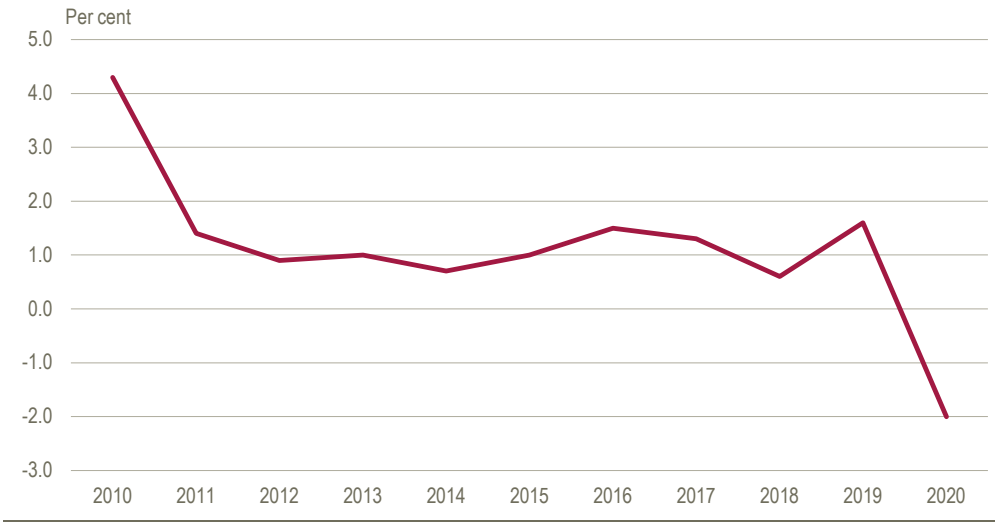


Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Following the Great Recession, there was a steep increase in the growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2010, and in the following years there was a further steady increase until 2019 at an average of 1.1 per cent. This was higher than in the period from year 2000 up until the Great Recession, where the average annual growth was 0.8 per cent. In 2020, the year of the COVID-19 crisis, there was a negative growth of -2.0 per cent in GDP per employed person.

Figure 8.2.1: GDP per employed person



Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1
Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Indicator 8.4.1
Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

The resource footprint is an indicator of the amount of resources extracted from nature both in Denmark and abroad for the goods and services used in the Danish economy. Within the period 2010 to 2016, the resource footprint per GDP and per capita have increased with 20 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. The resource footprint per capita has increased with 2 per cent in 2016 compared to 2015, while the footprint per GDP has declined by 0.5 per cent in the same period.

Figure 8.4.1a: The resource footprint

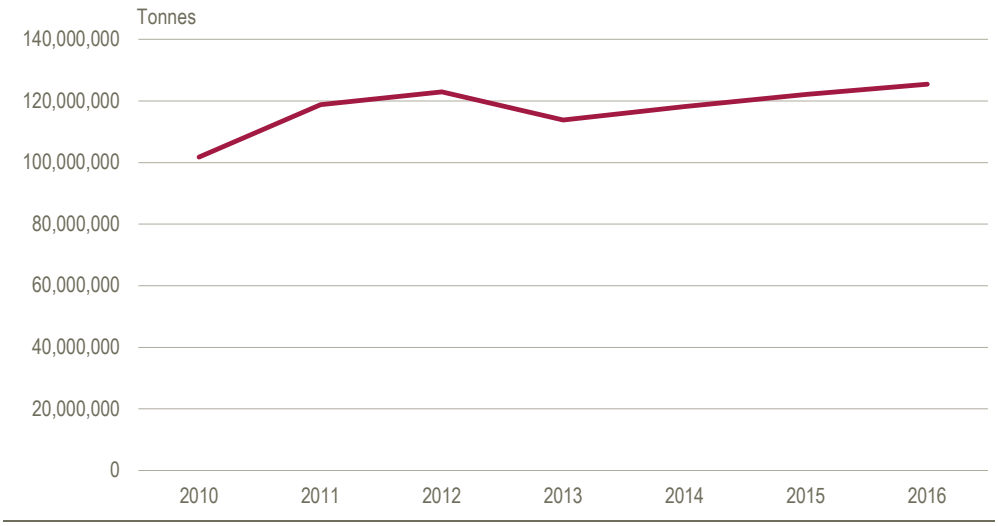
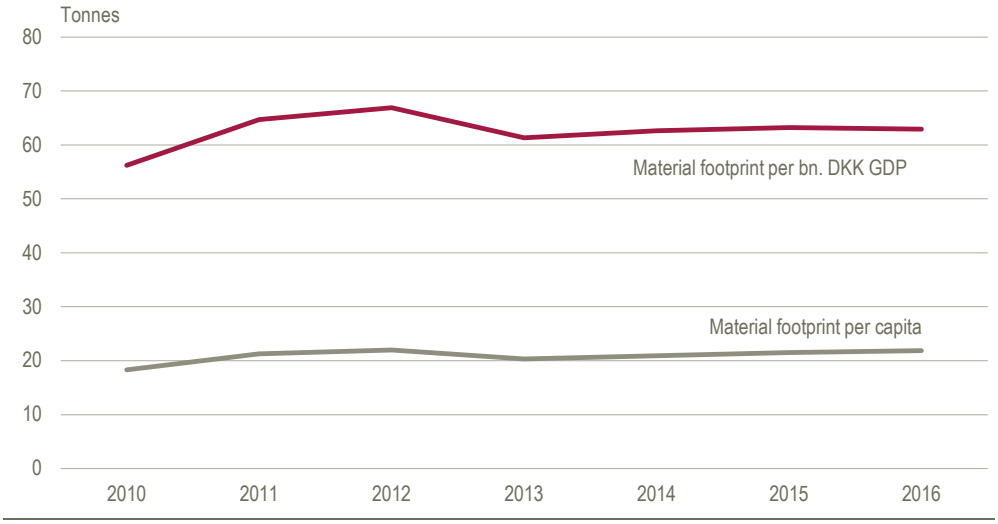


Figure 8.4.1b: The resource footprint per capita and resource footprint per GDP



Indicator 8.4.2

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

The figure shows that, with the exception of the decrease from 2012 to 2013, the Danish domestic material consumption has been rising in the period 2010 to 2019. This indicates a general increase in the consumption of materials in the Danish economy. Within the period 2013-2019, the domestic material consumption has increased with an average of 3 per cent per year. It should be noted that this indicator is highly influenced by the business cycles and economic activities related to construction, which is immediately reflected in domestic material consumption.

The domestic material consumption per GDP is an indicator of the amount of materials that are necessary to produce the Danish gross domestic product. After a big increase in the period 2010-2012, the domestic material consumption per GDP has shown a stable development of about 66,000 to 67,000 tonnes per DKK billion GDP in the years 2013 to 2019. In 2019, the domestic material consumption per GDP was 67,400 tonnes per DKK billion GDP, which was an increase of 4 per cent and 1 per cent compared to 2010 and 2018, respectively.

Figure 8.4.2a: The Danish domestic material consumption

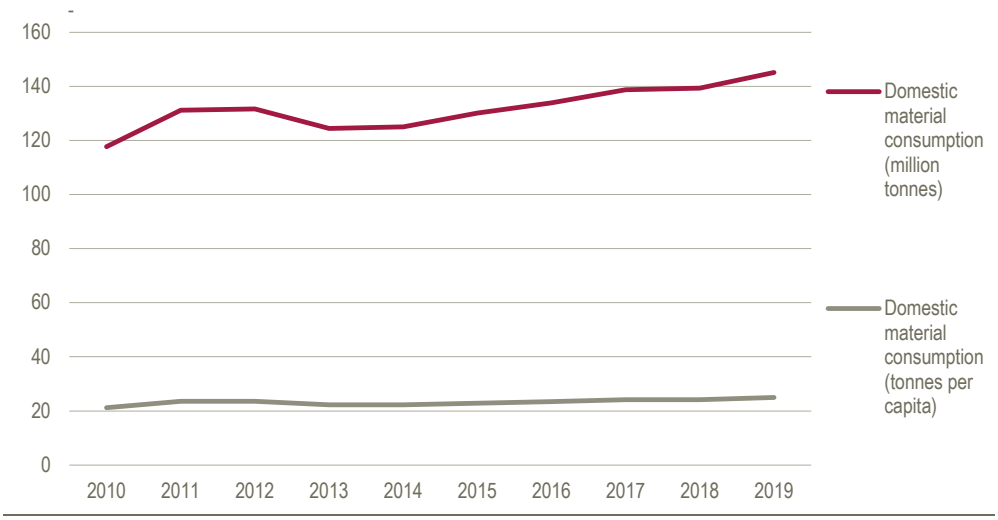
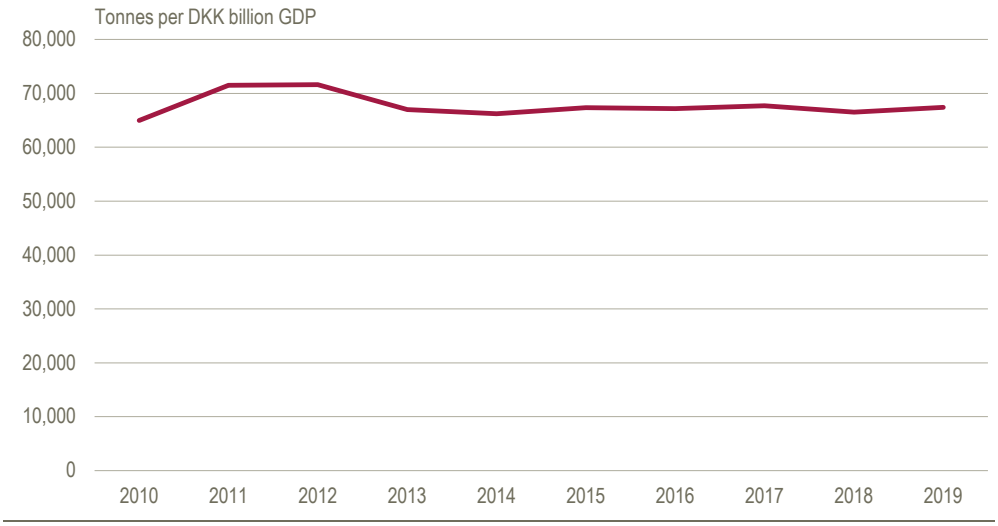


Figure 8.4.2b: The Danish domestic material consumption per GDP



Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

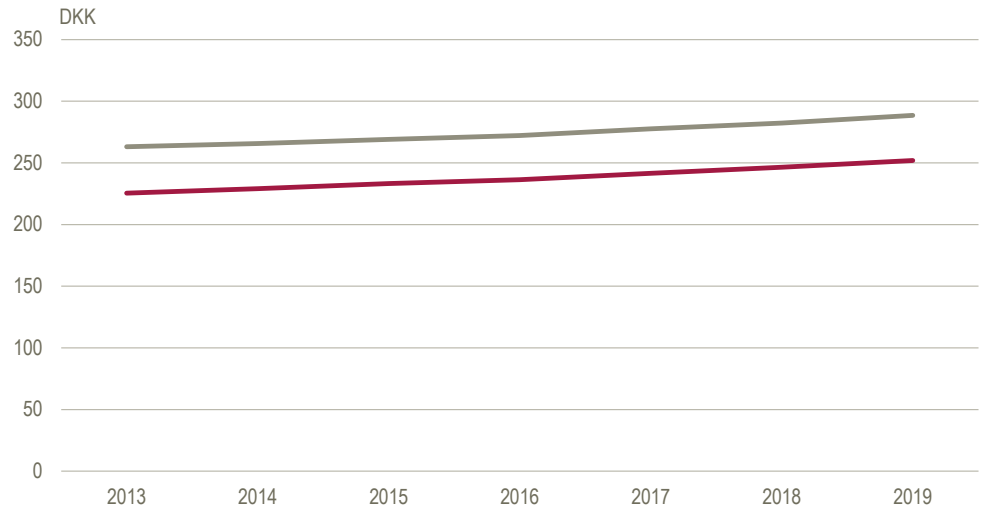
Indicator 8.5.1

Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

The gender pay gap is the difference between the average annual earnings between women and men. In 2019, the gender pay gap was 12.7 per cent in Denmark, which means that women earned 12.7 per cent less per hour than men. In Denmark, the gender pay gap has consistently been narrowed through the years, and in 2019 it was 1.7 per cent points less than in 2013, where the gender pay gap was 14.3.

The primary reason behind the gender pay gap becoming narrower has to do with the nature of how it is calculated. As the level of average earnings of women and men increases per year, the per cent difference in earnings decreases subsequently, whilst the monetary difference in earnings per hour remains pretty much the same. In 2013, men in average earned about 37.7 DKK more per hour than women, and in 2019 this difference was about 36.5 DKK.

Figure 8.5.1: The gender pay gap



Indicator 8.5.2

Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The total unemployment figure for Denmark has been slightly decreasing since 2010 for the majority of age groups. In the beginning of the period, unemployment for women was lower than for men, which was reversed towards the end of the period. The relation between the unemployment rates of men and women should also be seen in the light of the fact that more men than women have jobs that are influenced by business cycles.

For both women and men, the highest unemployment is found in the youngest age groups 15-24 and 25-34 years, both groups over the average, as opposed to all the other age groups.

Comparing the presented figures to the EU-average for both men and women, Denmark has a lower unemployment rate. The unemployment rate increased in 2020 for both men and women due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 8.5.2a: Unemployment rate for men

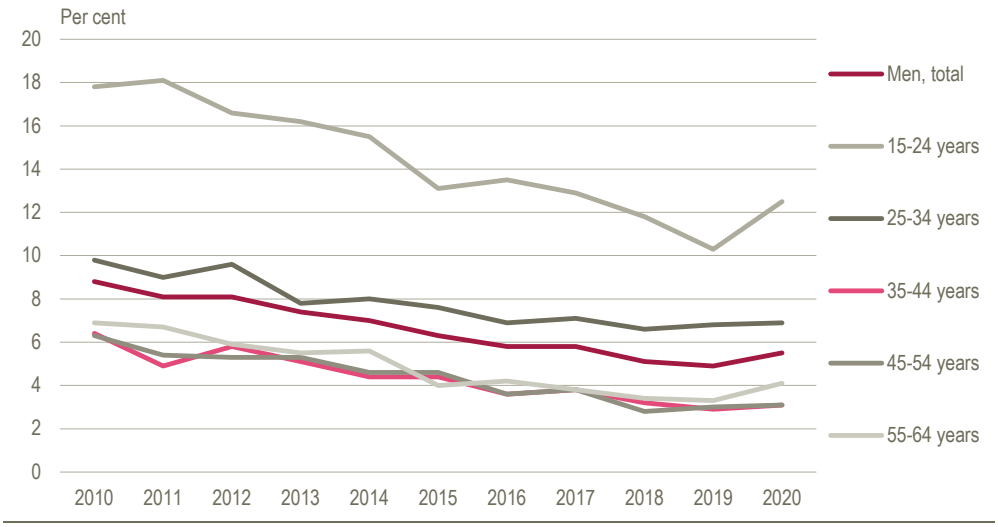
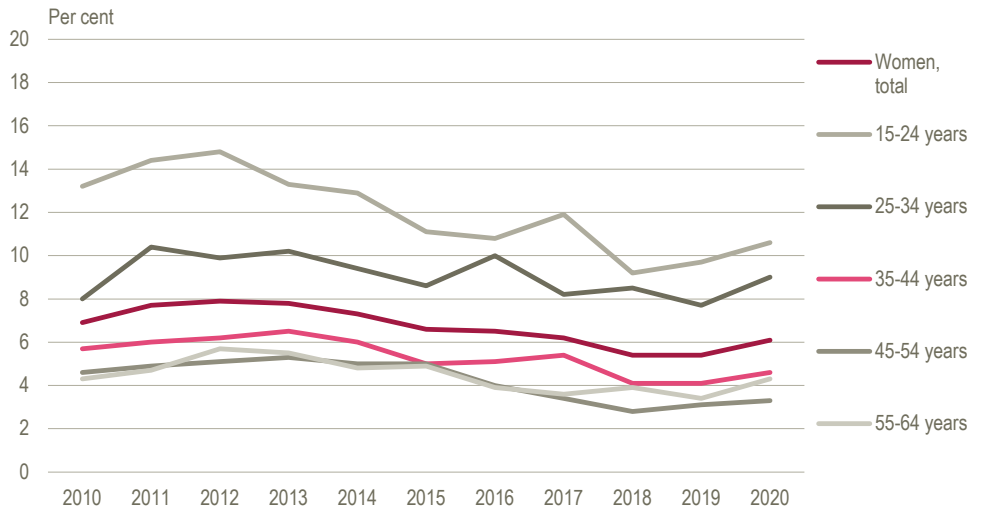


Figure 8.5.2b: Unemployment rate for women

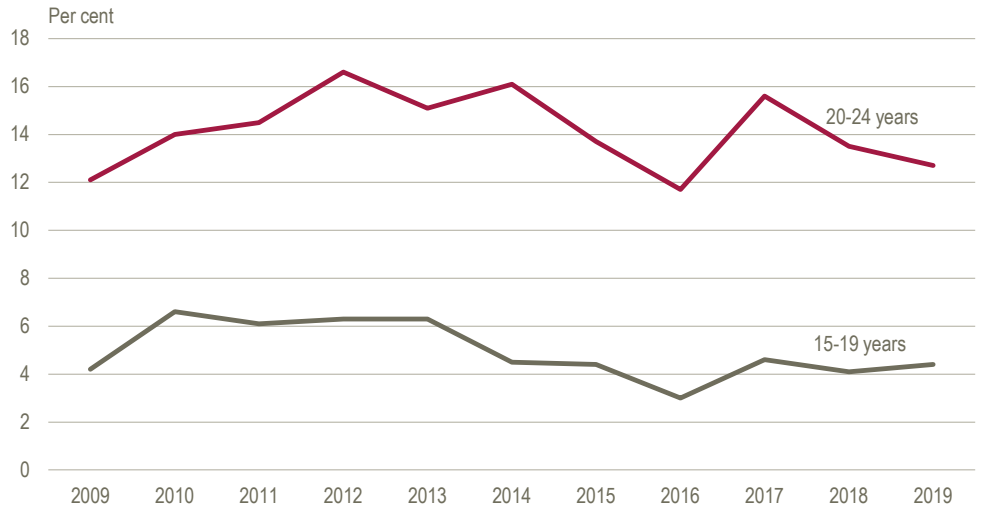


Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

The proportion of young people who are neither in work nor in education was increasing in the period 2009-2014. After 2014, the development has been slightly declining, however, with a peak in 2017.

Figure 8.6.1: Proportion of young people who are neither in work nor in education



Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Indicator 8.7.1
Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

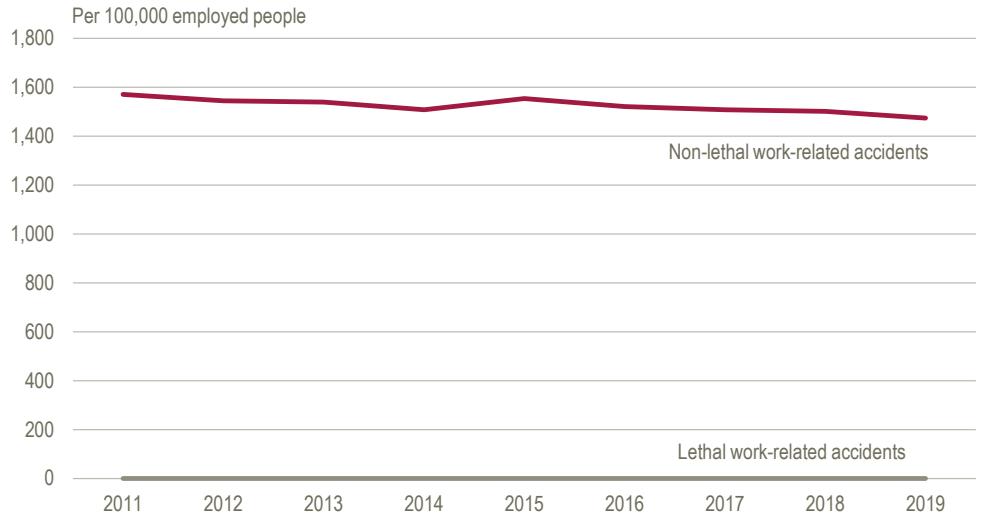
Child labour includes both ordinary pay and household work. Statistics Denmark does not have information on household work. Out of the total number of 5-17 year olds in Denmark (855,982) at the end of November 2018, 1,114 (0.1 per cent) had wage work with a number of hours as specified in the definition of the indicator. 507 of them are in the age group 5-11 years, where a large proportion have held jobs in the cultural professions (singing, dancing, acting or as extras).	n/a

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator 8.8.1
Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

The proportion of occupational accidents in relation to the number of employees has been declining since 2011. This applies to both fatal and non-fatal occupational accidents. From 2014 to 2015, however, there was an increase in non-fatal occupational accidents, but subsequently the proportion fell again.

Figure 8.8.1: Proportion of occupational accidents in relation to the number of employees



Indicator 8.8.2
Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

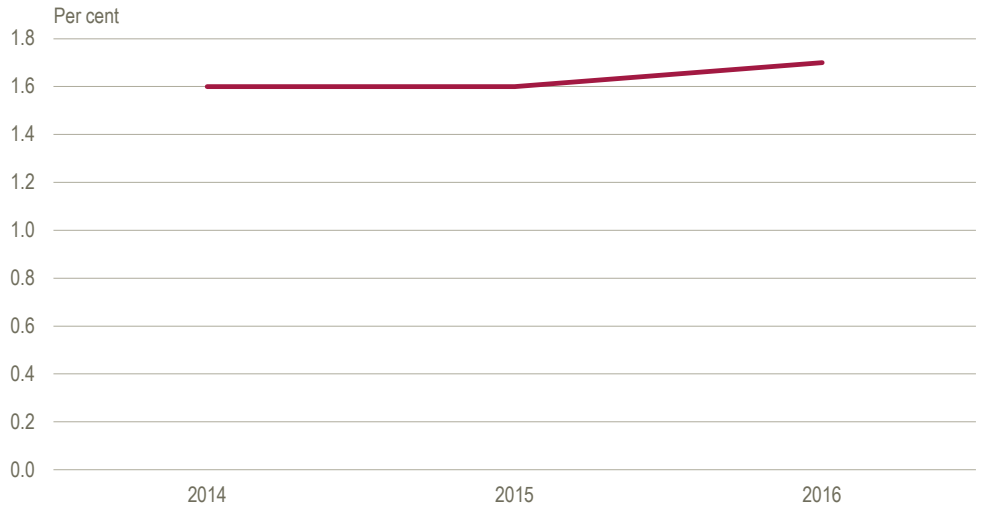
In Denmark, freedom of association is enshrined in the Constitution. There is no procedure for registration of trade unions and employers' association and the State does not keep any registers of trade unions or employers' associations. Similarly, there are no registers for collective agreements. In Denmark, wages and working conditions are primarily regulated through collective agreements concluded by the social partners at branch or company level. For example there is no statutory minimum wage in Denmark. All employees in the public sector are covered by collective agreements, whereas 74 per cent of employed persons in the private sector are covered. For members of the Confederation of Danish Employers, DA, 87 per cent of the employees are covered. Foreign workers employed in Denmark are more or less covered by collective agreements to the same extent as Danish workers.	n/a

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

The growth in tourism per cent of GDP is driven by a growth in the number of bed nights in commercial accommodations like hotels, camping and rented cottages that saw a 10 per cent increase from 2014 to 2016.

Figure 8.9.1: Tourism per cent of GDP



Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1
(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

It is the assessment that everyone in Denmark has access to banking and financial services. In Denmark, nine out of 10 people manage their daily banking business over the Internet. Digitisation, bank mergers and streamlining of the banking sector in Denmark have caused the number of bank branches affiliated with Danish banks to fall from approx. 2,500 in the early 1990s to about one quarter of that figure today. Similarly, the number of ATMs has been declining in recent years.	100%

Indicator 8.10.2
Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, there are no or few legal and institutional limitations on opening a bank account in Denmark. Therefore, Statistics Denmark estimates that everyone or nearly everyone has a bank account.	100%

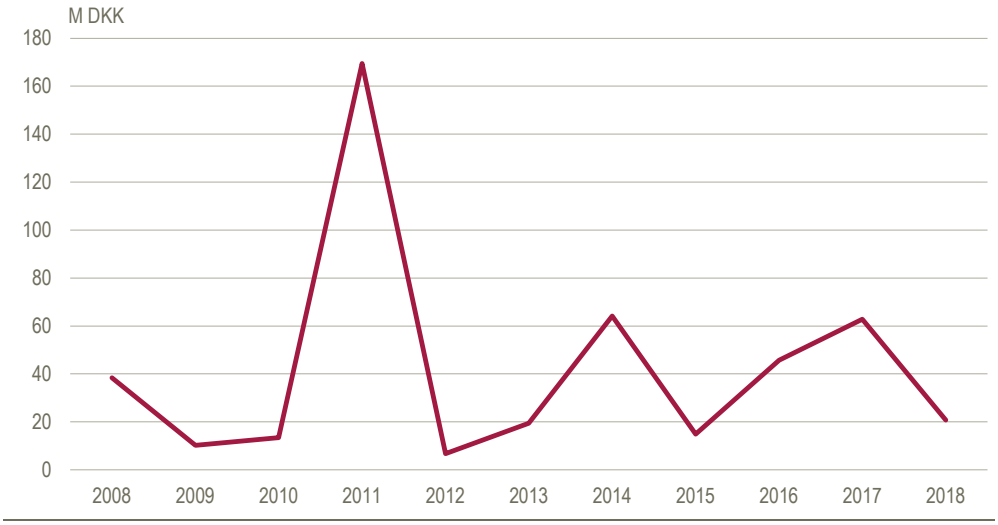
Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1
Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

The official development assistance and flows to developing countries regarding aid for trade is on average around 40 million DKK. In 2011, however, the amount was 169 million DKK. This is a little fraction of the total official development aid and

therefore sensitive to year to year variations in e.g. the introduction and closure of schemes. This can be seen as relatively large variation from year to year in the figure.

Figure 8.a.1: The official development assistance and flows to developing countries regarding aid for trade



Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Indicator 8.b.1

Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates – on the basis of the Danish parliament's "agreement on better pathways into education and jobs" – that a national strategy for youth employment does exist.	✓

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.1
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that the number of persons living more than 2 km from an all-season road is very low.	100%

Indicator 9.1.2
Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

The first figure shows the passenger transport volumes measured by passenger-kilometres (pkm). Pkm is a measurement that takes into account both the distance travelled and the number of passengers. Between 2010 and 2019, the total passenger transport measured by pkm increased by 25 per cent. The most common mode of transport is by road with a 55 per cent share of passenger transport in 2019. Road passenger transport increased by 13 per cent from 2010 to 2019. The second most common mode of transport with a 39 per cent share in 2019 is aviation. Transport by aviation increased a staggering 51 per cent from 2010 to 2019. The only mode of transport with a decline was rail, dropping 2 per cent during the decade. The increased aviation transport has probably been fuelled by the decreasing prices of air transport, making both short and long holiday travels by air more common. The shift towards road transport and less rail transport is likely a result of the priorities in infrastructure investment benefitting the road traffic infrastructure as well as decreased taxation on vehicles.

The second figure shows the transported volumes by mode of transport measured by tonnes. 63 per cent of all freight was moved by road in 2019, and maritime transport stood for 33 per cent of freight volumes. The remaining modes, rail, aviation and pipelines, accounted for only a minor share of the transport. The maritime transport saw a 15 per cent increase from 2010 to 2019, whereas road transport only increased by 1 per cent in the same period. The reasons for the shift in mode is not clear. Increased trade with overseas countries, increased cost of road transport due to congestion and a general wish to move to transportation viewed as more environmentally friendly can be explanations.

Figure 9.1.2a: The passenger transport volumes measured by passenger-kilometres

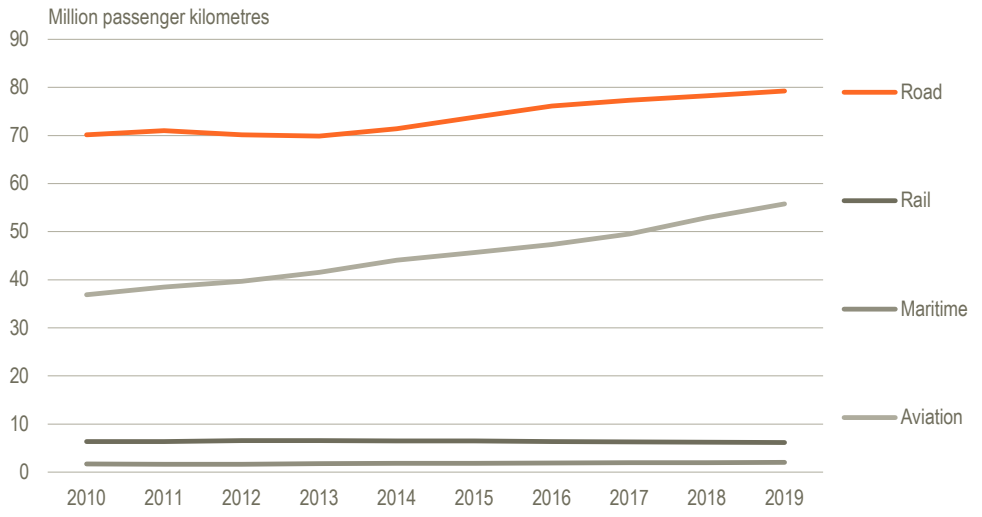
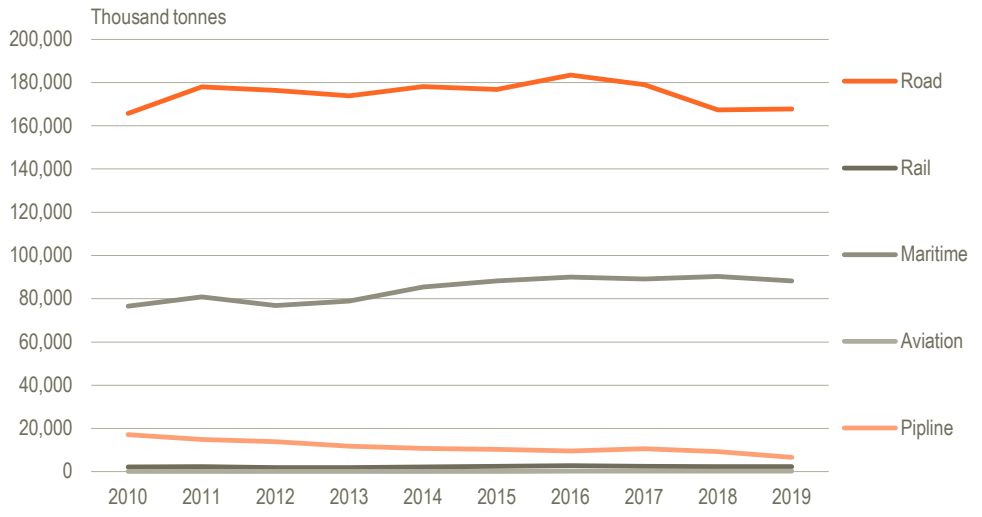


Figure 9.1.2b: The transported volumes by mode of transport measured by tonnes

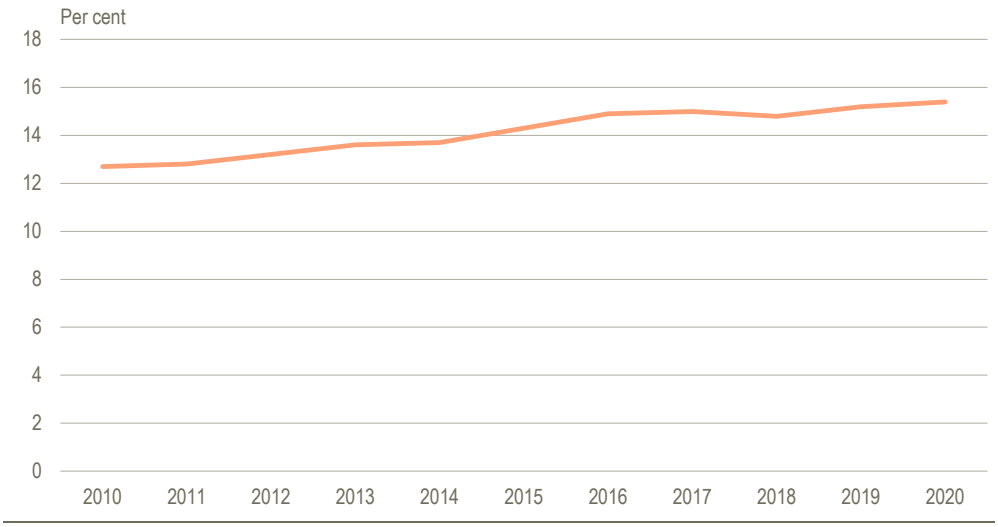


Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

As shown in the figure, the share of value added from manufacturing has increased slightly during the last 10 years, from about 13 per cent of the total value added to over 15 per cent.

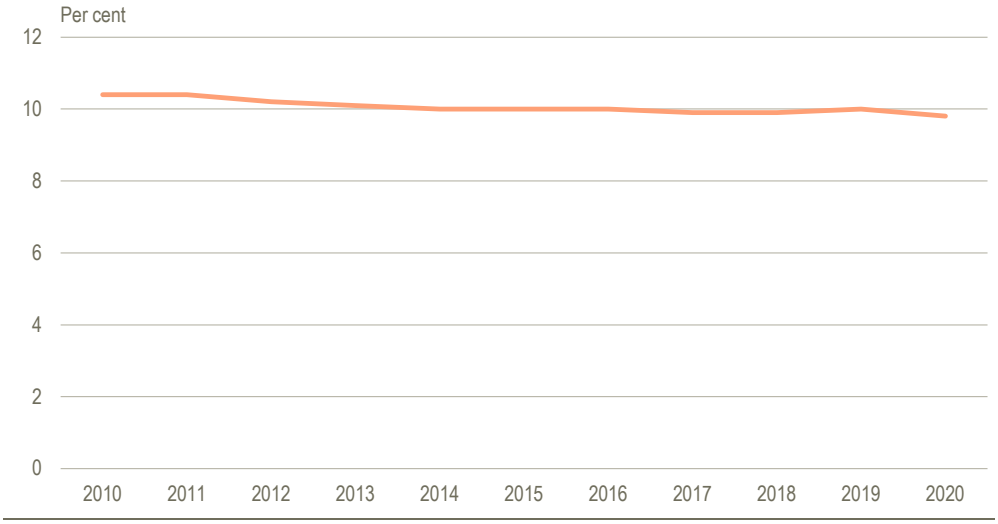
Figure 9.2.1: Proportion of value added from manufacturing



Indicator 9.2.2
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Between 2010 and 2019, the number of employed persons – in full time equivalent – has remained steady measured as the total labour input of hours worked. The share of total labour input in the manufacturing industry has decreased slightly from around 12 per cent to a slightly lower level. Stated per capita, the value added from manufacturing is about DKK 54,000 per capita (approximately USD 8,650) in current prices. Adjusted for inflation, the value added per capita from manufacturing has increased 35 per cent in the last decade.

Figure 9.2.2: Proportion of total labour input in the manufacturing industry



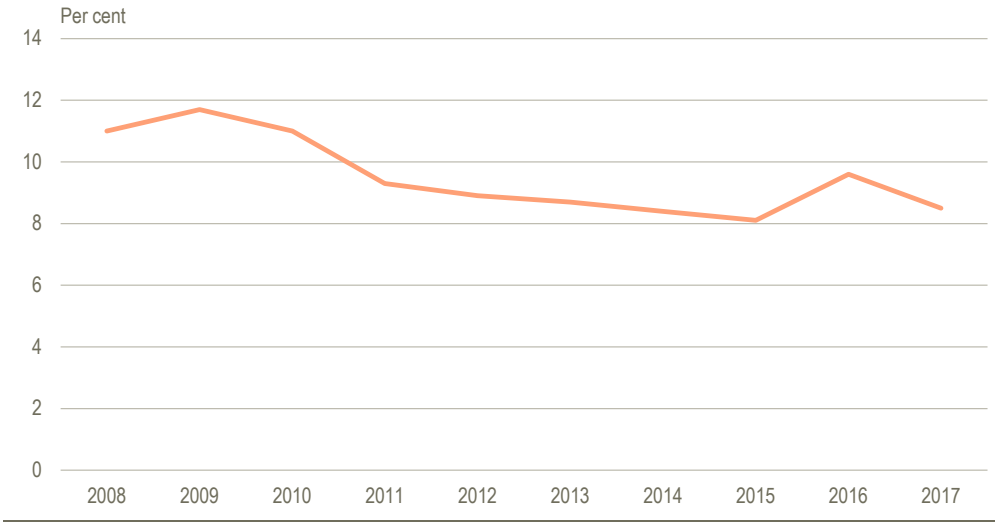
Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Indicator 9.3.1
Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

There has been a declining trend throughout the period 2009 to 2017, however, with a slight increase in the year 2016 in the share of the small industrial enterprises' value

added to the total value added in the industry. Small enterprises mean enterprises with less than 20 persons employed.

Figure 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

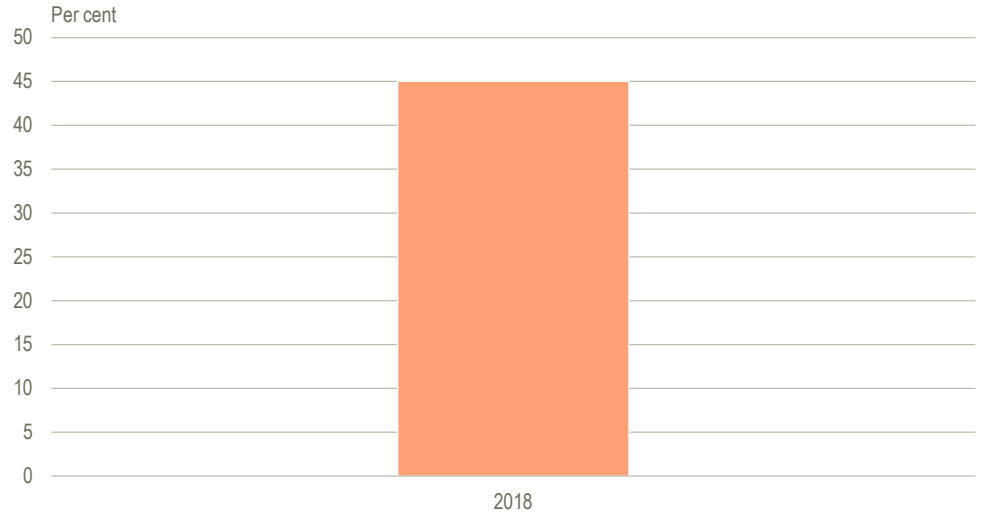


Indicator 9.3.2

Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

The level for small and medium-sized enterprises seeking to obtain finance is estimated at around 45 per cent in 2018. These statistics include information on whether the enterprises have sought to obtain a loan and whether they actually obtained it, but give no information on existing loans. Hence, the estimate is based on a combination of this information and assumptions regarding e.g. the duration of loans and credit.

Figure 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

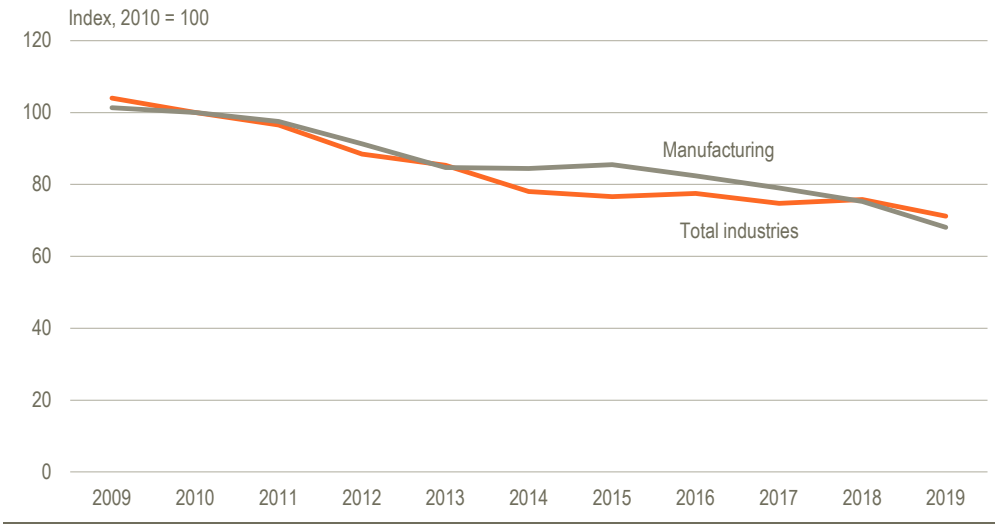


Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1
CO2 emission per unit of value added

The CO2 emission (exclusive of emissions from biomass) per unit of added value has decreased for the manufacturing industry as well as for all industries in total from 2010 to 2019. The drivers causing the decrease are mainly improved energy efficiency and introduction of renewable energy that is considered to be CO2 neutral.

Figure 9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added

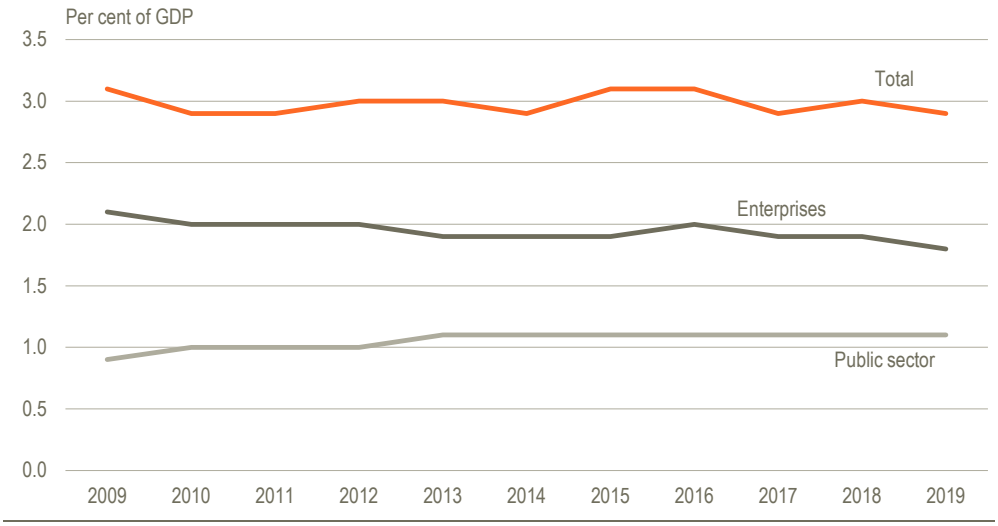


Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Indicator 9.5.1
Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Since 2009, the share of expenditures for research and development (R&D) in Denmark has been about 3 per cent of GDP, and the split between the business sector and the public sector has been quite stable. The expenditures are mainly paid by the business sector. In 2019, the business sector's share was 1.8 per cent of GDP and the public sector's share was 1.1 per cent of GDP. The three per cent is a common target for members of the European Union. Regarding EU comparison, the R&D expenditures in Denmark are higher than the EU average of about 2 per cent of GDP.

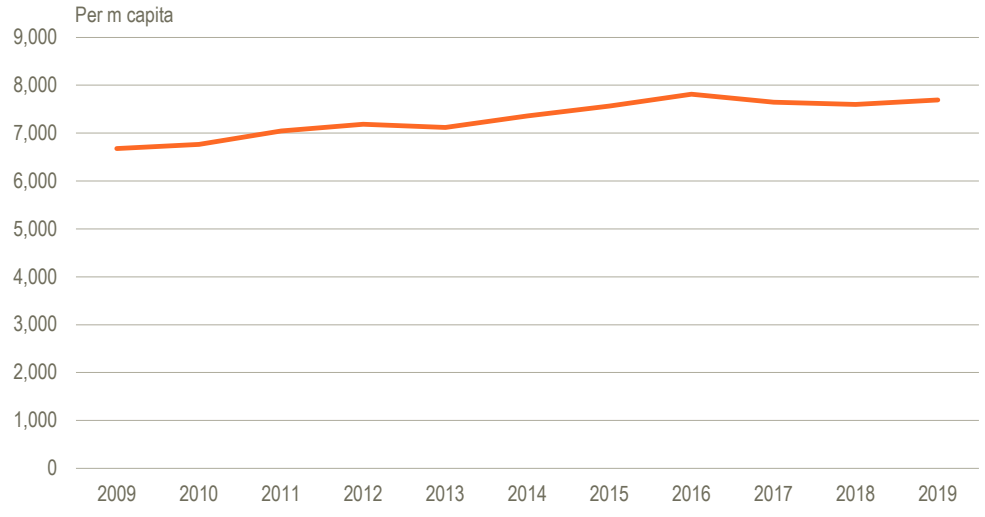
Figure 9.5.1: Proportion of expenditures for research and development



Indicator 9.5.2
Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

There has been an increase in the number of researchers since 2009, both for Denmark and the EU. In recent years, the number of researchers per inhabitant has been about twice as high in Denmark as the EU average. From 2007 onwards, the difference between the EU and Denmark has narrowed slightly.

Figure 9.5.2: Researchers per million inhabitants



Target 9.a

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1
Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

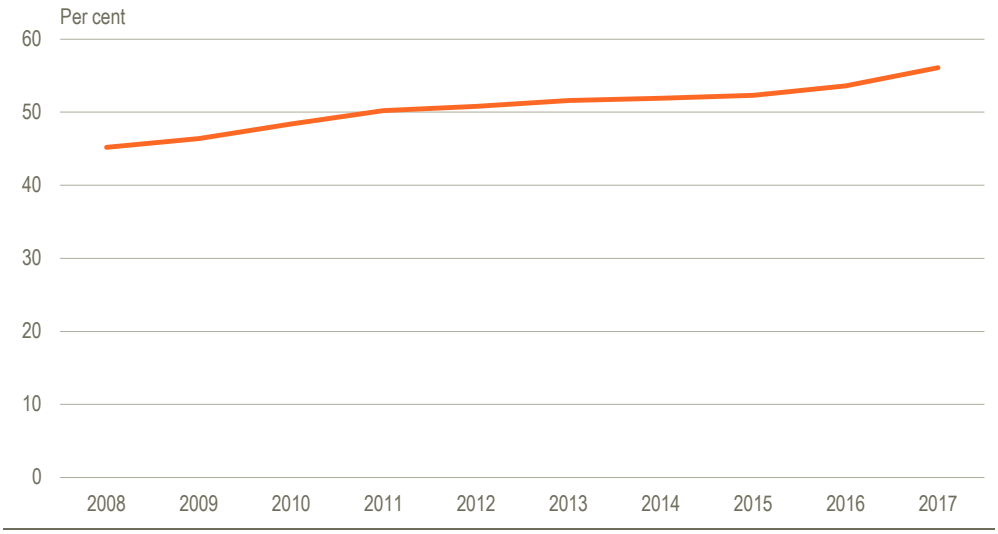
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator 9.b.1
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

There has been an increasing trend throughout the period 2008 to 2017 in the share of value added by intermediate and high-tech industrial enterprises in relation to the total value added in the industrial sector. By intermediate and high-tech industrial enterprises is meant enterprises engaged in the manufacture of chemical products, pharmaceutical raw materials and preparations, weapons and ammunition, computers, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, means of transport, other transport equipment (excluding building of ships and boats), medical and dental instruments.

Figure 9.b.1: Proportion of value added by intermediate and high-tech industrial enterprises in relation to the total value added in the industrial sector

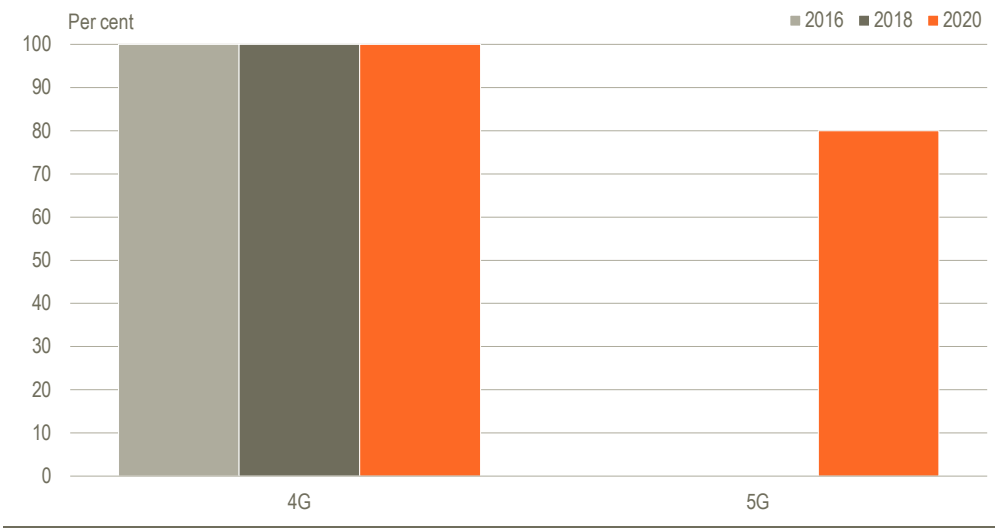


Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1
Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Universal access via mobile internet to information and communication at affordable prices is very widely available in Denmark. Denmark is considered as one of the top EU-countries as regards connectivity and ICT infrastructure. Average 4G and 5G coverage and mobile broadband take-up are among the best in the EU. In 2020, four out of five households were covered by 5G mobile networks, which is the highest proportion in the EU.

Figure 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network



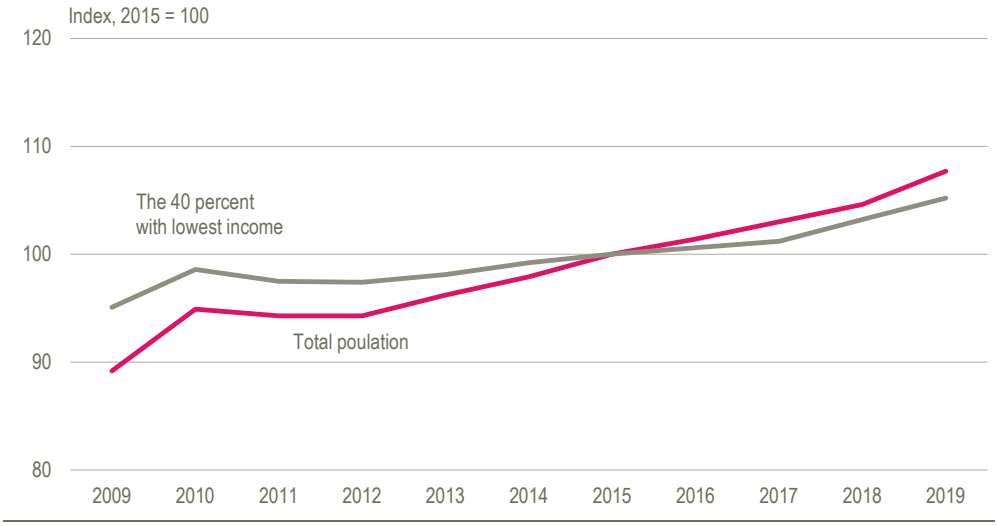
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1
Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

Income inequality has been rising in Denmark in the last decade. Some of the driving factors are higher wealth income, which is very concentrated among top income groups, and low income growth in the younger age-brackets, among other things caused by increased education attendance rates. The education attendance rates have been levelling out in recent years. Reforms aimed at increasing the supply of labour have lowered taxation on income. Finally, some types of cash benefits have been lowered – primarily for unemployed immigrants and refugees in Denmark.

Figure 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

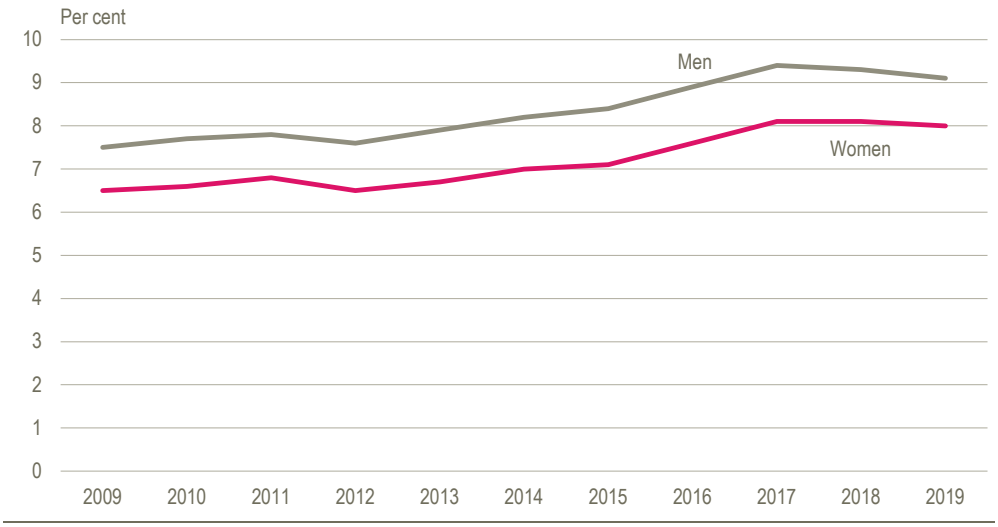


Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2.1
Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Risk of poverty is the classic indicator of the share below 50 per cent of the median income. The relative poverty level has been growing during the 2010s. This has in part been driven by lower income for young people between 18 and 30. Another large contribution to the growth has been from the large immigration of mostly Syrian refugees combined with the reintroduction of lower cash benefits for refugees and the cap on total cash benefits in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Rising employment rates and lower immigration numbers are contributing factors to the slightly lower rates in the last two years.

Figure 10.2.1: Proportion of men and women living below 50 per cent of median income



Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Indicator 10.3.1
Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

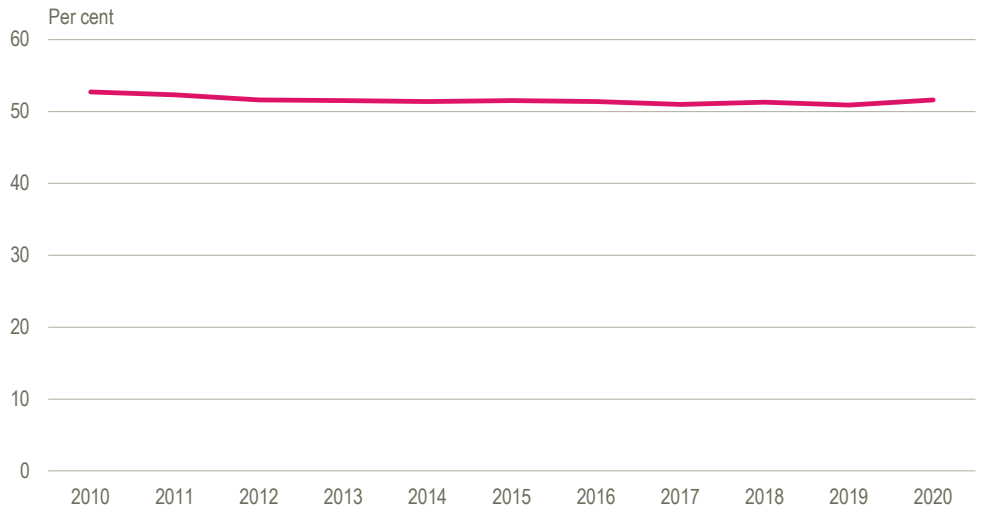
Indicator 10.4.1
Labour share of GDP

The purpose of labour share of GDP is to show the relative share of GDP which accrues to workers as compared to the share which accrues to capital in each reference period. In periods of economic recession, this figure provides an indication of the extent to which falling output reduces labour income relative to profits. If labour income falls at a greater rate than profits, the labour income share will be expected to fall. Increased production and GDP often lead to improved living standards, depending on the distribution of real income and public policy among other factors, which are reflected in this indicator.

In the period before and after the Great Recession, the compensation of employees' share of GDP fluctuated. At first it rose steeply to around 55 per cent and then dropped down to 53 per cent. In the following years, the share declined further to the current level of 51 per cent. In a long-term perspective, the labour share has remained constant at a level around 50-52 per cent since the 1980s.

The 2020 increase in labour share during the COVID-19 crisis is somewhat misleading, as company owners were significantly subsidised by the government. The labour share of the gross factor income indicates no increase in labour share.

Figure 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP



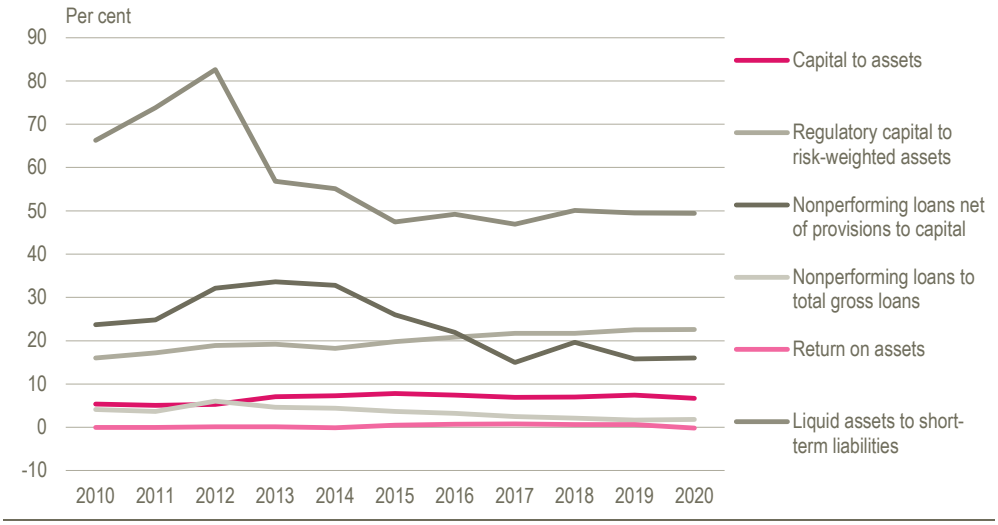
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Indicator 10.5.1
Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial soundness indicators (FSIs) provide insight into the financial health and soundness of a country's financial institutions. The FSIs are based on data collected by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority and follows the guidelines form the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Data is published by the Danish Central Bank (Danmarks Nationalbank). The dashboard provides an overview of selected key indicators relating to the financial sector.

The two indicators relating to nonperforming loans show a significant decrease in the share of nonperforming loans since the financial crisis, which indicates a healthier financial market than a decade earlier.

Figure 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators



Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Indicator 10.6.1
Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

The indicator is not about Denmark, since the indicator is assessed at the institutional level.	n/a

Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.1
Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

There are currently no available data on the costs of obtaining jobs for migrant workers in Denmark.	n/a

Indicator 10.7.2
Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

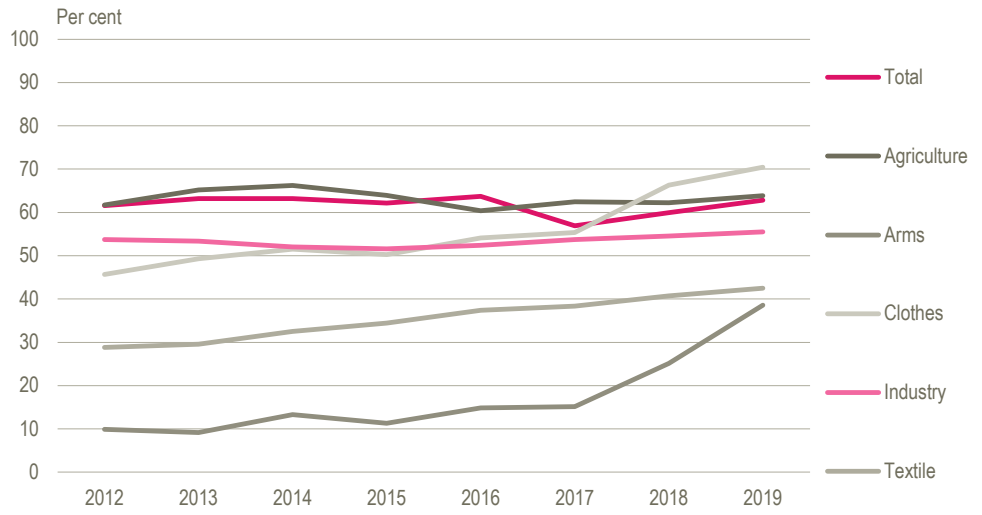
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, migration policies are incorporated as a well-managed part of the national legislation and the public administration.	✓

Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

Indicator 10.a.1
Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

The figure shows the development in the share of imported goods where no tariffs were payed. Therefore, a total equal to 62.9 per cent means that no tariff was paid on 62.9 per cent of the imported goods that year. Note that imports have been accumulated so that all types of income countries have been included. For the total, the share of no-tariff paid imported goods is stable in the period 2012-2019, and it has only grown by 1.3 per cent points. Agriculture and industry are also stable in the period, while for oil the share has been constant throughout the period. When it comes to arms, the share of no-tariff paid imports has grown from 9.9 per cent in 2012 to 38.6 per cent in 2019. Clothes is another sector, which has experienced high growth, more precisely it grew 24.7 per cent points over the 7-year period.

Figure 10.a.1: Proportion of imported goods where no tariffs were payed



Target 10.b

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Indicator 10.b.1

Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Within the goal of reducing inequality among countries, this indicator shows the official flows to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries and African countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs. Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow comprises three types of flows: Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private flows. The idea is to quantify the overall expenditures that donors provide to developing countries. For Denmark, the official development assistance has been stable in the period covered, as a result of the stability of flows in both bilateral ODA and contributions to multilateral institutions. Direct investment, which is the main component of private flows, is more volatile than the official development. It increased in 2016 and especially in 2017, and it fell in 2018. The contribution of total net private flows overcomes the official development assistance in 2017, being the main contributing component in the total net flows in 2017. Overall, total net flows increased 13 per cent in 2016, almost 80 per cent in 2017 and decreased 4 per cent in 2018.

Figure 10.b.1: The official flows to states where the need is greatest

Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator 10.c.1

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

According to the Central Bank of Denmark (Nationalbanken), there are no official statistics of transaction costs as a share of international remittances.	n/a

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

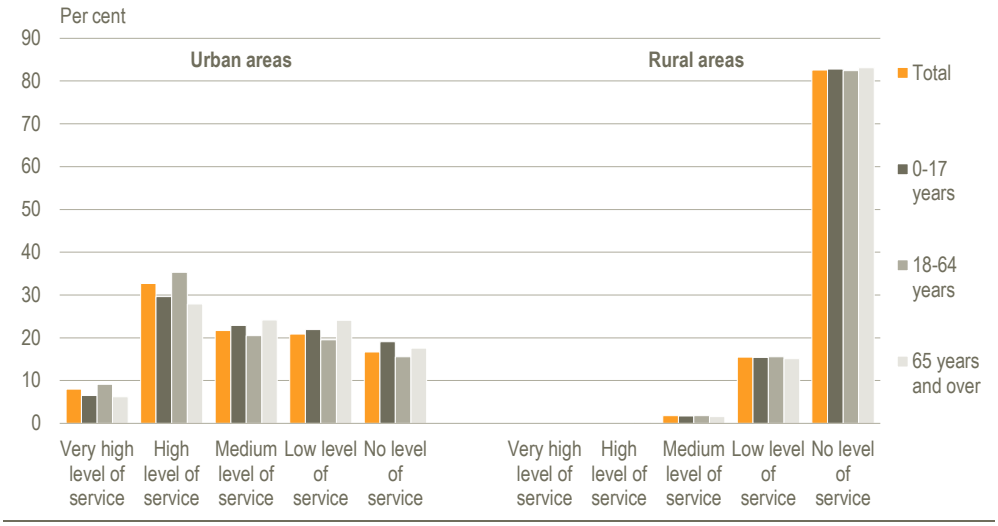
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on whether people in Denmark live in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing as specified in the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The level of access to public transport is defined as the frequency of the possibility for boarding a train, bus etc. within 500 m from a person's residence. In general, the level of access to public transport service in the urban areas is medium to very high. In a large urban area as the Greater Copenhagen Region the level is usually high to very high – especially in the central parts. Also in other big urban areas, access to public transport is at a high level. As a rule of thumb, the smaller the urban area, the less access it has. However, almost every urban area in Denmark with at least 200 inhabitants has some level of access to public transport. Contrary to the urban areas, the access to public transport in rural areas is nearly everywhere predominantly poor or non-existing.

Figure 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

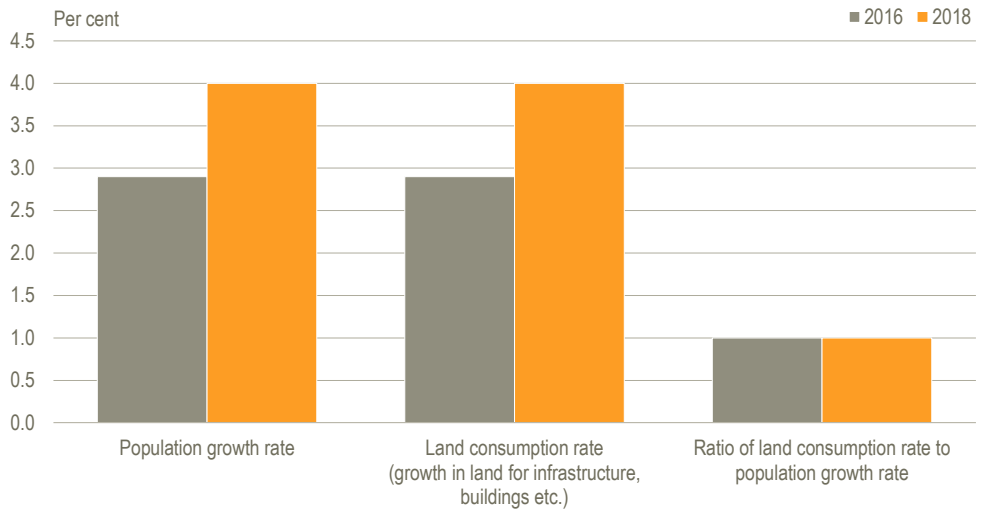


Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1
Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Denmark has seen population and land consumption grow at similar rates, for both reference periods covered by data. This means that the amount of land used for infrastructure, buildings etc. has increased by the same rate as the population has grown.

Figure 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate



Indicator 11.3.2
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 11.5.1
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Disaster means serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts that exceed the affected community or society's ability to cope with the disaster without outside assistance. Denmark does not compile statistics in this area using this definition. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that dead or missing persons due to disasters never or hardly ever occur. Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on the number of persons affected by disasters.	n/a

Indicator 11.5.2
Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

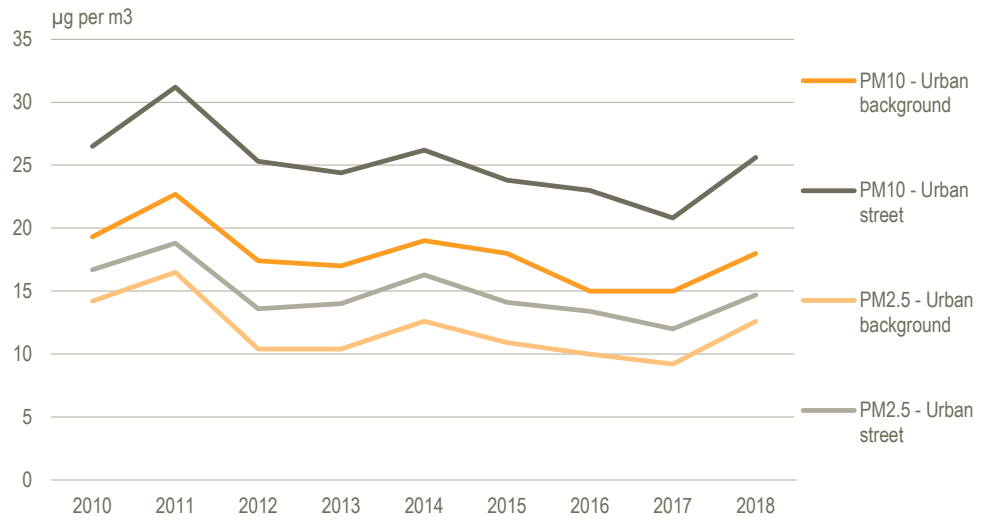
Indicator 11.6.1
Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that all or nearly all waste is collected and managed sufficiently in Denmark.	100%

Indicator 11.6.2
Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

For this indicator, we see a general decrease of air pollution in cities in Denmark. For 2018, there is an increase for all levels of particulate matter.

Figure 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities

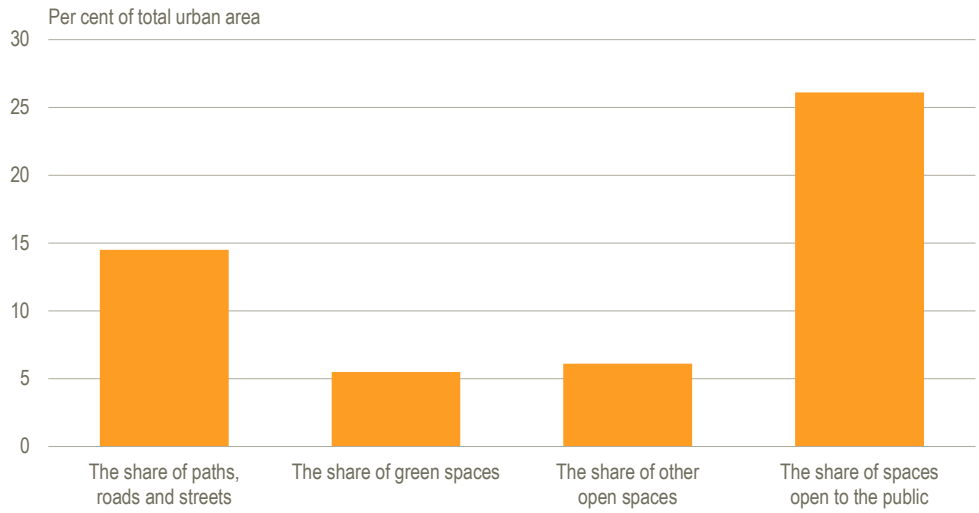


Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The average share inside the Danish urban areas that are open for public use is approximately a quarter. Of this street areas account for 60 per cent, green areas (parks, woods etc.) for 20 per cent, and other open public spaces (school yards, areas around libraries, town halls, sport centres etc.) for 20 per cent. These shares are relatively constant inside urban areas in all parts of Denmark. However, in proportion to the population density in urban areas there are differences in the amount of open public space that each single inhabitant has at his/her disposal. Thus, in the municipalities of the Greater Copenhagen Region, each inhabitant has less than 100 m² at his/her disposal on average. This is contrary to more sparsely inhabited municipalities where each member of the urban population often has more than 200 m² of open public space inside the urban area.

Figure 11.7.1: The average share inside the Danish urban areas that are open for public use



Indicator 11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 11.b

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Indicator 11.b.1

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, Denmark does not systematically follow the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a. However, many of the sub-elements of the Sendai framework are used as an integral part of Denmark's prevention of disasters and risks.	÷

Indicator 11.b.2

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, there is no general national strategy for disaster risk reduction for municipalities to follow. However, many municipalities prepare their own e.g. prevention and climate adaptation strategies.	÷

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Indicator 12.1.1
Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Denmark has a national strategy for sustainable development.	✓

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator 12.2.1
Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

The resource footprint is an indicator of the amount of resources extracted from nature both in Denmark and abroad for the goods and services used in the Danish economy. Within the period 2010 to 2016, the resource footprint per GDP and per capita increased by 20 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. The resource footprint per capita increased by 2 per cent in 2016 compared to 2015, while the footprint per GDP declined by 0.5 per cent in the same period.

Figure 12.2.1a: The resource footprint

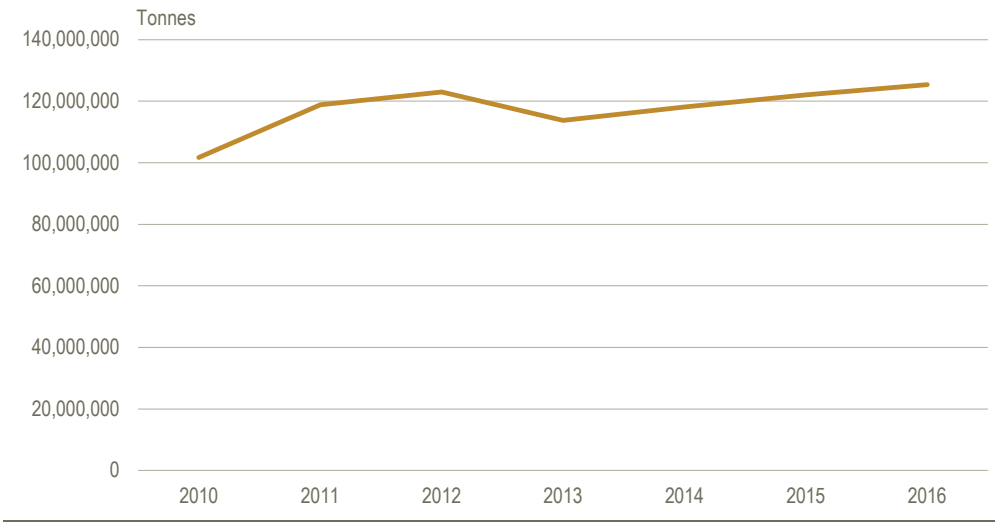
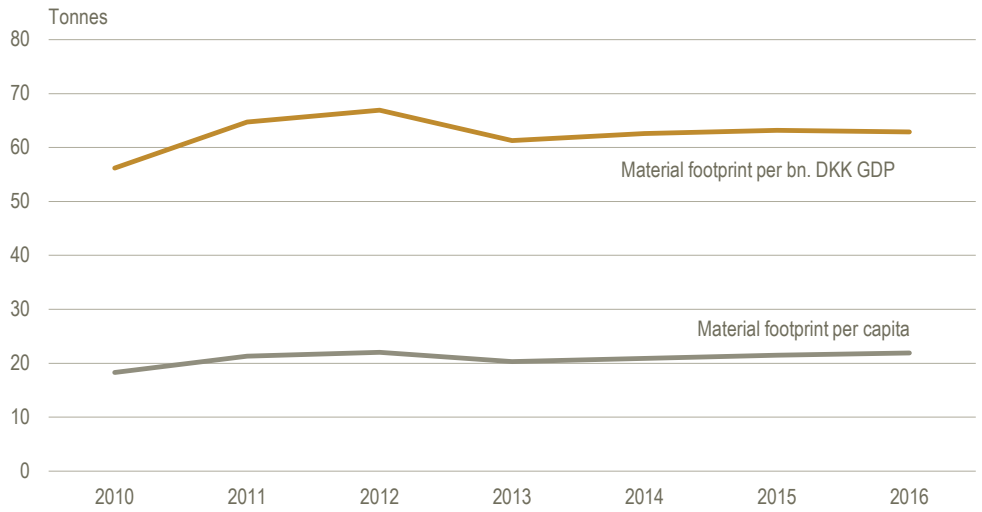


Figure 12.2.1b: The resource footprint per capita and resource footprint per GDP



Indicator 12.2.2

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

The figure shows that, with the exception of the decrease from 2012 to 2013, the Danish domestic material consumption has been rising in the period 2010 to 2019. This indicates a general increase in the consumption of materials in the Danish economy. Within the period 2013-2019, the domestic material consumption has increased with an average of 3 per cent per year. It should be noted that this indicator is highly influenced by the business cycles and economic activities related to construction, which is immediately reflected in domestic material consumption.

The domestic material consumption per GDP is an indicator of the amount of materials that are necessary to produce the Danish gross domestic product. After a big increase in the period 2010-2012, the domestic material consumption per GDP has shown a stable development of about 66,000 to 67,000 tonnes per DKK billion GDP in the years 2013 to 2019. In 2019, the domestic material consumption per GDP was 67,400 tonnes per DKK billion GDP, which was an increase of 4 per cent and 1 per cent compared to 2010 and 2018, respectively.

Figure 12.2.2a: The Danish domestic material consumption

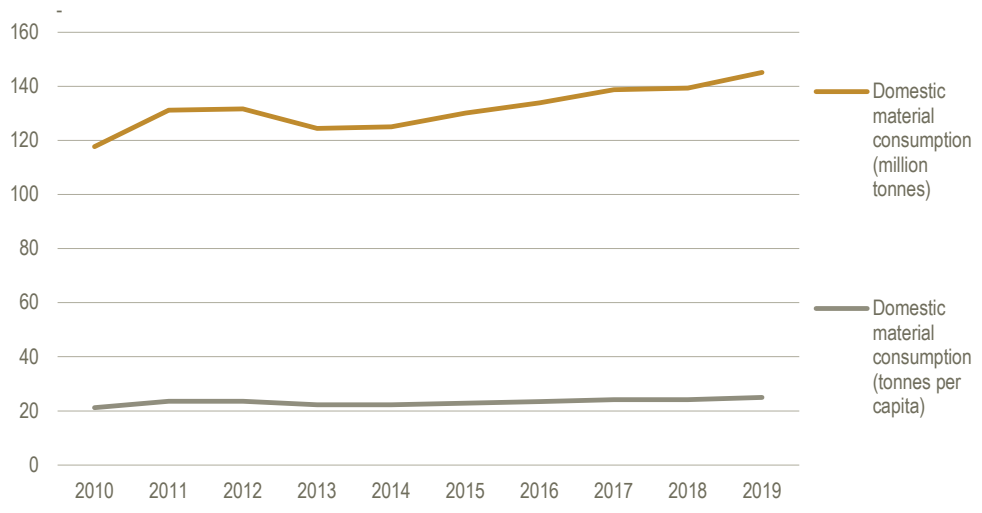
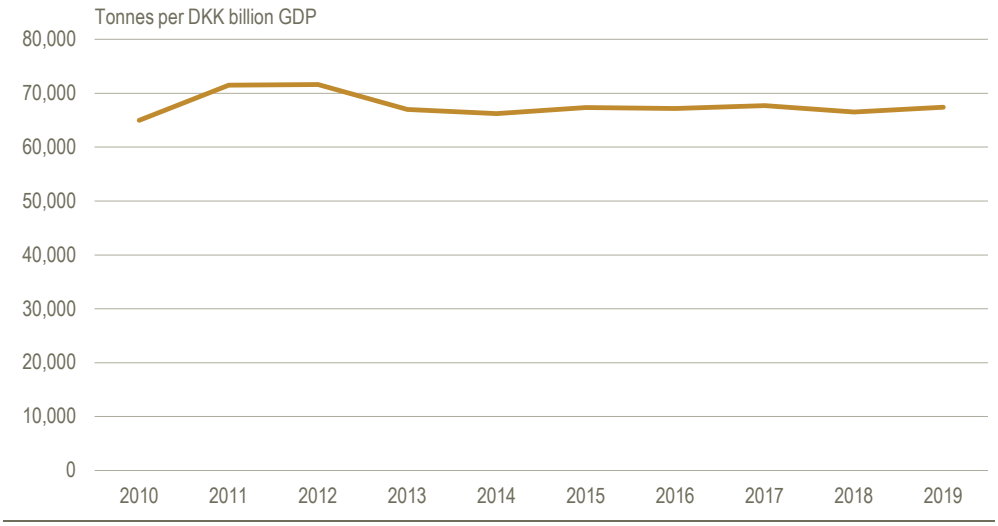


Figure 12.2.2b: The Danish domestic material consumption per GDP



Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1
Global food loss index

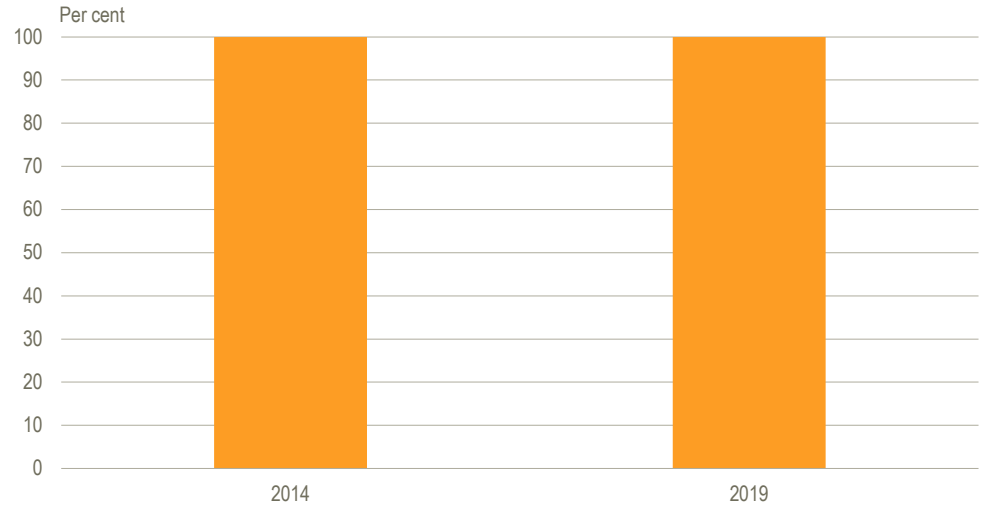
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator 12.4.1
Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Denmark has a high level of commitment to multilateral agreements on hazardous waste and chemicals. The indicator is a transmission score showing Denmark's degree of compliance with commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by multilateral agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals. The agreements include the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions and the Montreal Protocol. For the two reported years Denmark has a score of 100 per cent.

Figure 12.4.1: Denmark's degree of compliance with commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by multilateral agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals



Indicator 12.4.2

(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The amount of hazardous waste per inhabitant in Denmark has ranged between 94 kg and 104 kg in the period of 2011 to 2019. The development in hazardous waste per capita decreased in 2011 and 2012, but increased again in 2013 and 2014. Since 2014, is has been relatively stable. The construction sector generates a significant share of the hazardous waste, and a part of the development can be explained by activities in this sector.

Most of the hazardous waste is recycled, although the share was decreasing in the period of 2011-2017. In the same period, the share of hazardous waste for incineration was growing and the share for deposition was more or less stable. After 2017, there has been an increase in hazardous waste for materials recovery, while the shares for incineration and deposition are decreasing. The increase in materials recovery from 35 to 44 per cent in the period of 2017 to 2019 primarily comes from waste generated in the construction sector and households.

Figure 12.4.2a: The amount of hazardous waste per inhabitant

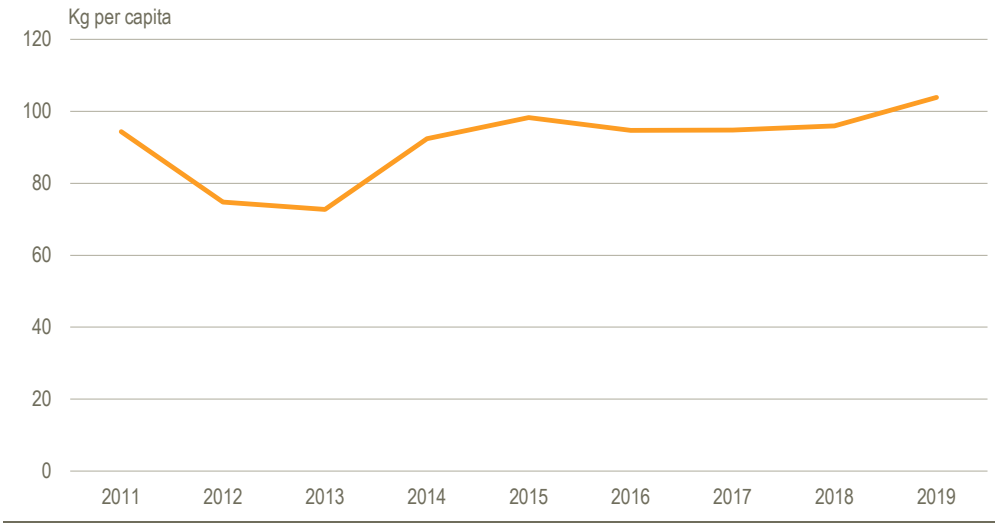
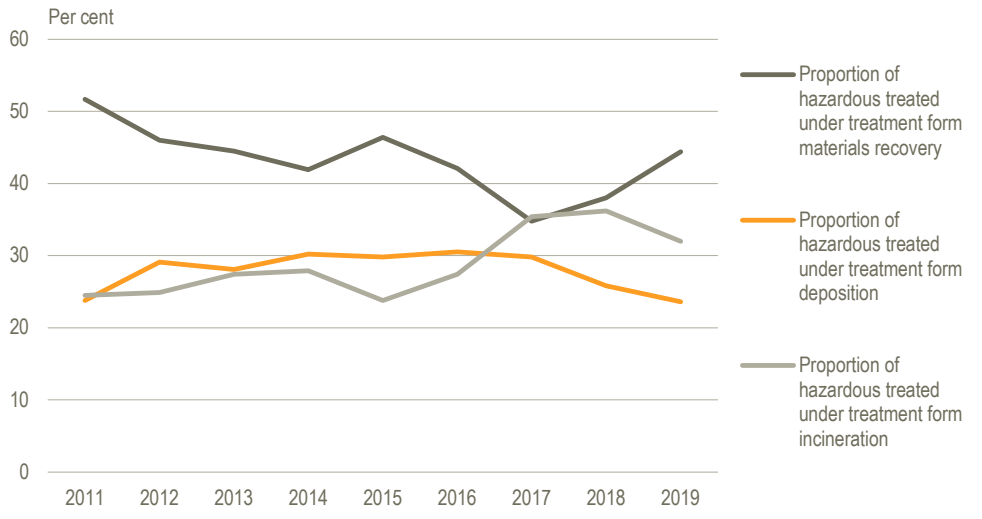


Figure 12.4.2b: Proportion of hazardous waste



Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1
National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled

In Denmark, 72 per cent of the waste was collected for recycling in 2019. The recycling rate has increased from 62 per cent in 2011. In terms of quantities, there has been an increasing trend from 7.0 million tonnes in 2011 to 9.1 million tonnes in 2019. A significant part of the increase comes from the construction sector, as well as more containers and collection of household waste.

Figure 12.5.1a: The Danish recycling rate

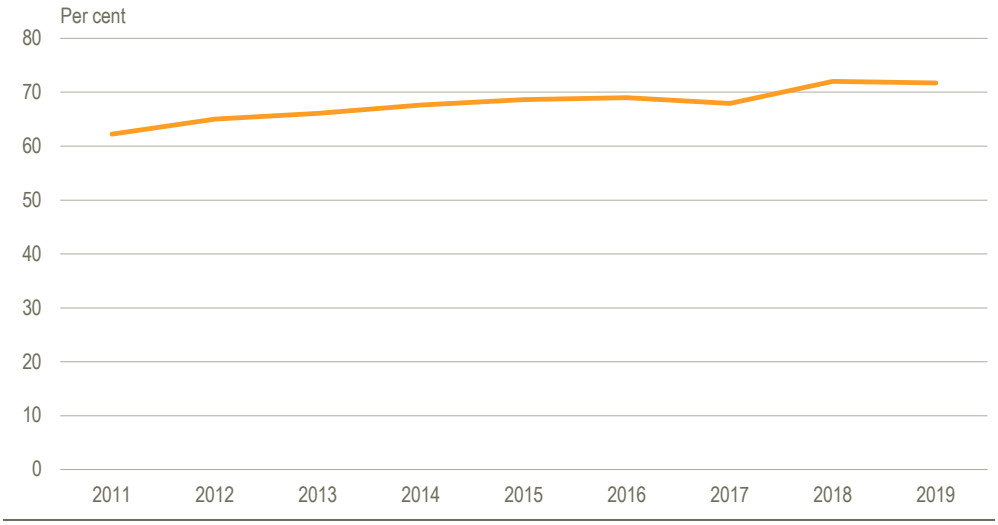
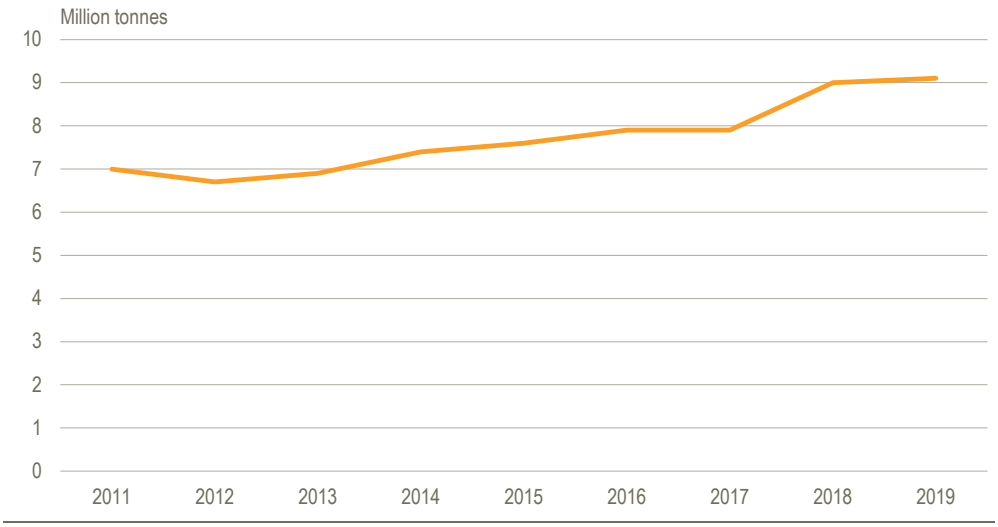


Figure 12.5.1b: Waste collected for materials recovery



Target 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1

Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

There is no accurate estimate on the number of companies publishing sustainability reports. Danish companies of a certain size (the so called enterprise classes “Large C” and “D”) are obliged to include Corporate Social Responsibility in their annual reports. This includes reporting on environmental and climate initiatives, so it can be assumed that these companies should be counted as publishing sustainability reports. There are approximately 1100 companies in those classes, so this can be considered a lower limit for this figure. Statistics Denmark is looking into whether there are sources that can be used to produce a more accurate estimate.	n/a

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Disaster means serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts that exceed the affected community or society's ability to cope with the disaster without outside assistance. Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics on the number of dead, missing and affected persons in connection with disasters. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that very few people die or go missing due to disasters.	0%

Indicator 13.1.2

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, Denmark does not systematically follow the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a. However, many of the sub-elements of the Sendai framework are used as part of Denmark's prevention of disasters and risks.	÷

Indicator 13.1.3

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

According to the Danish Emergency Management Agency, there are no general national strategies for disaster risk reduction for municipalities to follow. However, many municipalities prepare their own e.g. prevention and climate adaptation strategies.	÷

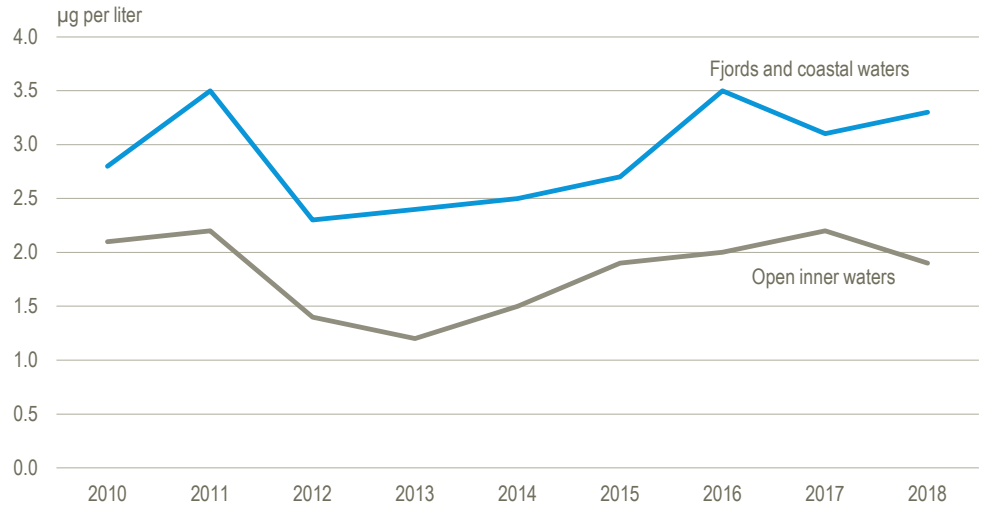
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1
(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

Chlorophyll concentration is an indicator for eutrophication of coastal and open inner waters. Since 2012, there has been a general increase in chlorophyll concentration in Danish coastal and open inner waters. The increase for open inner waters stopped in 2018, when the concentrations decreased.

Figure 14.1.1: Chlorophyll concentration in inner waters



Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicator 14.2.1
Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

Indicator 14.a.1
Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

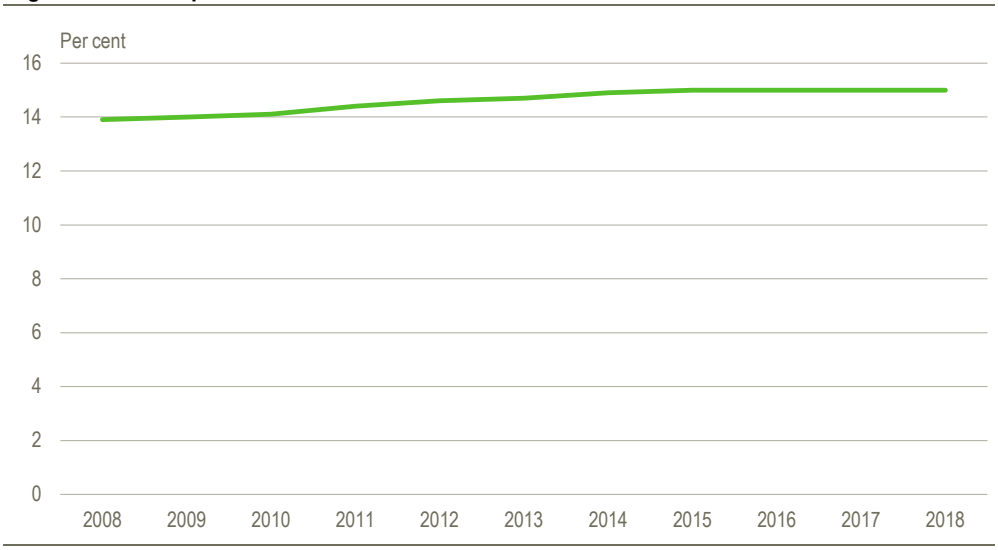
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1
Forest area as a proportion of total land area

The Danish forestry area has increased slightly during the recent decade and does now constitute about 15 per cent of the Danish territory. This development is policy induced on the assumption that an increased forestry area is a measure which can combat CO2 emission and secure richer biodiversity at the same time. Most of the Danish woodland is used for production of timber and wood for energy. Primary forestry – sometimes labelled nature forest – accounts for a very small share.

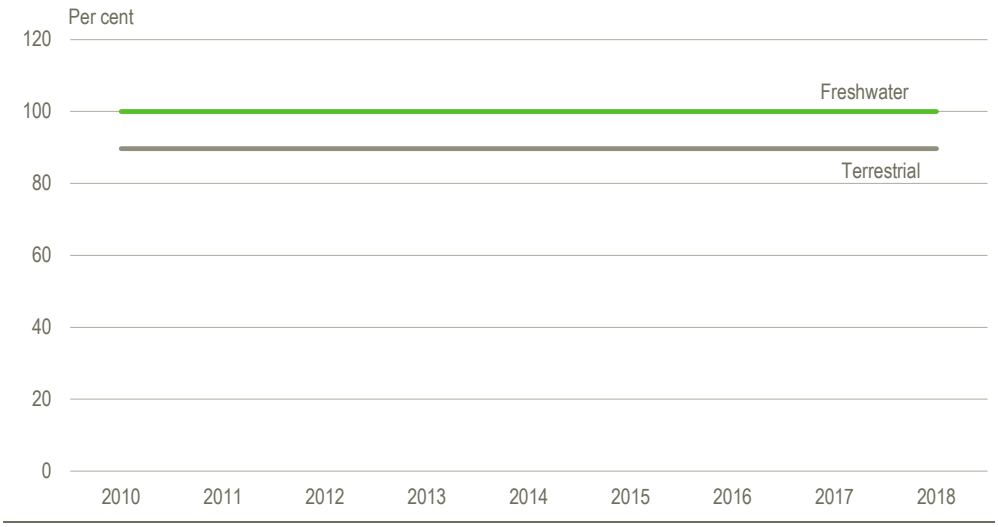
Figure 15.1.1: Proportion of forest area



Indicator 15.1.2
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

The share of protected important sites for biodiversity has been unchanged in the years 2010-2018. The share is 100 per cent for freshwater ecosystems, and 89.7 per cent for terrestrial ecosystems.

Figure 15.1.2: Proportion of protected important sites for biodiversity



Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Indicator 15.2.1
Progress towards sustainable forest management

The indicator consists of five sub-indicators of which Denmark has been able to provide the two first sub-indicators: 1) Forest area annual net change rate and 2) Above-ground biomass stock in forests. With regard to the two indicators, the wooded area has increased every year in the last decade. Sub-indicator two shows a similar growth in the biomass stock, which indicates a sustainable management of the Danish forests. Both developments are positive in terms of combating CO2 emissions and for obtaining richer biodiversity. With regard to the remaining indicators: 3) Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas and 4) Proportion of forest area under a long term forest management plan, data does not yet exist. As regards 5) Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme, sources seem to exist, but data analyses are pending.

Figure 15.2.1a: Forest area annual net change rate

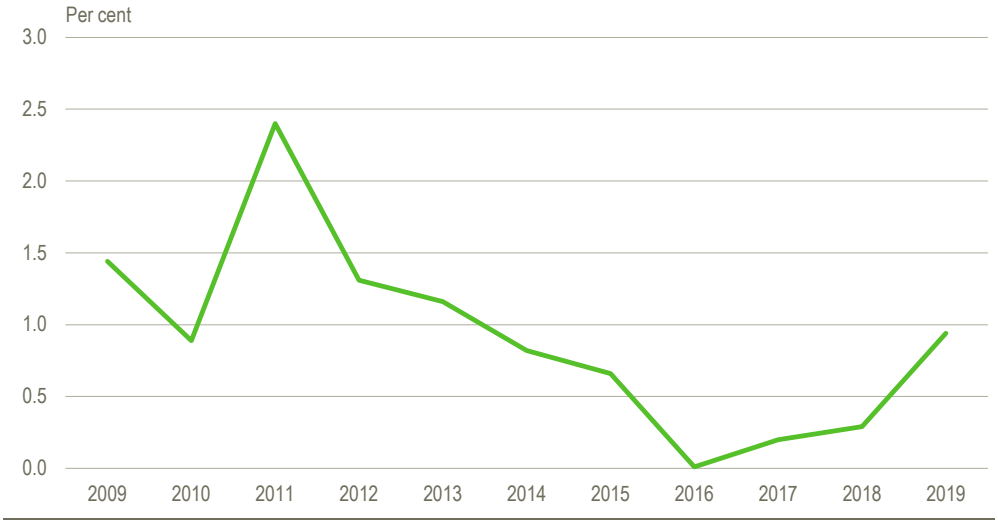
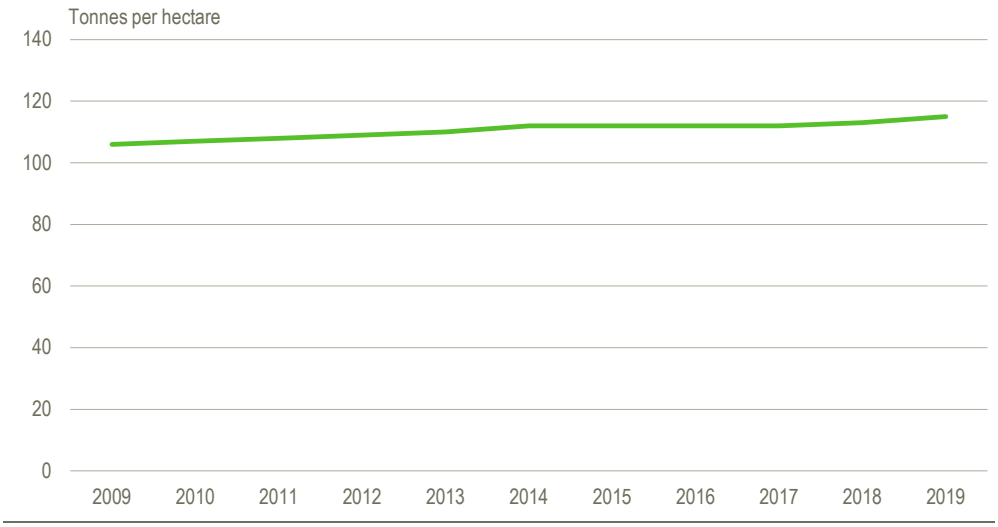


Figure 15.2.1b: Above-ground biomass stock in forests



Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Indicator 15.3.1
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Denmark does not yet have the methodology and data to make a compilation of this indicator possible in line with the definition. However, it is assessed that the productive and biological potential value of the land overall is kept over time. Part of the open land has currently changed to urban use, e.g. buildings and roads.	0%

Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.1
Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

The documentation for the indicator does not define Denmark as a country with mountain areas.	n/a

Indicator 15.4.2
Mountain Green Cover Index

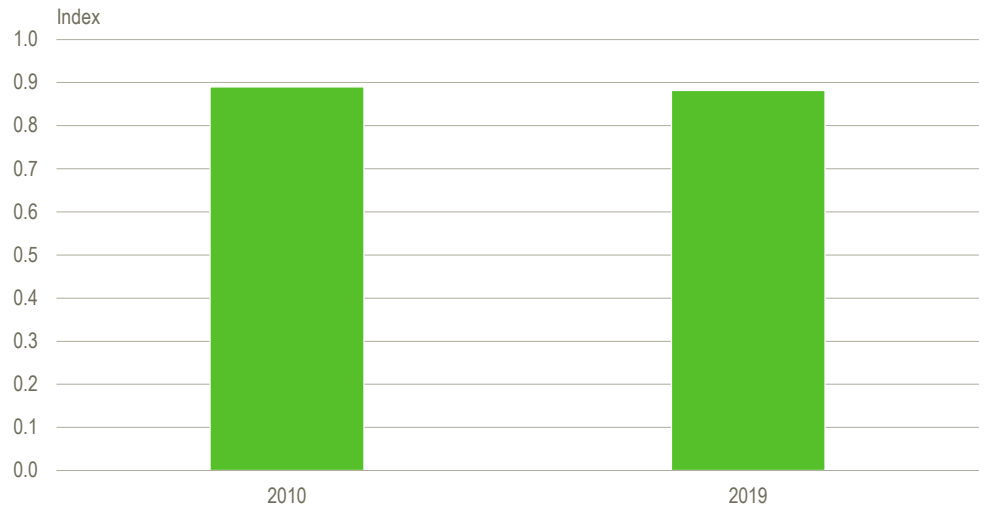
The documentation for the indicator does not define Denmark as a country with mountain areas.	n/a

Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator 15.5.1
Red List Index

The Red List is a register of plants, animal and fungal species, which are under threat to become extinct. The indicator, which is only calculated with longer intervals, is compiled at Aarhus University using the UN-definition (which is also used by IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature). The criteria for calculation are met as accurately as possible. The latest compilation of the indicator/index from 2019 is based on 5,523 species. The figure expresses to which extent the threatened species are protected, as a figure close to 1 means a high level of protection and a value closer to zero means low level of protection (regionally extinct).

Figure 15.5.1. The Red List



Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

Indicator 15.6.1
Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Denmark joined the Nagoya Protocol in 2014 and – according to the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark – Denmark complies with the International Treaty on PGRFA.	✓

Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Indicator 15.7.1
Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. The CITES-section in the Danish Ministry of Environment refers to EU's regularly updated overviews of CITES-related seizures reported by Member States of the EU.	n/a

Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator 15.8.1
Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

Denmark follows the common EU rules supplemented by national rules for controlling invasive species.	✓

Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1

Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Sub-indicator (a), national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the progress reported towards these targets: "Denmark's primary contribution to implementing the UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity is through the EU Biodiversity Strategy. Consequently, Denmark does not prepare national statements on progress in meeting the individual Aichi Targets. In addition, Denmark's national biodiversity strategy is being revised. Consequently, at present, no targets have been established at national level in a revised national biodiversity strategy" (Sixth Danish Country Report – Convention on Biological Diversity 2019, p. 3). Sub-indicator (b), integration of biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA): Denmark has implemented SEEA Central Framework, but not yet SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting. In relation to biodiversity values, EEA is more relevant.	n/a

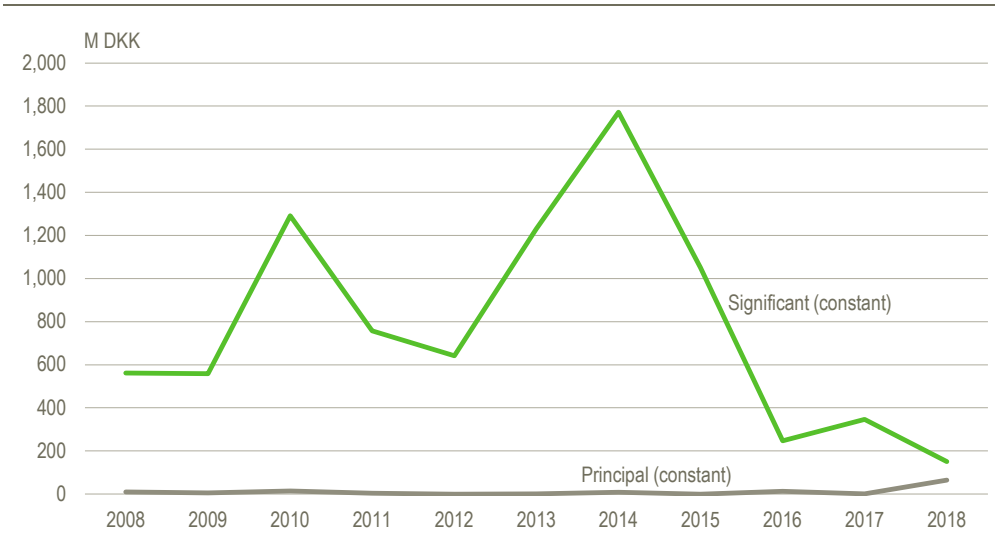
Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1

(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Denmark has increased its contribution to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral institutions in two periods. From 2009 to 2010, Denmark increased its contribution by 130.8 per cent. Contributions then decreased by 50.3 per cent from 2010 to 2012. The largest Danish contribution occurred in 2014 with 1,772.34 m DKK. In 2016, the contribution decreased by 86.1 per cent compared to the level in 2014. The latest activity registered was in 2018 with a contribution of 150.65 m DKK. Hence, Danish ODA flows have fluctuated quite substantially during the years with present levels being among the lowest registered.

Figure 15.a.1: Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

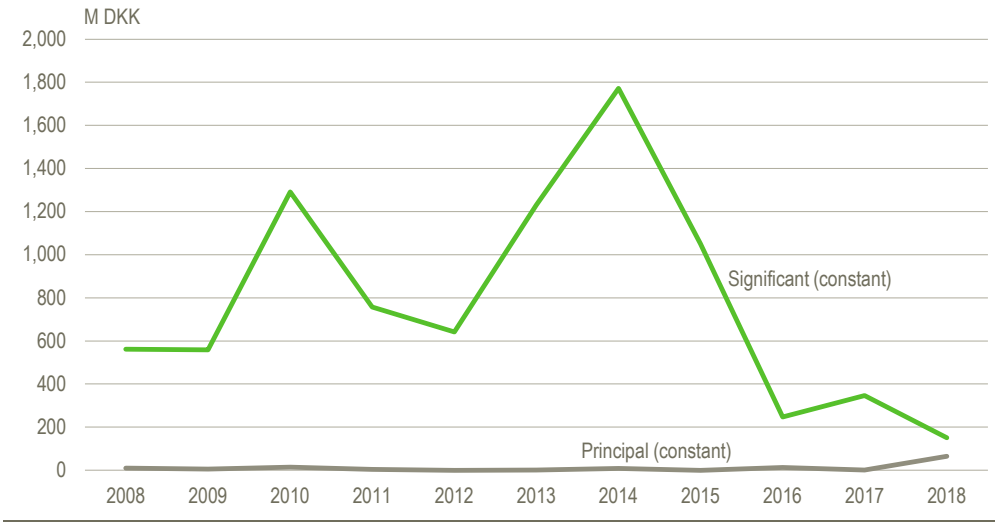


Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Indicator 15.b.1
(a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Denmark has increased its contribution to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral institutions in two periods. From 2009 to 2010, Denmark increased its contribution by 130.8 per cent. Contributions then decreased with 50.3 per cent from 2010 to 2012. The largest Danish contribution occurred in 2014 with 1772.34 m DKK. In 2016, the contribution decreased with 86.1 per cent compared to the level in 2014. The latest activity registered was in 2018 with a contribution of 150.65 m DKK. Hence, Danish ODA flows have fluctuated quite substantially during the years with present levels being among the lowest registered.

Figure 15.b.1: Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments



Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicator 15.c.1
Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. The CITES-section in The Danish Ministry of Environment refers to EU's regularly updated overviews of CITES-related seizures reported by Member States of the EU.	n/a

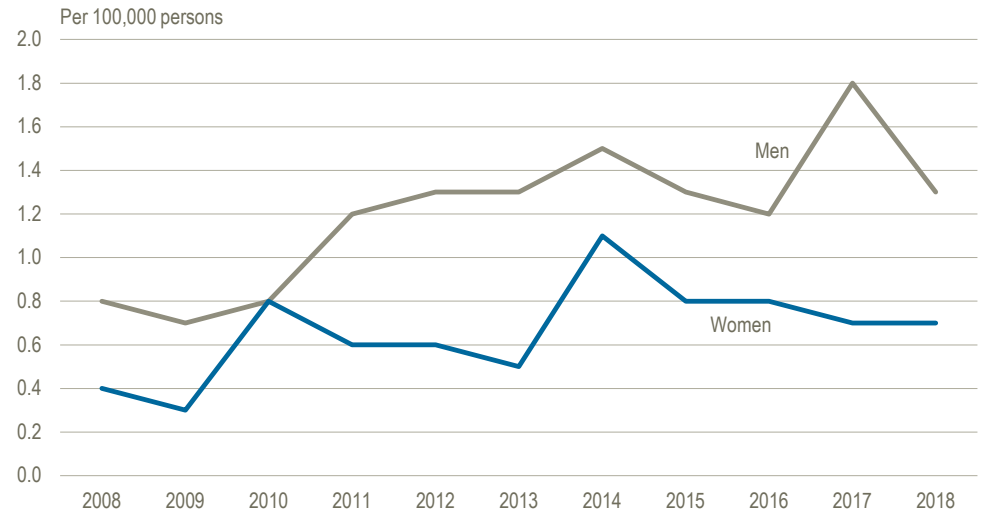
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Since 2011, the proportion of victims of intentional homicide has been more or less steady (except for 2014 regarding female victims and 2017 for male victims). In Denmark, there is approximately 1.5 male victims and 0.7 female victims per 100,000 persons yearly.

Figure 16.1.1: Proportion of victims of intentional homicide



Indicator 16.1.2
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

Statistics Denmark estimates that the number of deaths due to conflicts between armed groups and the state – according to the methodology – are estimated to be zero or very low.	0%

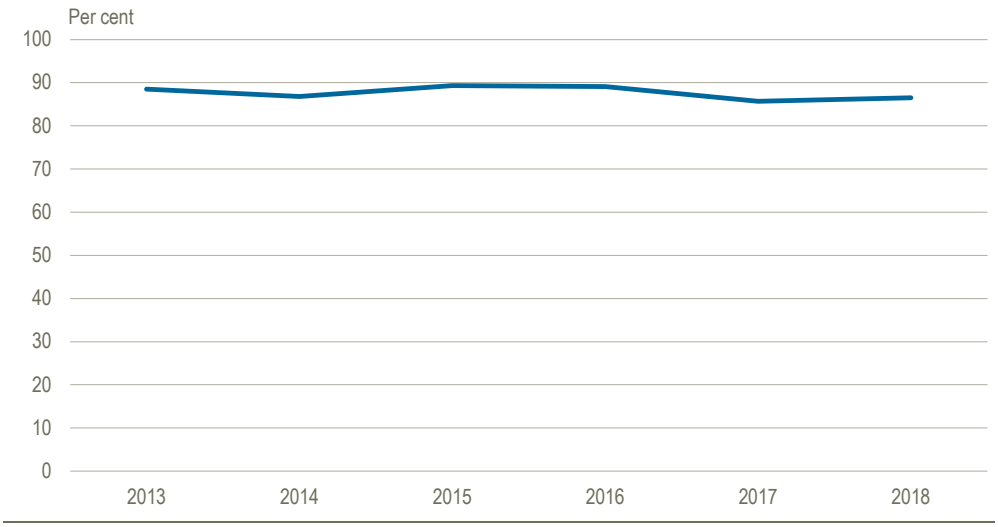
Indicator 16.1.3
Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. Information about victims of physical violence or forced intercourse aged 16-74 (only women) within the last 12 months figures in the annual Victimization Survey by the Ministry of Justice's Research Office. Other forms of sexual violence and psychological violence are not included.	n/a

Indicator 16.1.4
Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

The indicator is calculated by the Danish National Police, and data indicates that more than 85 per cent feel safe walking alone around the area they live in. Over the years, the proportion varies from around 86 to 89 per cent.

Figure 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live



Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 16.2.1

Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

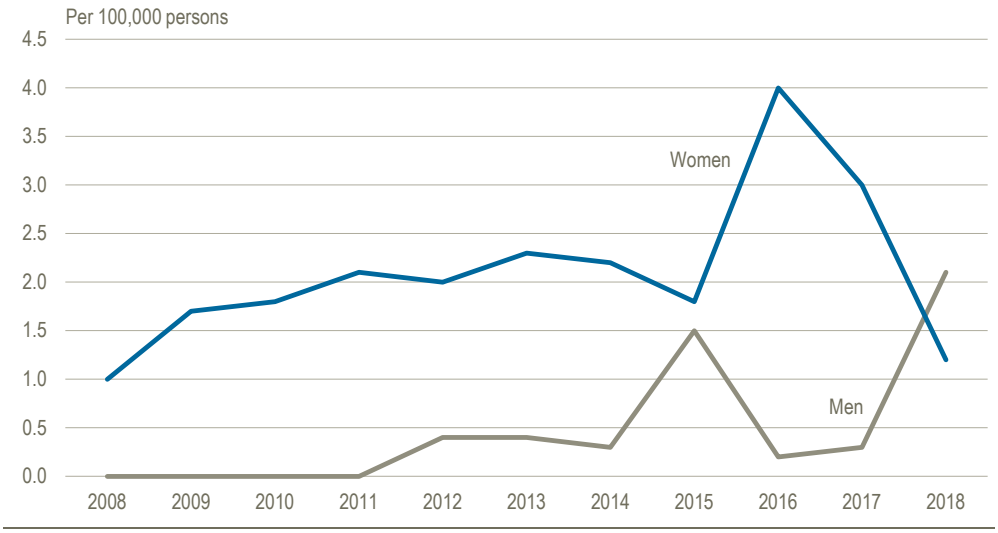
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Indicator 16.2.2

Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

The increase in male victims of human trafficking in 2015 is due to a large number of detected victims recorded as trafficked "for other purposes". In 2018, the increase in male victims is due to a large number of detected victims recorded as trafficked for "forced labour, servitude and slavery". The increase of female victims of human trafficking in 2016 is due to a large number of detected victims recorded as trafficked for "sexual exploitation".

Figure 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking



Indicator 16.2.3
Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

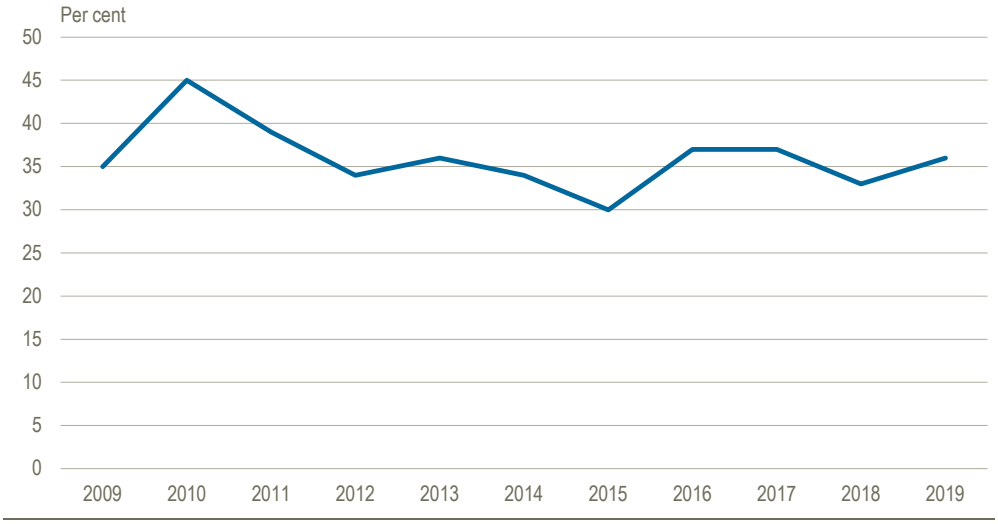
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.1
Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

The indicator is calculated by the Ministry of Justice's Research Office and indicates that the number of victims of violence who have themselves reported the incident to the police in proportion to all victims of violence varies throughout the years 2009-2019 from 33 to 45 per cent.

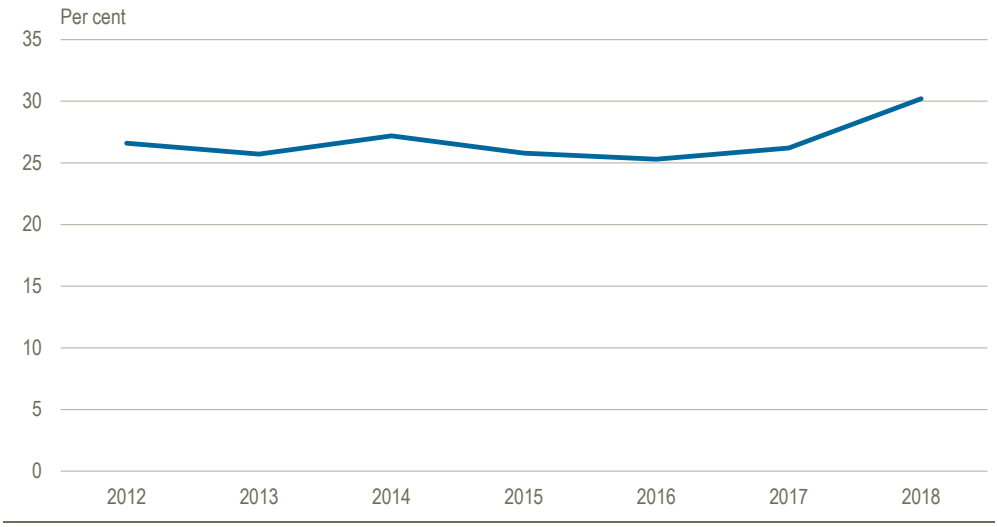
Figure 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence who have themselves reported the incident to the police



Indicator 16.3.2
Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The indicator is calculated by the Danish Prison and Probation Service and indicates a significant increase in the proportion of people arrested or held in remand custody in proportion to all inmates in 2018 compared to previous years.

Figure 16.3.2: Proportion of people arrested or held in remand custody



Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicator 16.4.1

Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

It is considered that illegal activities and money laundering are the most relevant sources of illicit financial flows in Denmark. The balance of payments and GDP/GNI includes only explicit estimates of illegal activities and there are no explicit estimates of the impact of money laundering. As the estimates of illegal activities are not public, a Danish estimate is not available.	n/a

Indicator 16.4.2

Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator 16.5.1

Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, according to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) from Transparency International, Denmark has a very low level of corruption compared to other countries (in 2019). The index measures the perceived corruption in the public sector through companies and experts. Therefore, Statistics Denmark estimates that the number of people that have paid – or been asked to pay a bribe to public officials in Denmark is very low.	0%

Indicator 16.5.2

Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

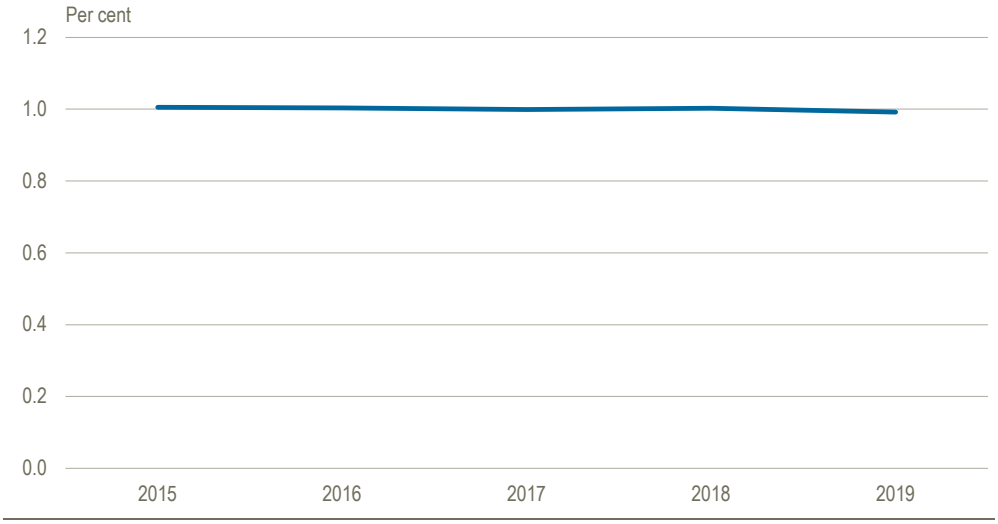
Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, according to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) from Transparency International (in 2019), Denmark has a very low level of corruption compared to other countries. The index measures the perceived corruption in the public sector (through companies and experts). Therefore, Statistics Denmark estimates that the number of firms that have paid – or been asked to pay a bribe to public officials in Denmark is very low.	0%

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1
Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

The figure shows that the general government total expenditure is nearly identical to the original approved budget. If the figure is investigated in detail, it can be seen that in 2015, total expenditure is slightly higher than the approved budget. Since 2015, the development in the figures can be interpreted as a slow development towards slightly lower actual expenditure than the original approved budget.

Figure 16.6.1: General government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget



Indicator 16.6.2
Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1
Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

Statistics Denmark does not have register-based information on whether you are disabled. In Denmark, studies / analyses of the connection of persons with disabilities to the labour market are sometimes carried out. One of the actors in the area is "The National Research and Analysis Center for Welfare". However, no information has been obtained enabling the formation of the indicator.	n/a

Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1
Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

The indicator is not about Denmark, as the indicator is assessed at the institutional level.	✓

Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

In accordance with section 3 of the Danish Act on the Civil Registration System, all children are registered in an official personal register. Statistics Denmark estimates that all or close to all children are recorded in the register.	100%

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1
Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator. However, Statistics Denmark estimates that the number of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates who are exposed to killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention or torture is zero or very low.	0%

Indicator 16.10.2
Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

According to the Danish Union of Journalists, section 77 of the Constitutional Act gives any person the right to speak in public, and Denmark complies with international agreements in this area. Furthermore, laws and guarantees are implemented through the democratic reading in the Danish parliament and trial before the courts.	✓

Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1
Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

According to the UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights, Denmark complied with the Paris Principles on 8 August 2018, see https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/NHRI.pdf	✓

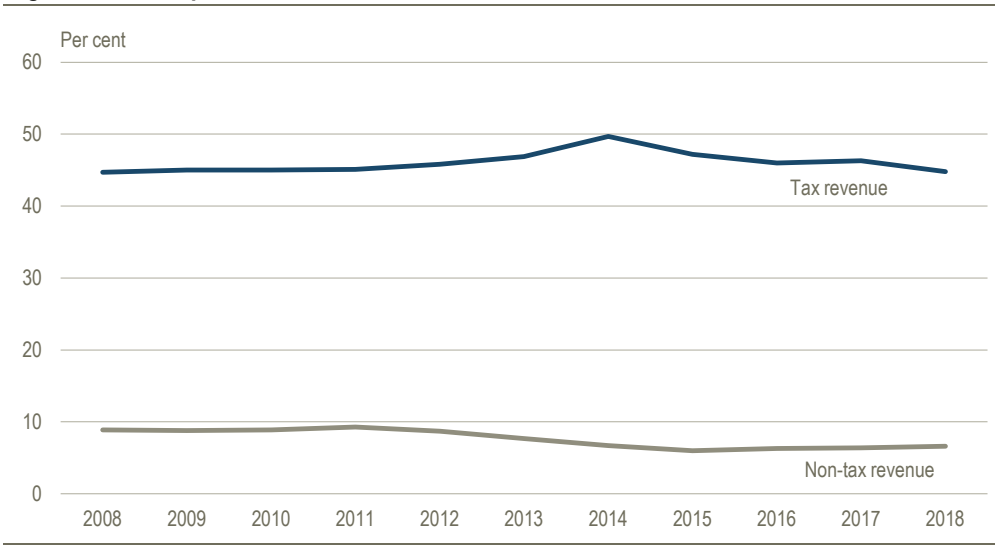
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

From 2008 to 2014, the proportion of the tax revenue in relation to GDP increased slightly and from 2014 onwards, there was a slight decrease. This development is a result of both developments in GDP and the revenue from taxes. Since 2011 the non-tax revenue has declined slightly. This is among other things affected by decreasing revenue from oil-related activities. However, the structure of general government revenue is relatively stable in the time span of the figure.

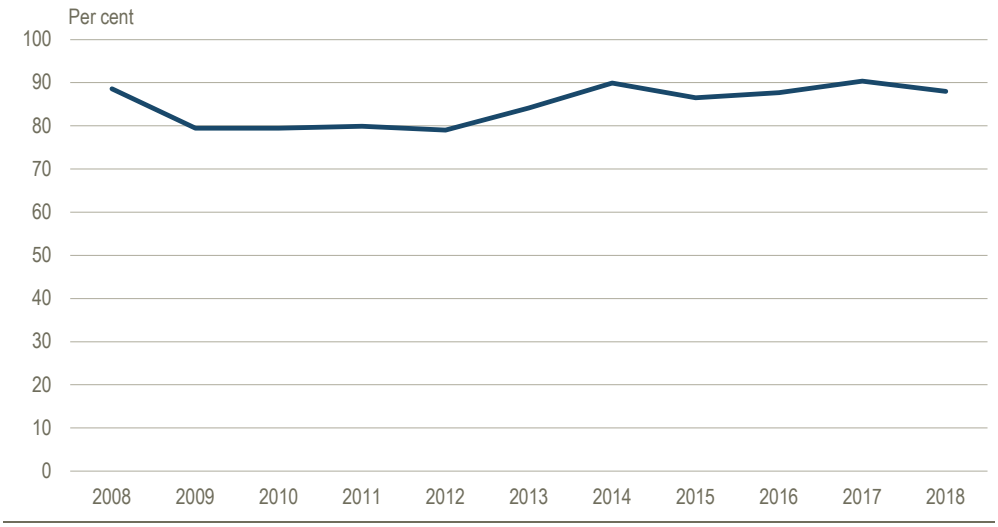
Figure 17.1.1: Proportion of the tax revenue in relation to GDP



Indicator 17.1.2
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The indicator shows that the main income from the general government is domestic tax revenue. The proportion is relatively stable despite being affected by recessions during which the government has financed part of the expenditure by running a deficit. This can be seen in the figure in the years following the financial crisis.

Figure 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

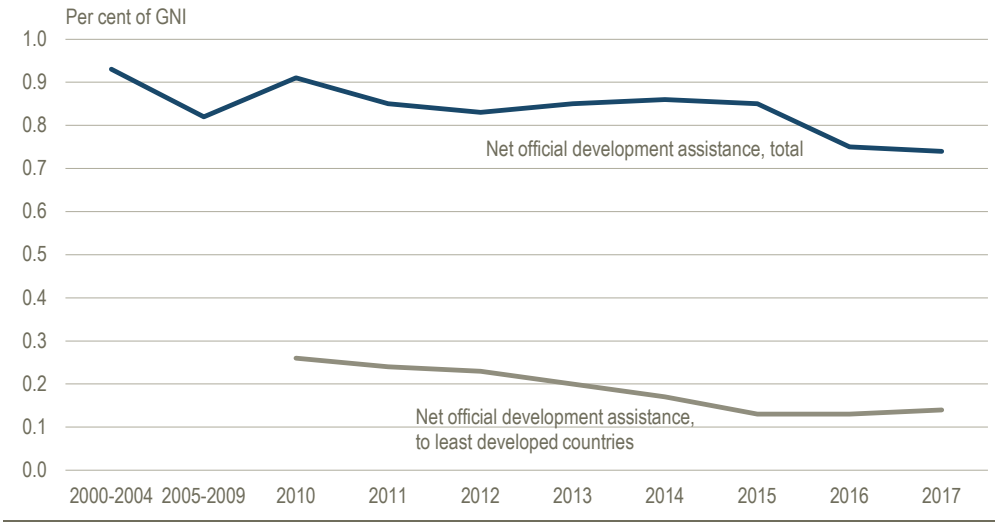


Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator 17.2.1
Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

The Danish net official development assistance has been over or at 0.8 per cent of the Danish gross national income. Denmark has consistently provided at least 0.7 per cent of its GNI as ODA since 1978. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for policy, co-ordination and implementation of Denmark's development co-operation. Denmark ranked fourth among DAC member countries in relation to its ODA/GNI ratio in 2019. The net official development assistance to least developed countries has since 2010 been on a constant level.

Figure 17.2.1: The Danish net official development assistance

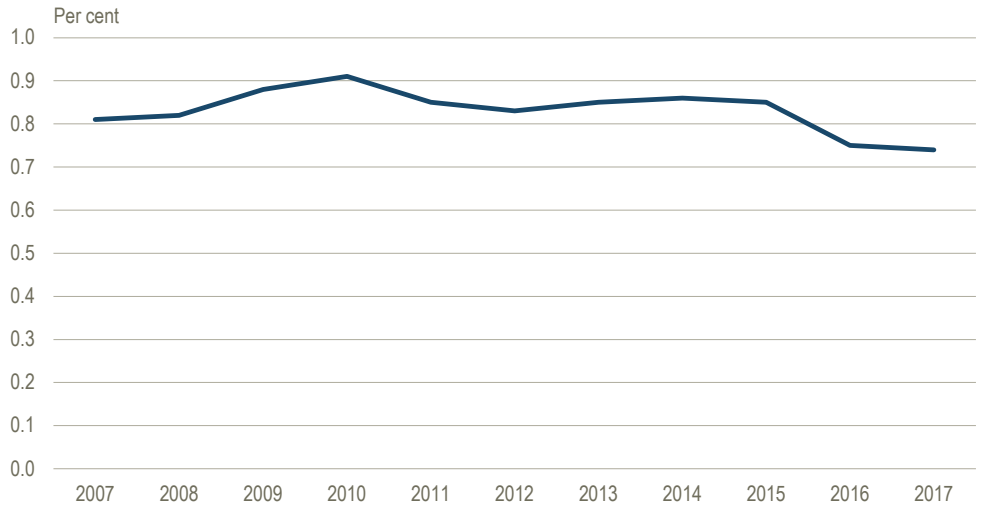


Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1
Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income

The foreign direct investments in developing countries have been relatively stable since 2007. However, there is a slight tendency of decreasing direct investments starting in 2010. On average, the foreign direct investments amount to around 0.83 per cent of gross national income.

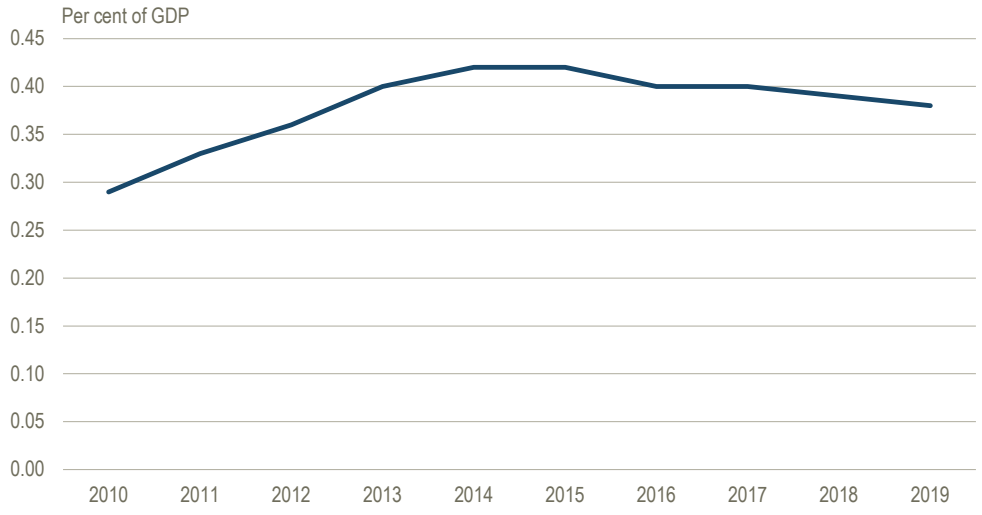
Figure 17.3.1: The foreign direct investments in developing countries



Indicator 17.3.2
Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

The ratio "Personal remittances received as a per cent of GDP" only includes compensation of employees that Danish residents received from work in other countries. Other current personal transfers (as e.g. presents and inheritances) are not included in this ratio due to the poor quality of the available data sources.

Figure 17.3.2: Personal remittances received as a per cent of GDP



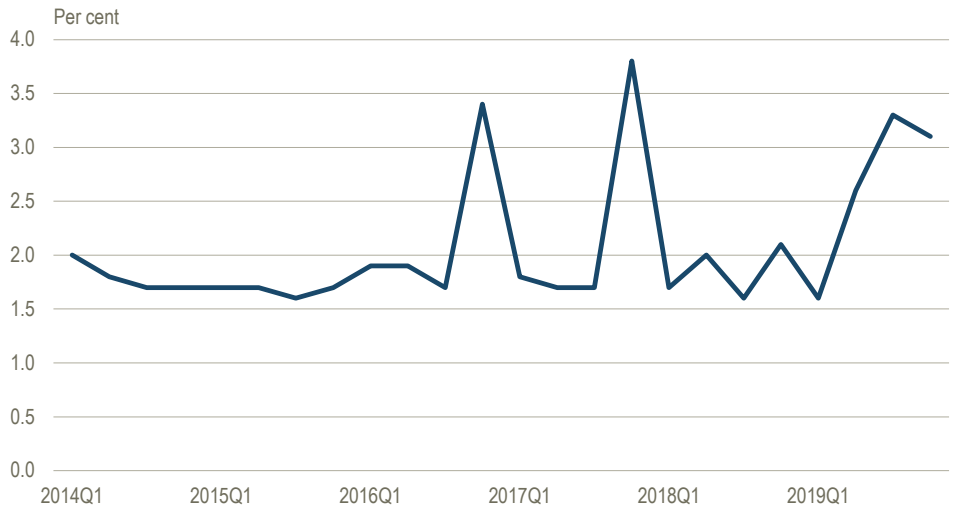
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Indicator 17.4.1
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Within goal 17, the indicator targets long-term debt sustainability. The idea is to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring.

For Denmark, the indicator is very stable over the period 2014Q1 to 2019Q2, where deb service is around 1.5 to 2 per cent of exports of goods and services. Only for single periods as 2016Q4 and 2017Q4, the indicator is out of that interval, with values of 3.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively. In both periods, the value of the indicator increased due to an increase in the closing balance sheet of loans and trade credits. The same explanation applies to the evolution of the indicator in 2019Q3 and 2019Q4, where the indicator increased to 3.3 per cent and afterwards, fells to 3.1 per cent.

Figure 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

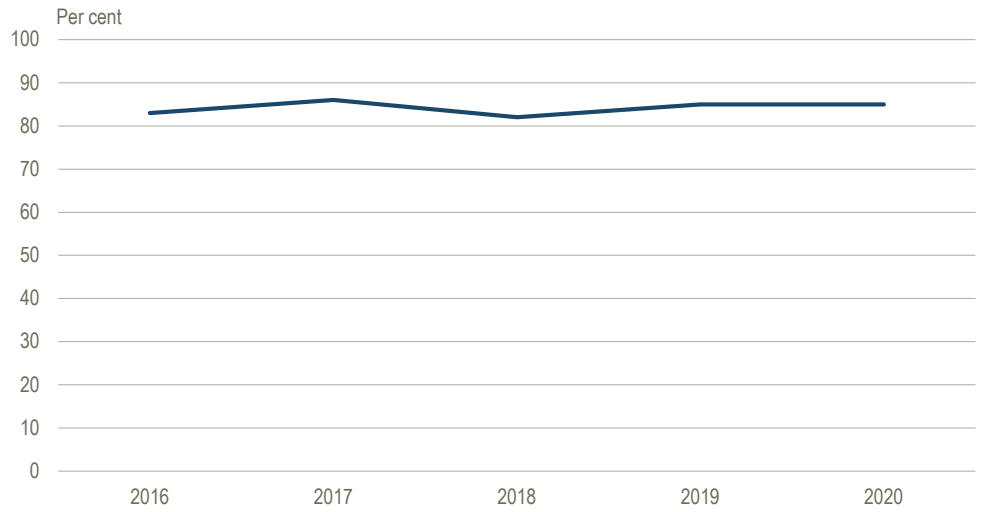


Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.2 (renumbered to 17.6.1 in the revision of indicator)
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

The take-up of fixed broadband is high in Denmark, one of the highest in the EU. The national broadband target for 2020 is for all households and businesses to have coverage with speeds of minimum 100 Mbps download / 30 Mbps upload. By 2019, this was achieved for 93 per cent of all households and businesses.

Figure 17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions

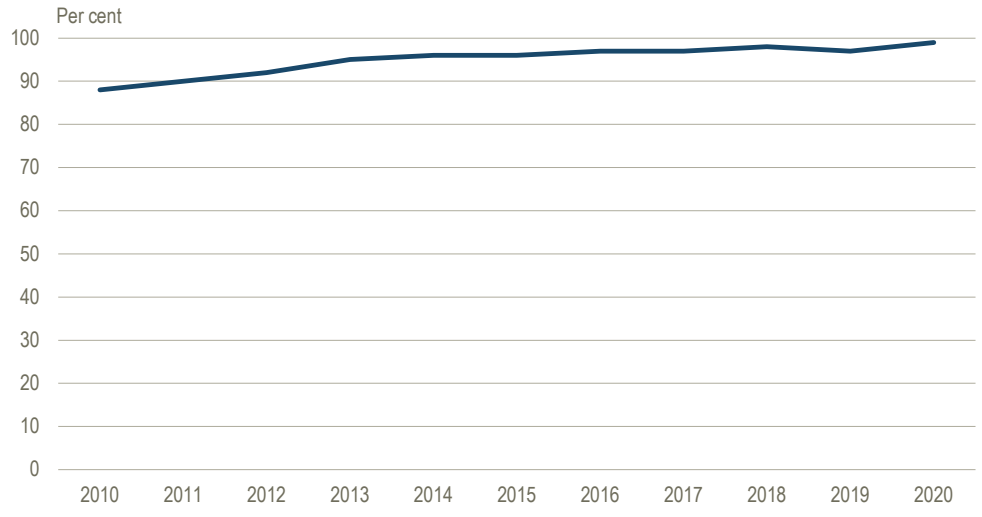


Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1
Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Denmark has more internet users than any other EU country. Only one per cent of Danes between 16 and 74 years do not use internet. For the whole EU, this share is 13 per cent in 2020. The proportion of non-users is highest among the elderly. Still, internet use has since 2012 been higher among older people in Denmark compared to the EU average for people of 16-74 years. The share of older people not using internet is 6 per cent in Denmark compared to 39 per cent in the EU as a whole.

Figure 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

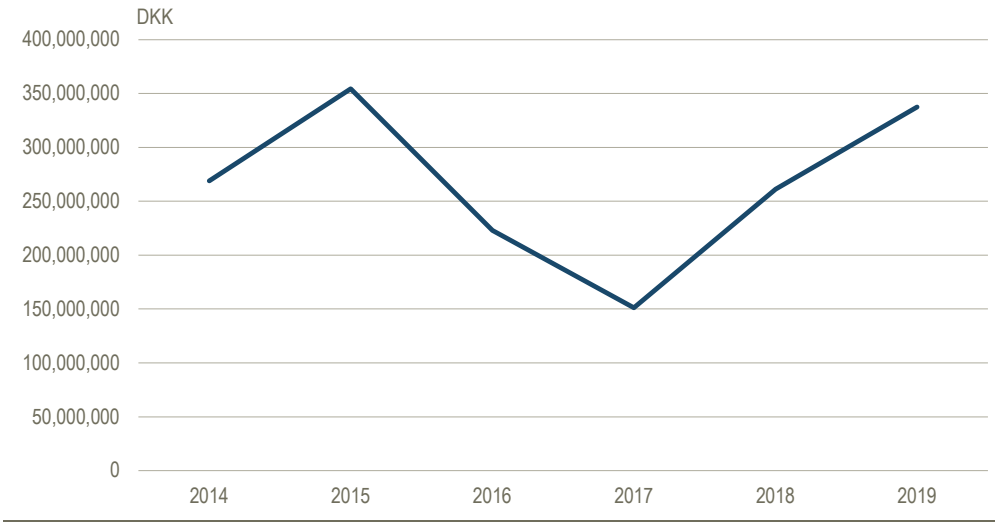


Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator 17.9.1
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

A substantial reduction in the approval of new research projects in 2015, and to some extent also in 2016, resulted in a substantial decline in total disbursement related to SDG 17.9 in 2016 and 2017. As the approval of new research projects was back to normal from 2017 and onwards, the total disbursement to SDG 17.9 is now back to its previous level.

Figure 17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries



Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator 17.10.1
Worldwide weighted tariff-average

The indicator is not about Denmark, as the indicator is assessed at the institutional level.	n/a

Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator 17.11.1
Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

The indicator is not about Denmark, as the indicator is assessed at the institutional level.	n/a

Target 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator 17.12.1
Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

The indicator is not about Denmark, as the indicator is assessed at the institutional level.	n/a

Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1
Macroeconomic Dashboard

The indicators provide an overview of the Danish economy and are calculated by Statistics Denmark on the basis of data from national accounts, government finances, the balance of payments and Danmarks Nationalbank's financial statistics. The indicators are thus in accordance with the principles of the International National Accounts Manuals ESA2010 and SNA2008, the Balance of Payments Manual BMP6 and the guidelines for financial statistics. The dashboard provides an overview of selected key indicators relating to macroeconomic stability.

Among other things, the dashboard shows that prior to the COVID-19 crisis, the Danish economy saw economic growth of more than 2 per cent for five consecutive years and a surplus on the balance of payments' current account for ten consecutive years. Moreover, the overall stability of the economy is reflected by a decrease in the Government debt (EMU debt), a decrease in nonperforming loans as well as an increase in capital to assets ratio over the last decade.

Figure 17.13.1a: Macroeconomic Dashboard

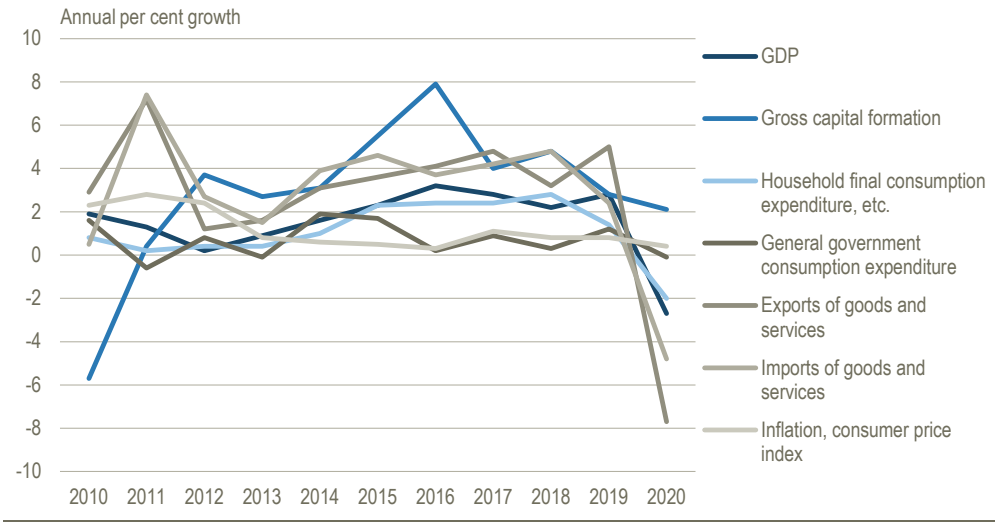
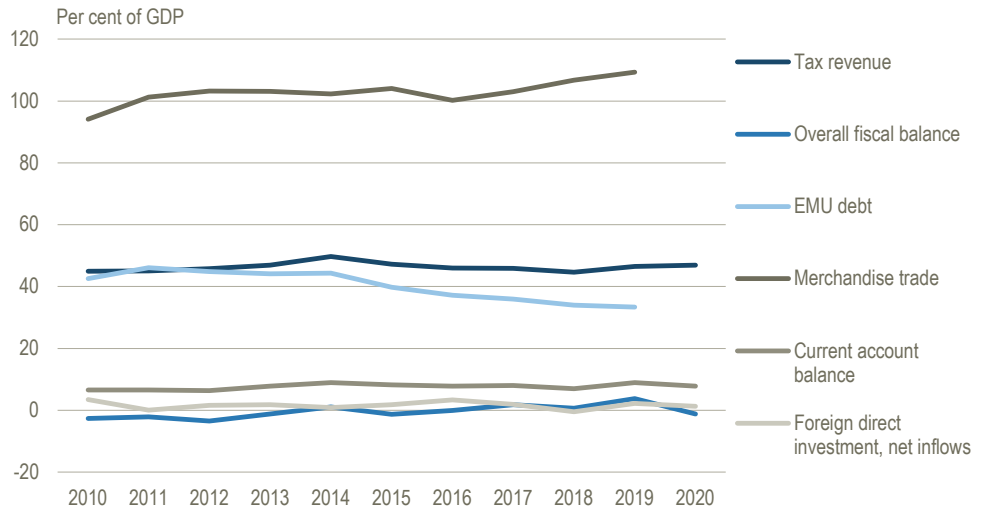


Figure 17.13.1b: Macroeconomic Dashboard



Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Denmark does not compile continuous and official statistics in accordance with the methodology of the indicator.	n/a

Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator 17.18.2

Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP). CoP is structured on The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics compiled by the UN.	✓

Indicator 17.18.3

Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Every year, Statistics Denmark prepares a work plan for the production and financing of official Danish statistics. In 2014, 68 per cent of the statistics were financed through the Danish Finance Act, whereas 32 per cent were financed through grants.	✓

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Indicator 17.19.2

Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Denmark registers all new-born children and deaths in a civil registration system, in which population and housing censuses as well as registrations of births and deaths are made on a continuing basis.	✓

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