MAKE GLOBAL GOALS OUR GOALS

197 DANISH INDICATORS FOR A MORE SUSTAINABLE WORLD

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2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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2030-PANELET

PREFACE

The UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs) represent a vision, an image of a new and better world for millions of people. Different from the world as we know it. A sustainable world. The SDGs represent values that express what such a new and better world should be like. The central value of a sustainable world is life. Another value is to *leave no one behind*. The SDGs represent an ambition for the world to enable a dignified life for all. The SDGs are transformative, meaning that only if we are prepared for great changes, will we be able to achieve them. And doing so takes hope, accountability and vigour. Perhaps it is simple: There is no way around sustainability.

An old saying goes: Not everything that counts is counted, and not everything that is counted counts. The SDGs and this report discuss the question that is crucial to the global development: What counts? It means: What characterises the world, society, companies and life we want for humans and nature? The SDGs discuss global development. Global ethics, global responsibility and global administration. We discuss how the impact that humankind has made on planet Earth and its development means that humans must take on an explicit responsibility for this development. People around the world need to come together to practice this responsibility, which is a challenge of unprecedented size to humanity. We need to practice this responsibility based on the holistic mindset illustrated by the SDGs. The SDGs represent values. Achieving the SDGs requires governance and management, including a conscious choice of resources. At the end of the day, governance and management involve practical work to realise values.

The purpose of the Our Goals project is to contribute to a more efficient implementation of the SDGs in Denmark. This report marks the conclusion of the project and the beginning of the actual work to make use of the project outcome, which is the many suggestions on how Denmark can and should measure when working to achieve the SDGs, the so-called Danish indicators. The initiative for the Our Goals project was taken by the 2030-Panel in 2019. The project began later that year, structured around three subprojects entitled Our Planet, Our Society and Our Life. The Our Goals project is the world's first open development project in an SDG context.

It may appear slightly out of proportion to develop and work with such small-scale indicators when the SDGs are really about the large-scale sustainable development agenda. The reality is that any country or organisation that aims to practice focused and conscious governance needs clarity – defined as data – on two things: the current position of that country or organisation in terms of the different SDGs and where the country/organisation wants to go. Both the general UN indicators and the localised Danish indicators, which we discuss in this report, should be used for both these purposes.

We discuss databased governance and management. Without precise articulations and measurements of where a country, municipality, company, etc. is, and where it wants to go, no conscious, focused, competent and databased governance can take place. The quality of the performed governance and management is closely linked to the quality of the database of that governance and management, which is why this report is so meaningful to Denmark in terms of principles and practical management. If the Danish Parliament, the government, city councils and municipal councils, corporate managements, organisations, etc. want to work on realising the SDGs in a conscious, competent and focused manner, data on the indicators, introduced by the Our Goals project, are essential.

We have an extensive and significant task at hand that involves spreading the word, familiarising others with the Danish indicators and collecting relevant data in the areas referred to by the indicators. The 2030-Panel is going to manage this communication process alongside other interested parties.

We present this report hoping for it to be used in many different contexts in Denmark. The SDGs are five years of age, and now is the time to act. We live in the decade of action, and many agree that the need to actively drive the implementation of the SDGs is urgent. This report contains relevant and important Danish indicators. The fundamental idea is to use the indicators in relation to governance and management-related actions that aim to move Denmark towards realisation of the SDGs. The report primarily targets the Danish Parliament and the government and everyone working with the challenges related to the SDGs, including politicians and public officials. However, it also targets other people and organisations, such as municipal councils, regional councils, municipal and regional officials, corporate managements and boards.

As I present this report, I would like to direct a sincere thank you to the foundations that have supported this work financially, to consultants and experts of the consortium that has completed the project, to the managers and employees of Statistics Denmark and to our partners in the 2030-Network of the Danish Parliament and the 2030-Panel.

Steen Hildebrandt, professor, Ph.D.
2030-Panel Chairman
Frederiksberg, 1 September 2020

CONTENT

THE DANISH INDICATORS

Professor Steen Hildebrandt, Chairman of the 2030-Panel
Niels Ploug, Director of Social Statistics at Statistics Denmark

This report on the Danish indicators keeps a sharpened focus on Denmark, the individual Danish citizen and the SDGs. It is a matter of realising the SDGs in Denmark. It is a matter of making the SDGs tangible in a Danish context.

Global leaders reached a decision on the 17 SDGs at the 2015 UN summit to ensure a more sustainable planet by 2030. For some time, 'think global, act local' was a central belief in a sustainability context. Today, focus tends to be global and local alike, stressing on one hand the need for global action and international collaboration concerning sustainability and development and on the other hand the importance of local action to achieve the global agenda.

And this is exactly what the Danish indicators are all about.

The Danish indicators clarify and supplement the SDGs and the 231 so-called global indicators, specified by the UN. The 17 SDGs are the frame around the Danish indicators to stress the need for both global and local action. As a nation and a member of the UN, Denmark has made an obligation to achieve the global SDGs and to develop, implement and continually revise a national action plan for the SDGs. Danish citizens, companies, organisations and experts have contributed with thousands of ideas to develop the Danish indicators, thus creating input to – and an offer to politicians about – what the general public considers important when it comes to social, economic and environmental sustainability in Denmark.

The path to the SDGs

Sustainability became part of the global political agenda much earlier than in 2015. Back in 1972, FN held an international conference on the environment in Stockholm (*Human Environment*), and the year before that, in 1971, the world's first ministry of environment was founded in Denmark (at the time, it was named the Ministry of Antipollution). The UN took another important step in 1987 by publishing the *Our Common Future* report, which was also referred to as the Brundtland report after the Norwegian Minister of Environment, later Prime Minister, who chaired the commission behind the report.

This report defined sustainability as development that accommodates the needs of living individuals without jeopardising the chance of future generations to have theirs accommodated, too. In other words, sustainability was considered an intergenerational phenomenon, according to which humans, who live on the planet today, have a responsibility to safeguard the opportunities of future generations. It was a new viewpoint and marked the beginning of a new global era. This mindset and approach to sustainability were adopted at the 1992 UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and followed up on 20 years later at the so-called Rio+20 conference in 2012 in a report entitled *The Future We Want*, which implied the need for a holistic approach that links economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. This laid out a foundation for the 17 SDGs, and up until the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the overall objectives were broken down into goals and targets that must be met by 2030 to ensure global sustainable development in each country and across borders.

The interdependency of the SDGs

The holistic approach implies a mutual dependency of the SDGs; achieving the SDGs in one area is a prerequisite for achieving them in other areas.

To clarify the interconnection of the SDGs, they have been split into three groups in relation to the work on the Danish indicators:

Our Life (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 16) discusses social inclusion – the material, health-related, educational and legal basis for an individual's participation in society.

Our Planet (SDGs 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15) discusses environmental sustainability – sustainable use of resources such as water and energy, sustainable consumption and a sustainable approach to the environment on land and at sea.

Our Society (SDGs 8, 9, 10, 11 and 17) discusses sustainable economic development – sustainable economic growth and innovation, equality and urban development and how to achieve these through partnerships across sectors in society.

Because of the interdependency of the SDGs, we can only sustainably achieve one SDG by achieving SDGs in several areas at the same time. Achieving environmental and economic sustainability requires each citizen and population to be socially integrated, have (fairly) high-level healthcare and education systems available and a legal system that supports individual rights. These are prerequisites for any nation to ensure sustainable environmental and economic development. And vice versa, environmental and economic sustainability is a prerequisite for ensuring sustainable social inclusion.

Consequently, local and global citizens, politicians, business leaders and decision makers need to constantly ask themselves – and relate to – whether the activity they wish to introduce, whether the decisions they wish to make, whether the projects and production they wish to initiate make a positive contribution to social inclusion and environmental and economic sustainability. The holistic mindset behind the SDGs, and hence behind the Danish indicators, requires everyone pay attention and make sure that everything they do and plan to do should support not only one of these aspects but all three.

One important principle behind all the SDGs is how they involve everybody, leaving no one behind. The intention is that any improvement should be of benefit especially to the most disadvantaged people. There is no official definition of this, but logically, it means that any development in terms of health, education and economy, which is part of the SDGs, should be of benefit to the parts of the population that live in particularly poor conditions today. In other words, these groups of the population should experience more significant improvements than others.

The observation is also (perhaps particularly) relevant in a rich country such as Denmark because it implies that the SDGs are challenging in a Danish context, too.
We have not necessarily achieved the SDGs just because we are a rich and well-functioning country. This becomes clear when this report introduces its list of Danish indicators, including an objective to improve conditions for individuals and groups of people of poor health or lacking an education.

The indicators are an important tool

In the quest to measure any development in social and economic conditions in society, in resource consumption and environmental impact, in democracy, partnerships and legal rights or other areas, it is imperative to identify relevant indicators within each area. The development of the 17 SDGs is observed by following the development in relation to the 231 global indicators that are available on Statistics Denmark's SDG data platform: https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/Sdg. These global indicators result from a collaboration involving all 193 UN member states, and they were adopted alongside the 17 SDGs in 2015.

The Danish indicators, which are at the heart of this report, result from the Our Goals project. As the report is published, data concerning part of the Danish indicators are simultaneously made available on Statistics Denmark's SDG data platform, and in time, this platform will contain data on all the Danish indicators. This report offers information on the Our Goals project and on the extensive inclusion of citizens, companies, organisations and experts who have each contributed to developing suggestions for the Danish indicators and to completing the related quality assurance.

Compared to not having any supportive numbers and data, the monitorisation of the numerical development of certain indicators enables better decision-making, a stronger position and more ease in increasing or adjusting an effort. This makes the indicators an important governance and management tool.
This is true for the government and the Danish Parliament but also for regions, municipalities, companies and others whose decisions make an impact on resources, the environment, society, etc.

Therefore, the Danish indicators and the data that support them are a prerequisite to ensure clarity and to know whether different areas develop as intended.

It takes action to make that change

The 2020 global COVID-19 pandemic has only increased the relevance of the SDGs. Like the COVID-19 pandemic, it takes collaboration at a global level and action at a national level to achieve the SDGs. The global collaboration and the sharing of overall objectives are seen in the aforementioned global indicators that the world has worked on since they were adopted by the UN's general assembly in 2015.

The national collaboration and the national actions and efforts are seen in the Danish indicators, which have been developed by the Our Goals project through an extensive, inclusive process. Diverse groups from the Danish society have contributed to developing these indicators, which subsequently have been processed by experts within the many important fields covered by the Danish indicators.

The Our Goals project outcome – the Danish indicators – is an important contribution to the Danish sustainability agenda. The SDGs and the Danish indicators all cover essential focus areas for the sustainable redevelopment of the welfare state that will take place after COVID-19.

The SDGs demonstrate the ability of countries across the world to join forces on shared global objectives and the ability and obligation for this unity to transform into local and national commitment and action.

While the COVID-19 pandemic is indeed a dramatic crisis, it also represents an opportunity and has revealed the ability and willingness of citizens to adapt to change when they have to. We need to build on these values when we continue the sustainable rebuilding of the welfare state after COVID-19. In this context, the SDGs and the Danish indicators offer a direction that leaders of state and citizens support.
The Danish indicators need to be communicated to and anchored with Danish citizens; they need to be used and implemented by companies and educational institutions; and they need to be used and implemented in the day-to-day life and behaviour of Danish citizens   to turn them into an even stronger contribution to the upcoming national Danish action plan, developed by the government and the Danish Parliament.

Therefore, the Danish indicators need to be deployed and implemented as a fundamental part of the Danish effort to ensure sustainable development and social, economic and environmental balance. The Danish indicators need to be broadly communicated and applied in the Danish society, and we need to discuss and demonstrate which actions, behavioural changes and priorities can contribute to achieving the objectives expressed by the Danish indicators.

The Danish indicators represent an offer – a good offer – for everyone with an interest in sustainable development, who wants to make a difference. Everybody can embrace the Danish indicators – individuals, together or in groups – and use them, adopt them, apply them as a starting point for any action that leads to the necessary change towards a sustainable society.

And we need to make that change.

This report's coverage of the development since 2015 in a large portion of the areas contained in the Danish indicators leaves little doubt that there is room for improvement.

The Danish indicators demonstrate that everyone has to contribute to achieving the SDGs. 2030 is ten years into the future, and there is plenty of reasons to make the 2020s a decade of action, as stated by the UN Secretary-General.

Members of the 2030-Panel are going to work actively to include as many people as possible in discussions and activities to sharpen everybody's focus on the actions that are necessary if we want to push the Danish indicators in the right direction. Statistics Denmark is going to make sure that everyone can stay updated on the development. To the Minister for Finance, who is responsible for the Danish work to achieve the SDGs, to the politicians in the 2030-Network of the Danish Parliament, who have committed to keeping a sharpened focus on the SDGs, and to everyone else, the Danish indicators are a tool for discussing and prioritising the actions we need to take during this decade of action.

CONTENTS OF THE MAIN REPORT

This **main report** contains 197 suggested Danish indicators related to the 17 SDGs. The indicators supplement the UN indicators for measuring sustainable development, thus contributing to measuring the progress of sustainable development in Denmark in accordance with the UN's 17 SDGs.

You can read the full report to gain deep and broad insight into the Danish progress of the SDGs based on the suggested indicators.

Alternatively, you can target the SDG(s) that you find most interesting and focus your reading.

There is also a **technical report** at hand containing the 197 suggested Danish indicators related to the 17 SDGs. The technical report contains a description of the technical operationalisation of the indicators along with an indication of the assessment method and detailed data source as well as any other technical specifications. The report is available on Statistics Denmark's SDG data platform on www.dst.dk/sdg.

Finally, the Danish indicators and baseline will be made available and data will be updated continually on Statistics Denmark's SDG data platform on www.dst.dk/sdg.

The main report contains

- A short **introduction to the SDGs** and a description of the method and the inclusive process that have resulted in the formulation of the suggested Danish indicators.
- A **chapter on each SDG** and its accompanying targets, which contains:
- A short **summary of the central input and opinions** that have been put forward during the inclusive process of formulating indicators for each of the SDGs
- An **overview of all targets, UN indicators, suggested Danish indicators and other indicators** that have been presented in the inclusive process but have no baseline at this stage
- A p**resentation of each indicator** stating the reasons why it is relevant to assess; a trend that describes the development of the indicator between 2015 and 2019 (the period may vary according to data availability); and a figure introducing a baseline to demonstrate the development
- A chapter with **final remarks** thanking everybody who has contributed to and supported the Our Goals project.

THE PROJECT IN NUMBERS

The world's first SDG development project conducted with a broad involvement of the Danish society

1 ONLINEPLATFORM

17 DEBATES

17 RADIO PROGRAMS

12 WORKSHOPS

12 HEARINGS

DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

10 MONTHS

THOUSANDS OF DANES

+150 COMPANIES AND ORGANISATIONS

+30 MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTHORITIES

+500 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

+6.000 DIFFERENT INPUTS

52 EXPERTS

+100.000 DATA POINTS

197 INDICATORS

457 OTHER SUGGESTIONS

ONE GOAL:
MAKE GLOBAL GOALS OUR GOALS

APPROACH AND METHOD

The principles behind the development of indicators

The suggested indicators can help measure the development of the SDGs and their accompanying targets in a Danish context. Generally, the suggested indicators should help measure development that is a result of changed behaviour; in other words, the suggested indicators should help measure results and effects. Consequently, suggestions for indicators that only measure the results of resource input, such as financing and grants, have been rejected.

All suggested indicators meet the central requirements of good statistical practice as formulated by Statistics Denmark, Eurostat, the UN and others. More specifically, six methodical principles were introduced at the beginning of the project concerning:

1. **Relevance:** The indicator reflects the challenge in a Danish context.
2. **Measurability:** The indicator is expressed as a figure.
3. **Data availability:** Assessment of the indicator can be done based on available data sets.
4. **Reliability:** The method and contents of the indicator are well-documented.
5. **Acceptance:** Scientists and other stakeholders in society support the indicator.
6. **Resources:** The amount of resources needed to assess the indicator is reasonable.

Providing a definition of an achieved SDG is out of scope for this project. Furthermore, the above principles imply that a target may contain several indicators that represent different perspectives of that target and the degree of relevance of each perspective is in the eye of the beholder. In addition, dependencies between SDGs and targets may imply that a positive development in one indicator may negatively affect another indicator, just as there are positive synergies between indicators. Such correlations have not been taken into consideration. Based on the methodical principles, the suggested indicators under each target reflect the composition that best illustrates the relevant indicator in a Danish context. However, certain indicators have been found to be relevant for several targets; the indicator is then placed under the target that is most relevant based on input deriving from the inclusive activities.

While the initial ambition was to come up with one-two suggestions for new Danish indicators per target, the process has resulted in a much higher number of suggestions. Each target may contain up to four suggested indicators. At times when it has been necessary to choose between suggested indicators that basically meet the methodical principles, the choice has been based on two considerations: 1) the selected suggested indicators under a target should cover that target's scope in a Danish context to the greatest possible extent and 2) suggestions that can be assessed based on Statistics Denmark's available register data rank higher than indicators that need to be assessed based on survey data or other data. The partnership behind the Our Goals project has decided on these priorities in collaboration with Statistics Denmark and alongside scientists. Moreover, the decision-making process has included input from a hearing on the suggestions that involved stakeholders with special insight into the target field of the respective SDGs.

For an accurate description of the assessment method and database related to the individual indicators, please see the technical report that accompanies this publication.

Other suggested indicators
In the final phase, several otherwise high-potential suggestions for new Danish indicators have been rejected because of the lack of access to data and the consequent lack of a baseline. These suggestions are, however, among the most innovative suggestions on how to measure the targets in Denmark in the future, when everybody will be required to strengthen their effort to increase economic, social and environmental sustainability. Therefore, these suggestions are briefly introduced in a list of other suggested indicators alongside the primary suggested indicators.

Targets with no suggested indicators

A few targets have no suggestions for new Danish indicators. This may generally be due to one or a combination of three factors:

1. None of the runner-up suggestions meet the methodical principles.
2. The UN indicators under the target can also be used in a Danish context.
3. The existing suggestions only measures the result of resource input.

Baseline

The baseline for the suggested indicators is the basis for comparison to assess whether and to what extent sustainable development is observed within the focus area of each individual indicator. A baseline can be used to assess how close we are to achieving a specific SDG provided there are specific measurable indicators available to measure against.

Leave no one behind

A general focus of the SDGs is the aim to promote development that benefits those who struggle the most in society. It has often been demonstrated that the profits from growth and development in society are unevenly distributed and to a relatively lesser extent benefit weak and vulnerable social groups. Consequently, in developing suggestions for the new Danish indicators, it has been a priority to define the indicators in a way that enables clarification of the development for these social groups that are unlikely to benefit from the general development to the same extent as their fellow citizens because they lack financial or personal resources. The description of each suggested indicator indicates whether the indicator can be broken down by relevant variables to clarify any variations in the development when comparing different social groups.
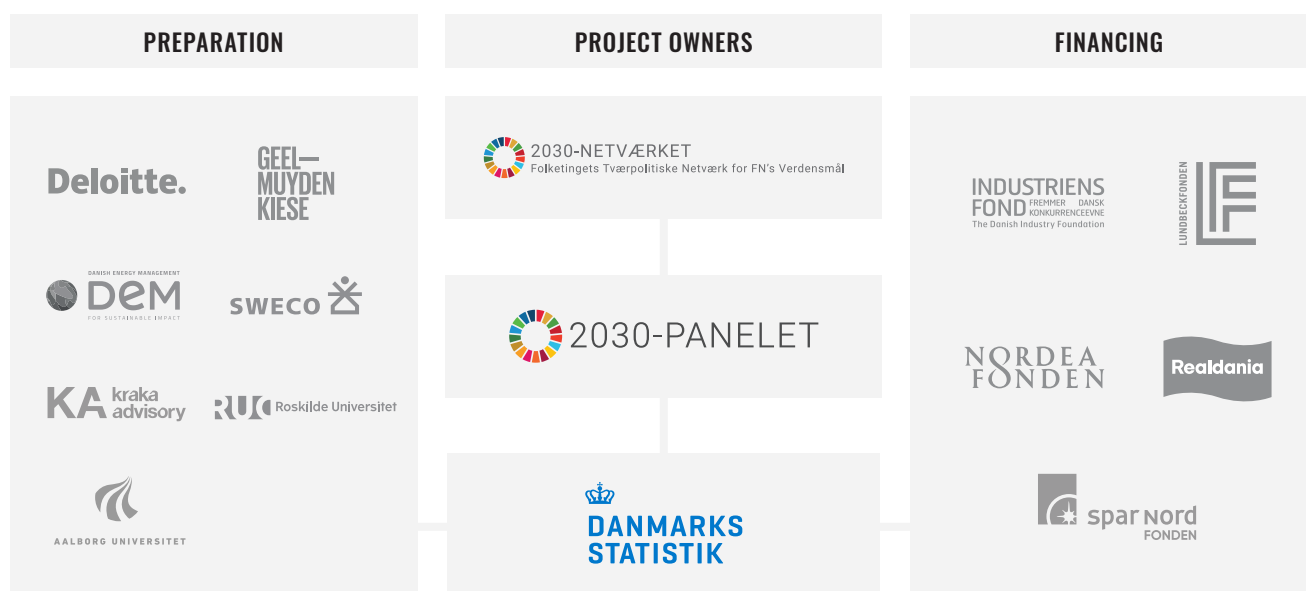
Breaking down indicators

For many suggested indicators, it is relevant to clarify variations of the overall development across gender, age, ancestry, disabilities, industries and geography. Generally, this report presents the overall development of all suggested indicators, however, each indicator will introduce the variables by which it can be broken down. This is relevant in order to clarify whether development will benefit all social groups.

The tables that clarify any additional possibilities to break down the baseline of the individual indicators are based on the same data as the original baseline. Several indicators can be broken down by more parameters than the report indicates. For example, indicators based on citizens' personal information in Statistics Denmark's basic registers could be combined with and subsequently broken down by many different parameters based on the civil registration number. Similarly, several indicators may also be broken down by region based on data from the Danish Health Data Authority and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. We have no information about the consumption of resources related to the above, nor do we know the data quality in relation to further breaking down the indicators. Therefore, the indication of potential parameters is based on what data has been immediately available for each indicator.

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE OUR GOALS PROJECT

The Our Goals project has been established in collaboration between the 2030-Panel and Statistics Denmark. Right from the beginning and as one of the first national statistics agencies in the world, Statistics Denmark has played a central role in the Danish work with the SDGs by engaging in the 2030 agenda as early as during the UN negotiations. Subsequently, it has assisted with measuring the Danish progress of the UN indicators.

The Our Goal project has been financed by the Danish Industry Foundation, Lundbeckfonden, Nordea-fonden, Realdania and the Spar Nord Foundation, and it has been completed by Statistics Denmark in collaboration with Deloitte that has established a partnership with Geelmuyden Kiese, Dansk Energi Management, Sweco, Kraka Advisory, Roskilde University and Aalborg University. A steering committee including representatives from the foundations, the Danish Parliament's All Party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2030-Panel and Statistics Denmark has guided the project team in its realisation of the Our Goals project.

PREPARATION	PROJECT OWNERS	FINANCING
Deloitte. / GEEL—MUYDEN KIESE	2030-NETVÆRKET Folketingets Tværpolitiske Netværk for FN's Verdensmål	INDUSTRIENS FOND FREMMER DANSK KONKURRENCEEVNE The Danish Industry Foundation / LUNDBECKFONDEN
DeM DANISH ENERGY MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE IMPACT / SWECO	2030-PANELET	NORDEA FONDEN / Realdania
KA kraka advisory / RUC Roskilde Universitet		spar Nord FONDEN
AALBORG UNIVERSITET	DANMARKS STATISTIK	

The 2030-Panel

The 2030-Panel has been established by the Danish Parliament's All Party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals whose purpose is to promote sustainable development and the implementation of the SDGs at national and international level. The 2030-Panel consists of central profiles in Denmark that possess expert knowledge on the subject of the SDGs in Denmark and globally.

Steen Hildebrandt (Fmd)	Professor emeritus, Aarhus University
Anja Philip	Chairman, the Danish Consumer Council (Tænk)
Arne Grevsen	Vice-chairman, FH – Danish Trade Union Confederation
Camilla Brückner	Director, UNDP's Nordic representation office
Clara Halvorsen	Member of the executive committee, DUF – the Danish Youth Council
Charlotte Jepsen	Director, FSR – Danish Accountants
Flemming Nør-Pedersen	Executive Director, Danish Agriculture & Food Council
Jesper Nygård	CEO, Realdania
Kathrine Richardson	Professor, University of Copenhagen
Laila Kildesgaard	Director, KL – Local Government Denmark
Lene Dammand Lund	Rector, KADK
Lisbeth Trinskjær	Chairman, the Association of Folk High Schools in Denmark
Louise Holck	Director, the Danish Institute for Human Rights
Malene Thiele	CSR-chef, Dansk Erhverv
Mikkel Stenbæk Hansen	Head of CSR, the Danish Chamber of Commerce
Nanna Højlund	Chairwoman, the Women's Council and Vice-chair, the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions
Rasmus Stuhr Jakobsen	Chairman, Global Focus
Sara Krüger Falk	Director, Global Compact Denmark
Simon Hansen	Director of Regions, C40
Thomas Bustrup	Director, Confederation of Danish Industry
Thomas Ravn-Pedersen	CEO and Editor-in-Chief, World's Best News
Tommy Kjelsgaard	Vice-director, Danish Regions
Troels Dam Christensen	Head of secretariat, the Danish 92 Group

1 NO POVERTY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

We must end poverty in all its forms everywhere

A global perspective

The first of the 17 SDGs is about eradicating poverty and providing opportunities for people in the poorest countries by 2030. A part of this goal is to ensure the earth's population has a minimum amount to live on. The World Bank defines extreme poverty as personal income of less than USD 1.90 a day, i.e. about DKK 13. Extreme poverty is a major global challenge, but there has been a decline in the proportion of extremely poor people over the last three decades.

However, the concept of poverty is more nuanced than setting a minimum personal income limit: Poverty also exists in developed countries, including Denmark. Thus, this SDG also deals with the opportunities that everyone on the earth has to influence their economic situation as well as the support and protection offered by the countries of the world if the population has been cut off from maintaining a sufficient livelihood as a result of illness, accidents or disasters. Thus, the SDG also includes aspects such as social protection systems, financial services, resilience building as well as ownership and control of land and other forms of property, inheritance rights and natural resources.

A Danish perspective

In a Danish context, the consultation with representatives from the whole of society in identifying and developing Danish indicators has revealed a very nuanced picture of the concept of poverty.

In Denmark, the extent of extreme poverty is very limited. Furthermore, the general price level in Denmark and the expectations of an acceptable standard of living mean that extreme poverty in a Danish context will be characterised by a higher minimum income than the World Bank's current amount of approximately DKK 13 per day. Therefore, indicators for absolute poverty in Denmark focus more on the parts of the population that, due to lack of resources, both economic and personal, lead lifestyles that means they are considered undeserving, which contributes to keeping people in poverty. Many suggestions for indicators have thus focused on the homeless people and other vulnerable groups on the edge of society as well as on the rights of these groups

A number of suggested indicators also focus on relative poverty. As the concept suggests, the focus here is on differences, and especially differences between oneself and one's fellow human beings. From this perspective, poverty is not just something that exists among citizens on the edge of society. Among young

people especially, material and social deprivation filled much of their descriptions of poverty in a Danish context. Specific examples of poverty among young people are having parents who cannot afford to give them a mobile phone or to buy a gift for a friend's birthday party, which they must therefore decline the invitation to. These are examples of another dimension of poverty, which has filled a considerable part of the debate, namely subjective or perceived poverty, i.e. the feeling of being poor because one does not have the same consumption opportunities as the people one is surrounded by, or feeling that one's future financial situation is threatened. The debate on relative poverty also has similarities with the inequality debate in connection with SDG 10, where a number of indicators for shedding light on poverty in Denmark can thus also be found.

A final part of the suggestions for indicators focuses on measures to prevent poverty in the population and build resilience in the event of life crises. In this context, the quality and coverage of social services have been particularly emphasised, and in particular, services targeted at groups in society who are outside the labour market or who, due to physical and/or mental challenges, have difficulty finding employment, including the elderly, addicts and people with disabilities. In relation to the elderly, for example, it has been pointed out that rules for the amount of the age pension people are entitled to depends on the number of years they have resided in the country, which can lead to a growing group of poor among ethnic minorities. Insurance in the event of unemployment, illness and natural disasters, including, in particular, storm surges with losses of property and contents as a result, are highlighted as indicators for the population's ability to withstand the biggest life crises in a Danish context. Finally, education must also be highlighted as an important factor in preventing poverty. That all children and young people receive, as a minimum, a good basic education and thus have improved opportunities to influence their own life situations is highlighted as one of the most important prerequisites for counteracting poverty in the Denmark of the future. This dimension is closely linked to SDG 4, and indicators concerning the education of the population are, therefore, presented under SDG 4.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 1 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the eight suggested new Danish indicators as well as 14 other suggestions for new Danish indicators for SDG 1, based on the seven targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 1. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1

TARGET 1.1. ERADICATE ABSOLUTE POVERTY

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
1.1.1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	1.1.i. Number of homeless people in Denmark	• Number of begging convicts • Number of issued zone prohibitions • Number of persons with no income

TARGET 1.2. REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50 PER CENT

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
1.2.1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.i. Proportion of population living below the absolute poverty line 1.2.ii. Proportion of population with material wants 1.2.iii. Proportion of persons in long-term relative poverty	• Index of social mobility • Number of applications for Christmas aid

TARGET 1.3. IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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	1.3.i. Proportion of the working-age population on social security benefits 1.3.ii. Proportion of the population on long-term social security benefits	• Number of complaints about incorrect case handling • Number of persons with a disability on social security • Proportion of drug abusers without services

TARGET 1.4. GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	1.4.i. Distribution of net wealth	• Number of persons requesting debt counselling • Debt as the share of disposable income • Number of persons having a negative credit record

TARGET 1.5. BUILD RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

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.

UN indicator(s):
1.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

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

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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
1.5.i. Proportion of the population who are members of an unemployment insurance fund

Other suggestion(s):
• Proportion of homeowners with contents insurance
• Degree of insurance coverage

TARGET 1.A. MOBILISE RESOURCES TO ELIMINATE POVERTY

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.

UN indicator(s):
1.a.1. Percentage of resources allocated by a government to poverty reduction programmes

1.a.2. Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

1.a.3. Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there have been several suggestions for indicators that concern expenditure for development aid.

Other suggestion(s):
• Proportion of persons making donations for charitable purposes

TARGET 1.B. CREATE POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO BENEFIT THE POOR OF BOTH GENDERS

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

UN indicator(s):
1.b.1. Proportion of public spending targeted at sectors disproportionately favouring women, the poor and the vulnerable

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that either meet the methodological principles or that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified Thus, like the UN indicator, the suggestions only concerned measurements of public expenditure.

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 1.1.i.
Number of homeless people in Denmark

Background

The World Bank's official limit for extreme poverty is currently set at USD 1.90 a day, which is equivalent to about DKK 13. This form of extreme poverty is only found to an extremely limited extent in Denmark. On the other hand, poverty in Denmark can be defined by the extent of the vulnerable groups living on the edge of society, the members of which, as a result of a lack of economic and personal resources, lead lifestyles that, according to Danish norms, means they are considered undeserving. This is especially true of the homeless people.

In Denmark, the Danish Center for Social Science Research (VIVE) heads a census of the homeless people every two years. The count includes all homeless people from young people under 18 to older people over 60. In addition to age, the census statistics can be disaggregated by sex and ancestry, including Denmark or other Nordic countries, the rest of the EU, the Middle East, Africa and other countries.

Trend

The last three censuses show an increasing trend in the number of homeless people. In 2019, the number of homeless people was estimated at 6,431, which is an increase of almost 5 per cent compared to the census in 2015. Homelessness among young people under the age of 25 has received special attention in the fight against homelessness in Denmark. Here, a significant drop has occurred. On the other hand, the number of foreign homeless people has increased.

Baseline

Figure 1. Homelessness in Denmark

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of homeless people in Denmark between 2015 and 2019.
Source: The Danish Center for Social Science Research (VIVE).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓	✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 1.2.i.
Proportion of population living below the
absolute poverty line

Background

This indicator has to shed light on the development in the proportion of people who live on less than the amount needed to maintain a decent standard of living in a Danish context. What this amount should be, however, is debatable. In its current form the indicator is measured as the proportion living on equivalent disposable income of less than 50 per cent of the median income. The use of an equivalent income concept makes it possible to compare differences in incomes of families independently of the size and age composition of the families. This definition is used by Statistics Denmark and internationally by the UN, the EU and the OECD. The government is currently working on setting an official poverty line. If there is an official poverty line in Denmark, the indicator can alternatively be based on or supplemented by this definition.

With the absolute poverty line defined as equivalent disposable income of under 50 per cent of the median income, the amount will vary over time and be dependent on the income distribution in Denmark. Thus, the proportion of people below the absolute poverty line will also depend on, for example, the size of the social security benefits and eligibility requirements for receiving them. To improve comparability over time, the indicator is based on the absolute limit in 2015. For the following years, equivalent disposable income has been converted to 2015 prices using the consumer price index. It is possible to disaggregate the indicator by sex, age and ancestry to shed light on variations across population groups. The indicator can also be disaggregated by municipality of residence.

Trend

Since 2015, the proportion of people living below the absolute poverty line has generally increased; however, from 2017 to 2018, there was a small decrease in the proportion. It is still too early to assess whether this is the start of a sustained trend.

Baseline

Figure 2. Proportion living below the absolute poverty line
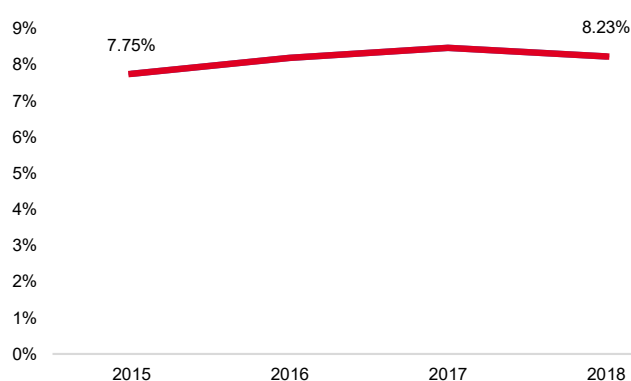
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of people living below the absolute poverty line between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 1.2.ii. Proportion of population with material wants

Background

The examples of poverty in Denmark contain descriptions of situations in which people have postponed taking care of a physical or social need because they did not have the money to meet it. Therefore, poverty can also be measured as the proportion of people suffering from material and social deprivation. Specifically, this is calculated as the proportion of the population aged 16 or over who assess that they cannot afford to buy a range of material goods and services or participate in a range of social activities, all of which can be characterised as elements of a financially secure life. A natural weakness of this type of indicator is that personal financial priorities are not taken into account. Conversely, the indicator paints a clear picture of the population's perceived poverty by focusing on specific deprivations.

Trend

Poverty calculated according to the population's perceived deprivation due to lack of economic resources generally shows the same extent of poverty as calculations based on an income threshold. According to the latest survey-based investigation of the living conditions of citizens in Denmark by Statistics Denmark and European Union statistics on income and living conditions, every 20th citizen in Denmark cannot afford to go to the dentist, and almost a quarter of the population believe that their household could not afford to pay an unforeseen expense of DKK 10,000. There has been a decrease in the proportion of the population who stated that they could not afford a car for private use, could not pay an unforeseen expense of DKK 10,000 and could not go on at least one week's holiday annually.

Baseline

Figure 3. Proportion of the population (minimum 16 years) who stated that they could not afford to …
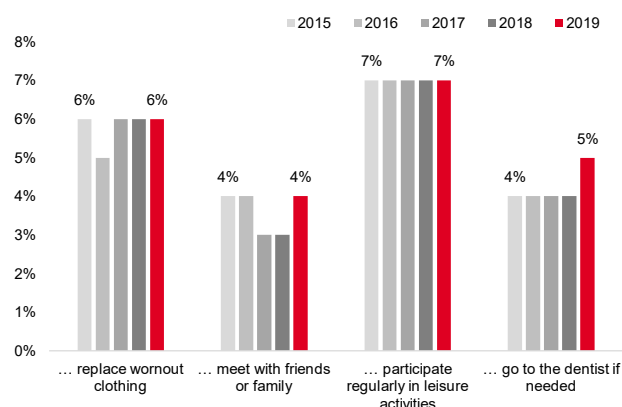
Note: The figure shows the proportion of the population (minimum 16 years) who stated that they could not afford the above activities between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Eurostat.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Figure 4. Proportion of the population (regardless of age) whose household, for economic reasons, …
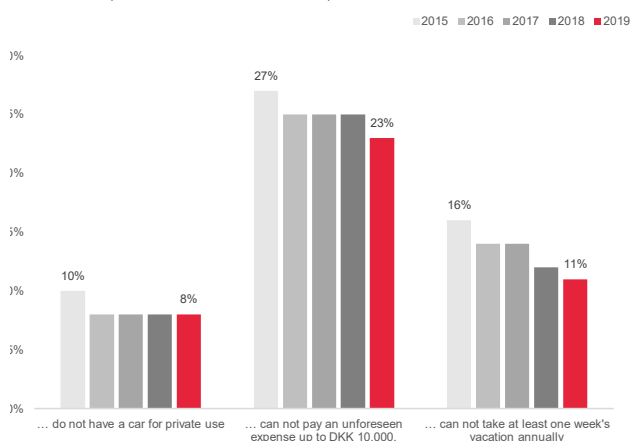
Note: The figure shows the proportion of the population (regardless of age) whose household, for economic reasons, was not able to bear the above expenses between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Eurostat.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 1.2.iii.
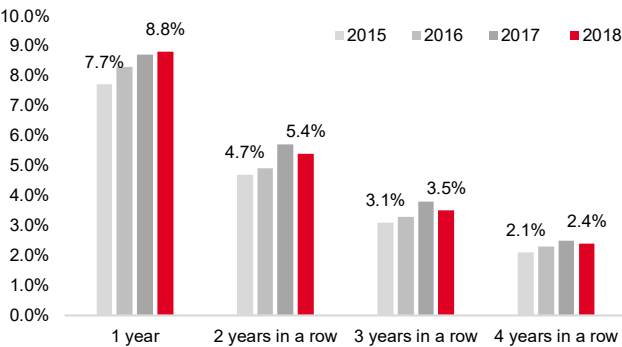## Proportion of persons in long-term relative poverty

Background

Social mobility and society's ability to lift people out of poverty is another measure of Danish progress in this area. Therefore, the indicator is the proportion of population living below the relative poverty line, which is defined by equivalent disposable income of less than 50 per cent of the median income, for one, two, three and four consecutive years, respectively. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age, ancestry, employment status and level of education to shed light on variations across population groups. The indicator can also be disaggregated by municipality of residence.

Trend

Approximately 9 per cent of the citizens in Denmark were in the low-income group in 2018, i.e., they were living below the relative poverty line for one year, and the proportion has increased since 2015. The proportion of people living in relative poverty for two years in a row also increased during the period, albeit with a slight decrease from 5.7 per cent to 5.4 per cent from 2017 to 2018. The same trend is repeated for people who have been living in relative poverty for three and four years in a row, where the proportion of people was 3.8 and 2.5 per cent in 2017 and 3.5 and 2.4 per cent in 2018, respectively.

Baseline

Figure 5. Proportion of persons in the low-income group …

Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of persons in all age groups who have been living below the relative poverty line defined by having an equivalent disposable income of less than 50 per cent of the median income in the year in question, one, two, three and four years in a row between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

TARGET 1.3.
IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Suggested Danish indicator 1.3.i.
Proportion of the working-age population on social security benefits

Background

Stable labour market attachment and the possibility to influence one's own income is a preference for most citizens in Denmark of working age. Additionally, employment is a means for people to ensure that they can afford to do what they want and do not experience deprivation in everyday life. Employment can also help lift people out of poverty. For some of the population, however, physical and mental challenges mean that they may be cut off from the labour market for a shorter or longer period of time. In such cases, the possibility of financial support from the welfare state is crucial, especially for those groups that do not have any savings to draw on. The support must ensure that it is possible to maintain an acceptable standard of living, that one's personal situation does not deteriorate, and that time outside the labour market is not prolonged due to a lack of resources that prevents one from trying to return to the labour market.

For these reasons, it is relevant to measure the proportion of people of working age who are on social security benefits, i.e. who receive a form of income-replacement benefit. The indicator can be disaggregated by type of benefit, as benefit types shed light on, among other things, the reasons for the lack of labour market connection and the extent of passive and long-term support.

Trend

Approximately one in five full-time equivalent Danish citizen of working age is on an income-replacement benefit. However, the proportion has declined slightly over the past five years. It should be noted that the indicator also includes temporary benefits, including maternity benefits, in order to shed light on the possibilities for receiving financial support when citizens are prevented from carrying out work for a shorter or longer period of time. The net unemployed, i.e. the passive unemployed who are not in some form of activation, comprise only 2 per cent in 2019, for example.

Baseline

Figure 6. Proportion of the working-age population on social security benefits
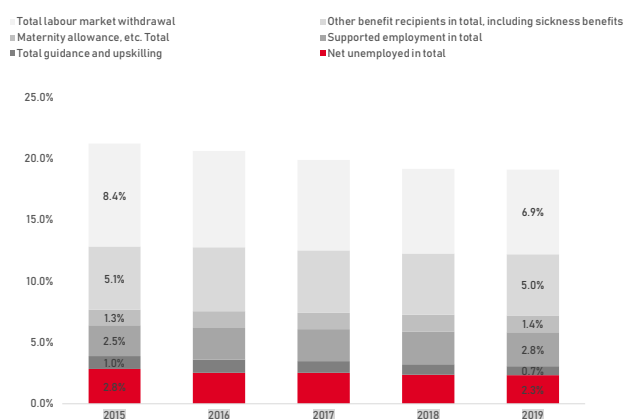
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of the population of working age (16-64 years) on public support (excluding the student allowance) between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 1.3.ii.
Proportion of the population on long-term social security benefits
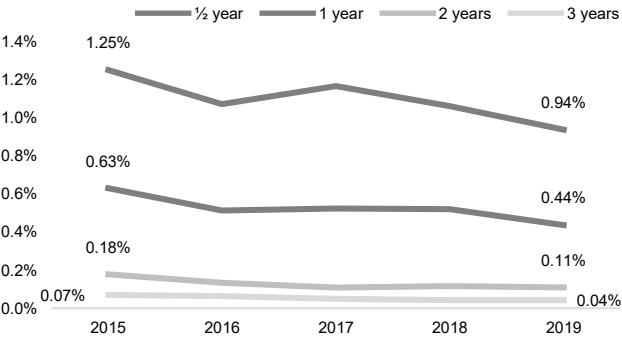
Background

Some of the people who receive social security benefits only do so for a limited period. These people have good prospects of returning to the labour market. The longer a person has been out of the labour market, the more difficult it becomes to gain a foothold again, all else being equal. Therefore, it is relevant to measure the proportion of the working-age population who are on benefits for a longer period; defined by Statistics Denmark as long-term unemployment. Specifically, the indicator is the proportion who are long-term unemployed and work ready, i.e. unemployed and activated, for half a year, one, two and three years, respectively. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age, ancestry, level of education and by municipality of residence.

Trend

According to the definition of the indicator, it appears that almost 1 per cent of the population of working age has been on social security benefits for at least half a year. Just under 0.5 per cent has been on social security benefits for more than a year. The share has generally declined over the past five years. Very few are on social security benefits for more than two years. Here, however, it must be borne in mind that the indicator only includes the long-term unemployed who are job-ready and activated. Persons who are unable to work, including those on early retirement benefits, are excluded.

Baseline

Figure 7. Proportion of the population of working age on long-term social security benefits

Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of the population of working age (16-64 years) on long-term social security benefits between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 1.4.i.
## Distribution of net wealth

Background

One dimension of the concept of poverty is equality. In a Danish context, this can be measured by the distribution of the total wealth in society. Specifically, an indicator has been suggested in this connection that sheds light on the differences in the net wealth of citizens in Denmark depending on whether they are in the lower- or upper-income groups. Net wealth includes, in particular, the value of real estate, cars, deposits in banks and securities. Debt is deducted from this. The value of pension assets is not included, as they are not immediately liquid, i.e., they do not represent an asset that you have immediate access to and can use. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age, ancestry, level of education, family type and municipality of residence in order to shed light on the characteristics of persons in the respective wealth groups.

Trend

The distribution of net wealth in Denmark for the adult population over the age of 18 shows that the 10 per cent with the lowest net wealth have, on average, debts of just over DKK 0.5 million. Conversely, the 10 per cent with the highest wealth have a net wealth of approximately DKK 4.5 million. Between 2015 and 2018, the difference between the average net wealth of the highest and lowest wealth groups was reduced. While the average net wealth increased by almost 5.5 per cent for the 10 per cent with the highest net wealth, the average debt in the form of a negative net wealth was reduced by about 12 per cent for the 10 per cent with the lowest net wealth.

Baseline

Figure 8. Proportion of the population of working age on long-term social security benefits
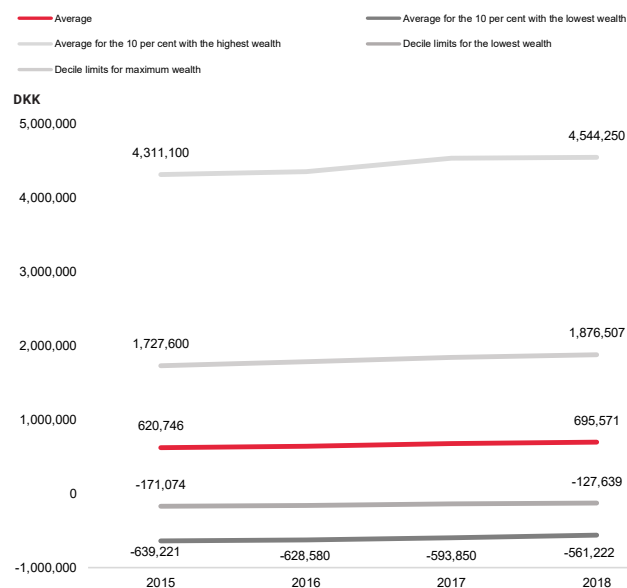
Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of the population of working age (16-64 years) on long-term social security benefits between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

TARGET 1.5.
BUILD RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS

Suggested Danish indicator 1.5.i.
Proportion of the population who are members of an unemployment insurance fund

Background
The debate about resilience to disasters in a Danish context has especially focused on the personal crises that can put the economic security of private individuals under pressure, including unemployment. In the event of unemployment, membership of an unemployment insurance fund ensures an income of an amount that is typically greater than the social security benefits available to the uninsured unemployed people. At the same time, unemployment insurance funds have increased their emphasis on getting members back to work quickly, and, in the case of new graduates, helping them gain entry into the labour market. A suggested indicator is thus the proportion of people of working age who are members of an unemployment insurance fund.

Trend
In Denmark, 64 per cent of the working-age population are members of an unemployment insurance fund. The share rose slightly over the past five years.

Baseline
Figure 9. Proportion of the population (16-64 years) who are members of an unemployment insurance fund
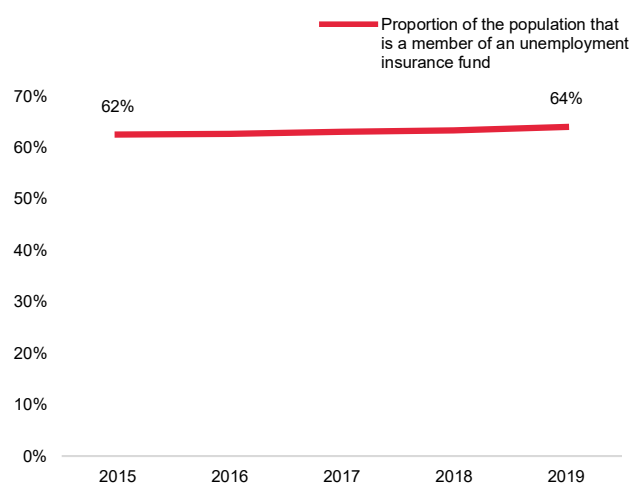
Note: : The figure shows the trend in average net wealth for people over the age of 18 as well as the decile limits between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

TARGET 1.A.
MOBILISE RESOURCES TO ELIMINATE POVERTY

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there have been several suggestions for indicators that concern expenditure for development aid.

TARGET 1.B.
CREATE POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO BENEFIT THE POOR OF BOTH GEN-DERS

No relevant Danish indicators to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that either meet the methodological principles or that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified. Thus, like the UN indicator, the suggestions only concerned measurements of public expenditure.

2

ZERO
HUNGER

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

We must end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition as well as promoting sustainable agriculture

A global perspective

SDG 2 has two main dimensions. The first is to end hunger and ensure universal access to sufficient and better nutrition. In short, all forms of hunger and malnutrition must be eradicated.

The second dimension is to achieve sustainability in world food production by 2030. Sustainable agriculture is thus a key for SDG 2. The world's food production must be environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, also in the long run. This involves: 1) improving the livelihoods and capacity of small farms; 2) ensuring equal access to land, technology and markets; and 3) creating climate-friendly agricultural practices, adapting to climate change and protecting nature and wildlife in and around agriculture.

A Danish perspective

The debate in relation to the first dimension of SDG 2, to end hunger and eradicate malnutrition, has a high degree of overlap with SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and SDG 5 (gender equality). In a Danish perspective, SDG 2 is thus largely about ensuring that everyone has access to a varied and nutritious diet. In this context, among other things, it has been highlighted that, due to limited financial resources, people in the low-income groups choose, to a relatively greater degree, the unhealthy foods and foods of relatively poorer quality and from non-organic production for themselves and their families. Related to this, obesity has also been highlighted as a relevant indicator for SDG 2 in a Danish perspective. In a relatively new study conducted by Danish Regions and the Danish Health Authority, it was estimated that more than half of the citizens in Denmark are overweight with outcomes varying dependent on sex, income group and ethnicity. Thus, the proportion of overweight people was found to be relatively higher among males and low-income groups as well as among ethnic minorities.

Despite the fact that almost 60 per cent of Denmark's area is cultivated and used for food production, the debate about the second aspect of SDG 2 has been relatively limited.[1] The general impression has been that Danish food production is relatively efficient, and suggested indicators have primarily concerned the policy framework for making agricultural production more sustainable. Special emphasis is on the agricultural sector's economic viability and, thus, on the preconditions for investing in the transition to greener production, including differences across the size of the agricultural holdings as well as between young and experienced farmers. Animal welfare, including the use of antibiotics in food production, is another aspect that has been highlighted as a relevant focus area in the development of new indicators.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 2 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the eight suggested new Danish indicators as well as ten other suggestions for SDG 2, based on the eight targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

[1] Det Generelle Landbrugsregister, Statistics Denmark (2017).

Table 2. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2

TARGET 2.1. GIVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
2.1.1. Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the *Food Insecurity Experience Scale* (FIES)	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. Although some suggestions were considered at length, they were eventually excluded due to the lack of available data.	• Birthweight of newborns • Proportion of the population with a low food consumption • Proportion of the population who cannot afford sufficient nutritious food

TARGET 2.2. END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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 2.2.2. 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	2.2.i. Proportion of the population that is underweight or overweight 2.2.ii. Proportion of the population that has healthy and unhealthy eating habits, respectively 2.2.iii. Physical health	• Proportion of children who do not eat breakfast • Proportion of person who eat fast food at least one a week

TARGET 2.3. DOUBLE PRODUCTIVITY OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	2.3.i. Profit rate in agriculture	

TARGET 2.4. MAKE FOOD PRODUCTION MORE SUSTAINABLE

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.

UN indicator(s):
2.4.1. Proportion of agricultural area under productive
and sustainable agriculture

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
2.4.i. Development in production and environmental impact

2.4.ii. Animal welfare in agriculture

2.4.iii. Antibiotic use in agricultural production

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of food that is organic
- Amount of nitrate in ground water
- The use of pesticides in agriculture
- CO_2 emission per produced kilo of meat

TARGET 2.5. MAINTAIN GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

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 utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

UN indicator(s):
2.5.1. Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
2.5.i. Free and equal access to the exploitation of genetic resources

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 2.A. INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS

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.

UN indicator(s):
2.a.1. The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicators. Thus, like the UN's global indicators, the suggestions primarily only concern public expenditure and investment in the area.

Other suggestion(s):
- Danish exports of agricultural technology

TARGET 2.B. PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE BARRIERS AND MARKET DISTORTIONS

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.

UN indicator(s):
2.b.1. Agricultural export subsidies

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicators. Only very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 2.C. MAKE FOOD COMMODITY PRICES MORE STABLE WITH BETTER ACCESS TO MARKET INFORMATION

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.

UN indicator(s):
2.c.1. Indicator of food price anomalies

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. The general impression has been that the commodity market for food in Denmark is well-functioning in relation to prices and transparency; therefore, there has generally speaking been no suggestions for indicators for this target.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 2.1.
GIVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. Although some suggestions were considered at length, they were eventually excluded due to the lack of available data. These suggestions are listed under other suggestions.

TARGET 2.2.
END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION

Suggested Danish indicator 2.2.i.
Proportion of the population that is under-weight or overweight

Background

Being underweight or overweight is one sign of poor eating habits. Obesity is a widespread problem in Denmark, but underweight is also a problem as it indicates that the body is getting too little nutrition. Therefore, the proportion of the adult population as well as the proportion of children and adolescents that is overweight or underweight is a suggested Danish indicator. In addition to sex and age, the indicator can be disaggregated by region.

Trend

For the adult part of the population over the age of 16, a study by the Danish Health Authority shows that 58 per cent of men and 45 per cent of women were moderately or severely overweight in 2017. Among children aged 6 to 15 years in 2019, between 13 and 19 per cent were moderately or severely overweight, and the proportion increases with age. Thus, almost every fifth lower high school student is moderately or severely overweight. Underweight among children and adolescents is a smaller problem. Across school levels, this proportion is relatively stable at 2 per cent in both 2015 and 2019.

Baseline

Figure 10. Proportion of the population that is underweight or overweight, by sex
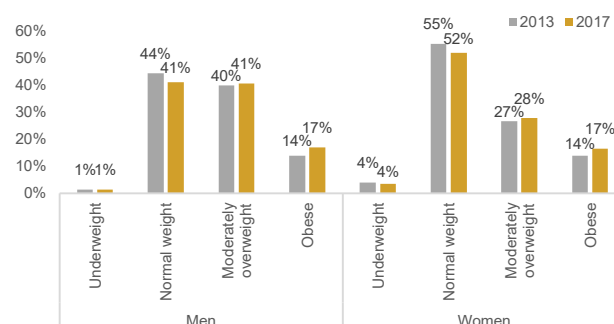
Note: The figure shows weight categories, by sex. The data is survey-based using a representative sample of the Danish population over the age of 16. Data are from 2013 and 2017, as The National Health Profile report is prepared every four years. The report does not contain data for the entire population.
Source: the Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Figure 11. Proportion of children in different weight categories, by school level, in 2015, 2016 and 2019
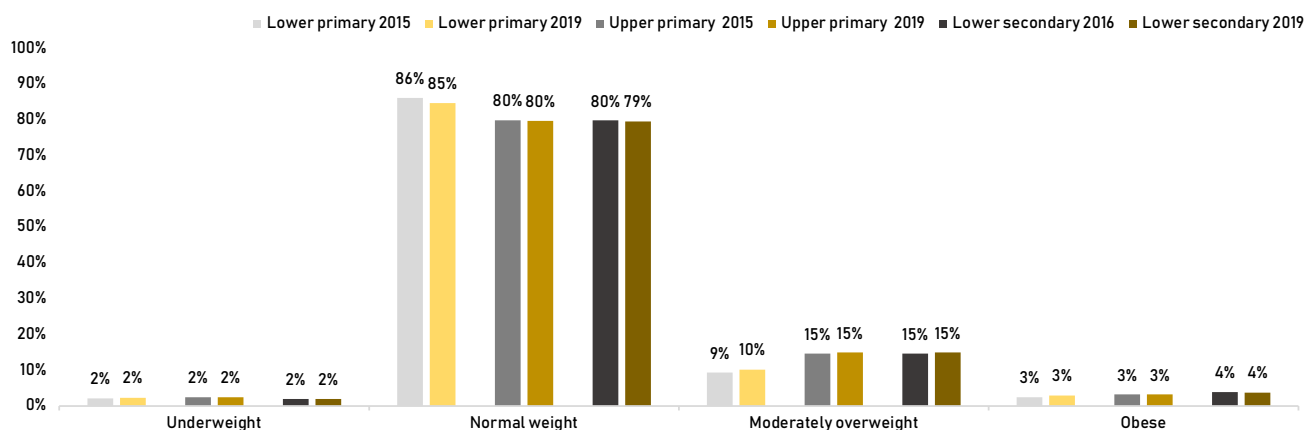
Note: The figure shows weight categories by school level for 2015, 2016 and 2019. Lower primary includes school children who are aged either 6 or 7 when weighed, and if more than one weight is recorded for a child, it is usually the earliest one that is included. Upper primary includes school children who are between 9 and 13 years of age, and if more than one weight is recorded for a child, it is usually the one closest to the child's 11th birthday that is included. Lower secondary includes school children who are aged either 14 or 15 when they were weighed, and if more than one weight is recorded for a child, it is usually latest one that is included.
Source: the National Children's Database and the Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 2.2.ii. Proportion of the population that has healthy and unhealthy eating habits, respectively

Background

Measuring the dietary habits of citizens in Denmark is another way of shedding light on whether the population eats a healthy and varied diet that supports good health. Therefore, this is a suggested Danish indicator to shed light on the dietary habits of citizens in Denmark. This is precisely a focus of the Danish Health Authority's National Health Profile, which collects data on a representative sample of citizens in Denmark over the age of 16 who have answered survey questions about the Danish Health Authority's dietary advice.

Trend

Based on results from the National Health Profile, it can be concluded that every fifth man has an unhealthy dietary pattern. Among women, this proportion is 12 per cent. The pattern is more or less reversed when looking at healthy dietary patterns. Here, the data show that every fifth woman has a healthy dietary pattern, while the proportion among men is 14 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 12. Dietary patterns, by sex
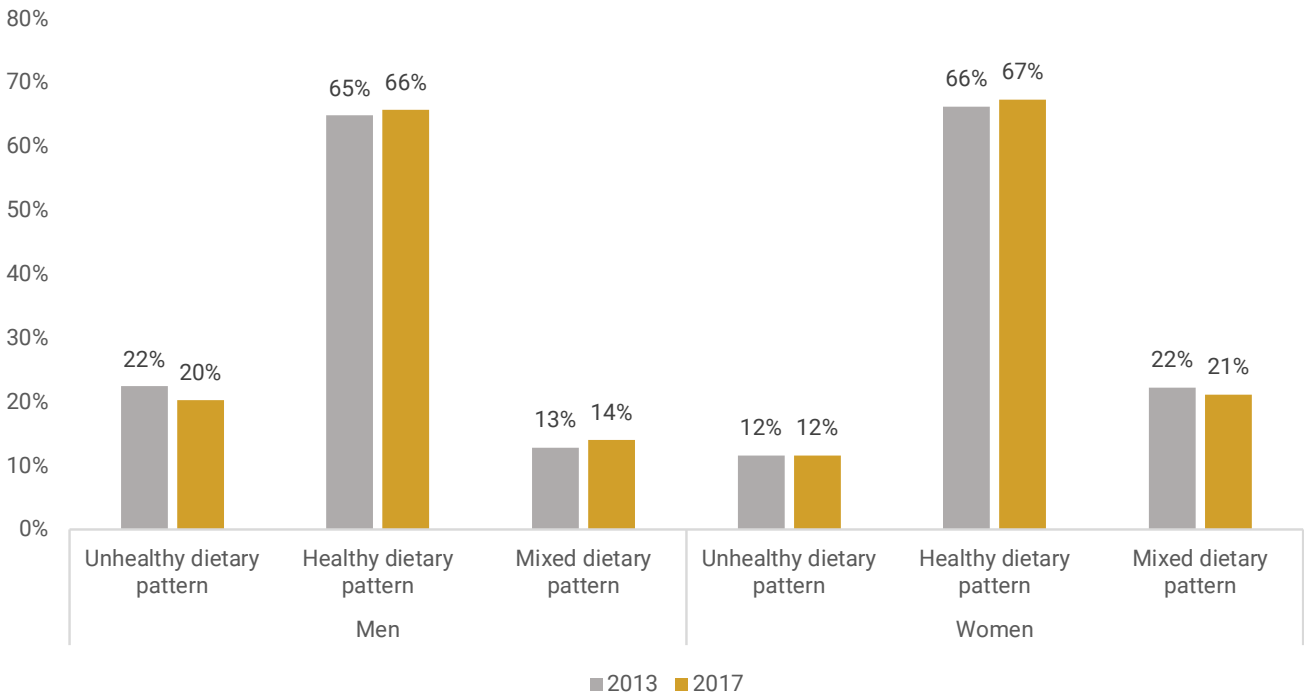
Note: The figure shows dietary patterns, by sex. The categorisation is based on a number of survey questions on the dietary advice issued by the Danish Health Authority. The data include people over 16 years of age, for 2013 and 2017, as the National Health Profile report is prepared every four years. The report does not contain data for the entire population.
Source: the Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 2.2.iii.
2.2.iii. Physical health

Background
In the debate on health, physical health is linked to a healthy lifestyle and good eating habits. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the population that has poor physical health. This is also highlighted in the Danish Health Authority's National Health Profile, where the responses of a representative sample of citizens in Denmark over the age of 16 to a number of questions have been used to form a measure of the physical health.

Trend
The proportion of the population with poor physical health increases with age. Among the 16- to 54-year-olds, the data show that there are no significant differences between men and women's physical health, but from the age of 55 and up, women are challenged by poor physical health more than men. The trends increase from 2013 to 2017 for both sex and age; however, there was a modest decrease for women over 75 years.
over 75 år.

Baseline
Figure 13. Proportion of the population with poor physical health, by sex and age
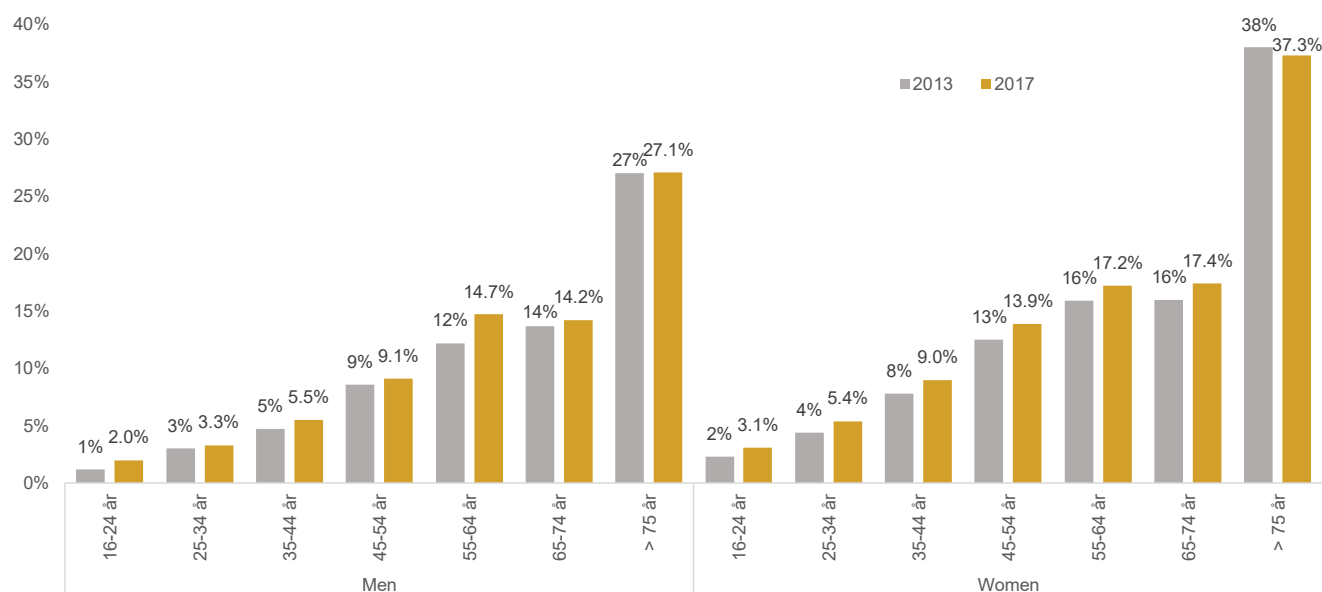
Note: The figure shows the proportion of the population with poor physical health, by sex and age. The categorisation is based on a number of survey questions based on SF-12, a so-called generic health status measure. The data includes people over 16 years of age, for 2013 and 2017, as the National Health Profile report is prepared every four years. The report does not contain data for the entire population.
Source: the Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

TARGET 2.3.
DOUBLE PRODUCTIVITY OF SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS

Suggested Danish indicator 2.3.i.
Profit rate in agriculture

Background

An argument in the debate on this target has been that the transition to sustainable food production presupposes that agriculture is fundamentally economically sound. Economically sustainable agriculture is thus considered to be the prerequisite for agriculture to be able to make the necessary investments in the green transition.

Therefore, the profit rate in agriculture is suggested as a Danish indicator. The profit rate describes the ability of agriculture to generate profits given the invested capital. Specifically, the profit rate is calculated as the ratio between operating surplus plus general subsidies minus family remuneration and agricultural assets.

Trend

For all full-time and part-time farms, the average profit rate shows a fluctuating trend between 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the average profit rate was 0.7 per cent, which means that the capital invested in agriculture that year resulted in, on average, a profit of 0.7 per cent. The year before, the profit rate was 2.2 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 14. Profit rate in agriculture
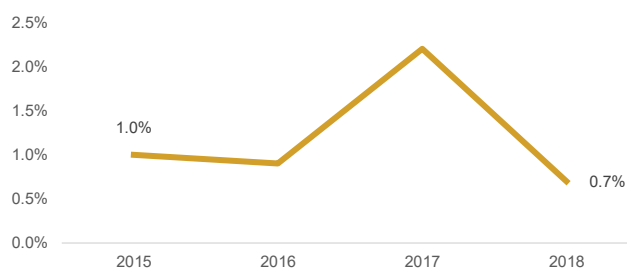
Note: The figure shows the development in the profit rate in agriculture for all full-time and part-time farms between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 2.4.i. Development in production and environmental impact

Background

Sustainable food production is characterised by agricultural production that is efficient and has a low environmental impact. Therefore, this suggested Danish indicator sheds light on a total of seven subcomponents that together give an indication of the development of agricultural sustainability in Denmark. The seven subcomponents of the indicator are:

1. Production per unit of area, which measures the development in the resource efficiency of agricultural production
2. Greenhouse gas emissions, which measures the development of agriculture's contribution to the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and thereby to climate change
3. Excess nitrogen (nitrogen, fields), which measures the development of the environmental impact of fields and barns.
4. Nitrogen, diffuse emissions (nitrogen, water), which measures the development of the environmental impact of agriculture on coastal water and groundwater
5. (Phosphorus, fields) which measures the development of the environmental impact of agriculture on biodiversity
6. (Phosphorus, water) which measures the development of the environmental impact of agriculture on the aquatic environment and ecological quality
7. Pesticides, which measures the development of the environmental impact of agriculture from chemicals sprayed on fields to control weeds, fungal diseases and pests.

The indicator is calculated as an index that shows the development of these seven subcomponents relative to the 2015 level, which is the base year.

Trend

For production per unit of area, an index above 100 means that there has been an improvement in resource efficiency compared to 2015. Production per unit of area, which is calculated as the average grain yield in hectokilograms per hectare, has fluctuated since 2015. 2018 was an especially bad year, in which grain production dropped 30 per cent. In 2019, the average yield increased due to higher production and a smaller area under cultivation, and therefore, the index is slightly above the 2015 level. For the other subcomponents, an index above 100 conversely means reduced sustainability compared to 2015, as this reflects higher emissions. Between 2015 and 2017, greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture were relatively stable. From 2015 to 2018, phosphorus, water, fell to index 68 with a slight increase from 2016 to 2017. The other subcomponents rose to an index above 100 from 2015 up to the latest year for which data are available. The relatively largest increase for 2015-2018 took place in the subcomponent phosphorus, fields, which rose to index 211 in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 15. Trends in agricultural sustainability
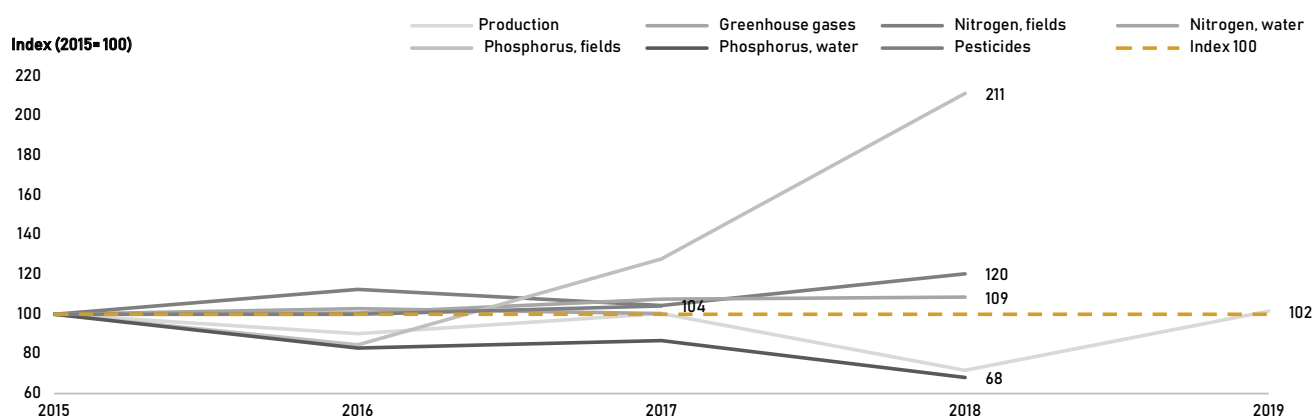
Note: The figure shows the trends in agricultural sustainability, illustrated by seven subcomponents, between 2015 and 2019. The indicator is calculated on 1) production per unit of area (production); 2) greenhouse gas emissions (Greenhouse gases); 3) excess nitrogen (nitrogen, fields); 4) nitrogen, diffuse emissions (nitrogen, water); 5) (phosphorus, fields); 6) (phosphorus, water); and 7) (pesticides). The indicator is calculated as an index, 2015 = 100.
Source: Statistics Denmark., NOVANA Report, Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Danish Centre for Environment and Energy and UN Environment and Development Convention 1992.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 2.4.ii.
Animal welfare in agriculture

Background

Animal welfare has featured in the debate on this target, especially in relation to the production of animal foods. The Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark's animal welfare labelling system can be used to provide information on animal welfare in the production of animal foods. This labelling system categorises production at three levels depending on the level of animal welfare standards the participating producers meet. The ambition for the future is for all producers to meet the highest standards of animal welfare throughout the food production process. Therefore, a relevant Danish indicator is the proportion of producers that meet the basic standards specified in level 3. All three levels of the labelling system specify a number of basic requirements for animal welfare that go beyond the requirements of Danish and European legislation and are increasingly stricter the higher the level. At the time of preparation of this report, the available database only made it possible to calculate the proportion of producers that meet the standards at the different levels of animal welfare in the production of pigs and broiler hens.

In both cases, it should be noted that the scheme is voluntary. Therefore, the use of the animal welfare label as an indicator does not say anything about the standards of animal welfare of all other producers in Denmark; thus it may be beneficial to supplement with a statement indicating the proportion of producers registered and participating in the scheme.

Trend

A 2020 survey shows that 79 per cent of the participating pig producers meet the highest requirements for animal welfare (level 3). For broiler hen producers, the proportion is 56 per cent in 2020. At the same time, the proportion of broiler hen producers classified as level 1 is relatively larger than the proportion of pig producers, for which, no producers are classified as level 1 in 2020.

Baseline

Figure 16. Proportion of registered pig and broiler hen producers, by the three levels of the animal welfare label
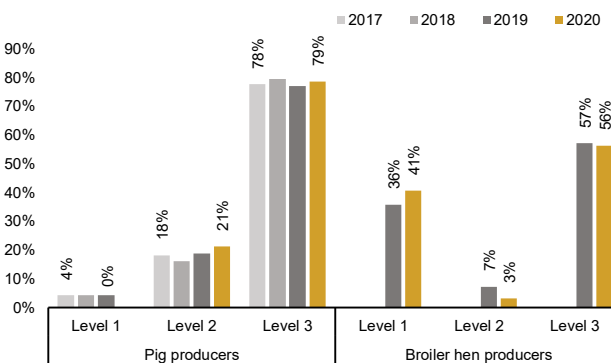
Note: The figure shows the proportion of registered participating producers who meet the Ministry of Environment and Food in Denmark's standards for animal welfare within pig and broiler hen production. There are three levels of animal welfare standards and the requirements increase for each level. Pig producers have been able to register for the Animal Welfare Label since April 2017 – broiler hen producers from October 2018 and cattle producers from January 2020. Thus, the scheme is still relatively new, and the number of registered producers is relatively small. The number of participating pig producers has varied over the period, but in 2020, it was 178, while there were approximately 30 participating broiler hen producers in both 2019 and 2020. Going forward, the statistics will also include cattle producers as they register to participate in the scheme.
Source: the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 2.4.iii.
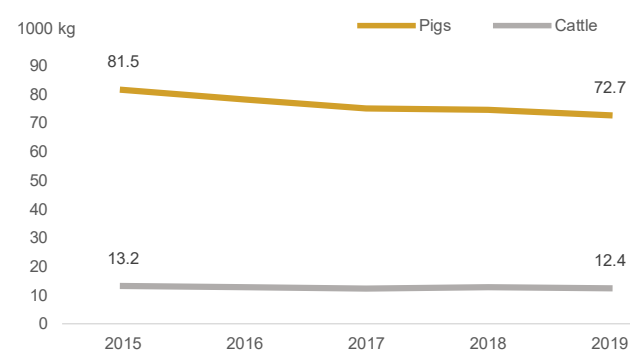# Antibiotic use in agricultural production

Background

Another dimension of animal welfare is the use of antibiotics in agricultural production. Extensive antibiotic use is a sign that the health and welfare of animals is challenged, and it may reduce food safety. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the use of antibiotics in agricultural production of pigs and cattle. Specifically, antibiotic use in agricultural production is calculated as antibiotics used, measured in thousands of kg per year.

Trend

From a consumption for pigs of 82,000 kg of active ingredients in 2015, consumption declined slightly to 73,000 kg in 2019. In the same period, consumption in cattle production fell from 13,000 kg of active ingredients to 12,000 kg.

Baseline

Figure 17. Consumption of antibiotics in agricultural production of pigs and cattle (active ingredients)

Note: The figure shows the trends in the use of antibiotics in the agricultural production of pigs and cattle, measured in 1,000 kg of active ingredients between 2015 and 2019.
Source: the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

MAINTAIN GENETIC DIVERSITY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Suggested Danish indicator 2.5.i.
Free and equal access to the exploitation of genetic resources

Background

As a starting point, the consultation process revealed the general view that the UN's global indicators for this target are also relevant and comprehensive in a Danish context. Specifically, the UN's global indicators measure 1) the number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities; and 2) the proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction. A suggested indicator of relevance in a Danish context is the free and equal access to the utilisation of genetic resources. Specifically, the suggested indicator should provide information on the number of genetic resources distributed relative to the total number of requests.

Trend

From 2015 to 2019, the total number of requests fell from 1,571 to 702, i.e. by approximately 55 per cent. The ratio of distributed resources to requests fell by only almost 2 per cent over the same period. Approximately 93 per cent of requests made in 1919 were distributed; thus, the majority of requests are met.

Baseline

Figure 18. Requests relative to distributions of genetic resources from NordGen
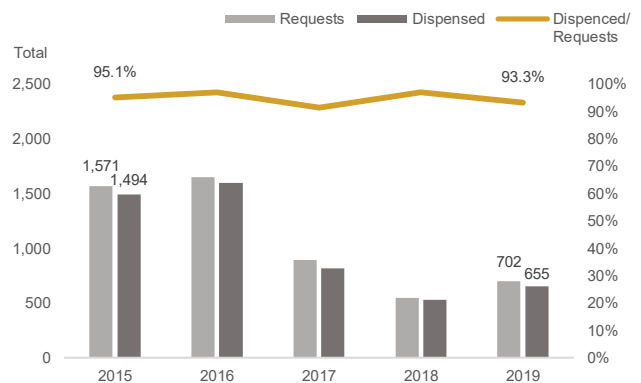
Note: The figure shows the development in the relationship between requests and distributions of genetic resources from NordGen between 2015 and 2019.
Source: NordGen.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 2.A.
INVEST IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RE-SEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND GENE BANKS

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicators. Thus, like the UN's global indicators, the suggestions primarily only concern public expenditure and investment in the area.

TARGET 2.B.
PREVENT AGRICULTURAL TRADE BARRIERS AND MARKET DISTOR-TIONS

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicators. Only very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

MAKE FOOD COMMODITY PRICES MORE STABLE WITH BETTER ACCESS TO MARKET INFORMATION

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. The general impression has been that the commodity market for food in Denmark is well-functioning in relation to prices and transparency; therefore, there has generally speaking been no suggestions for indicators for this target.

3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

We must ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

A global perspective

The third SDG is to ensure good health for all people of all ages in every country by 2030. SDG 3 thus focuses on global health and well-being with a special focus on reducing maternal, infant and child mortality, ending epidemics and reducing non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cancer and COPD. This SDG also focuses on mental health and well-being, on prevention of alcohol and drug abuse and on reducing the number of smokers. Reducing air pollution from traffic and thus reducing the number of people that die or become ill as a consequence of the particle pollution as well as the number of traffic fatalities are also focus areas. Finally, the SDG focuses on ensuring equal access for all citizens to a good health system, a doctor and vital medicines at affordable prices, as well as guidance on family planning.

A Danish perspective

Health and the health system in Denmark have been the subject of much debate, and several relevant suggestions for Danish indicators have been identified with clear links to SDG 1 (poverty) and SDG 5 (gender equality). In this context, a sharpened focus has been on inequality in health and access to health services due to limited financial and personal resources as a result of addiction, mental health problems or other. One point that has attracted particular attention in this connection has been pregnant women with an increased risk of spontaneous abortion (miscarriage), birth defects and pregnancy and birth complications as a result of substance and alcohol abuse, smoking and a fundamentally unhealthy lifestyle. Related to this are fertility problems among both men and women, which are considered a relatively large challenge in a Danish context. The debate on children's health has particularly focused on children's nutrition, mental well-being and upbringing.

Another element of the debate has been the prevalence of disease. In relation to communicable diseases, influenza and sexually transmitted diseases as well as scabies epidemics have been highlighted as relevant focus areas in a Danish context. In addition, the prevalence of resistant bacteria, waterborne diseases and infections acquired as a result of treatment or hospitalisation has been highlighted. A pivotal point of the debate on non-communicable diseases has been the prevention of physical and mental illness, including cancer, diabetes and COPD as well as stress, loneliness and eating disorders. Danish indicators for survival rates in the treatment of various diseases, the amount of sleep, physical activity and access to nature and recreation have been suggested in connection with these health issues. A further element of disease prevention is utilisation of the services available in the healthcare system, where the extent of vaccine coverage in the population and the accessibility of medicines at affordable prices have been emphasised. In addition, the population's exposure to chemicals and hazardous substances has been highlighted as relevant Danish indicators of prevention.

Addiction, especially to alcohol, cannabis and gambling, is another challenge to the health of citizens in Denmark; thus, it is relevant to monitor these aspects. Finally, the debate on traffic-related illnesses and deaths has focused on means of promoting road safety and on supporting the choice of cleaner modes of transport.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 3 on the following pages contains a brief presentation of 27 suggested Danish indicators and 47 other suggestions for SDG 3 and its 13 targets. A detailed description of each suggestion for new Danish indicators follows after the table.

Table 3. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3

TARGET 3.1. REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY
By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.1.1. Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.1.i. Proportion of underweight, normal weight and overweight pregnant women	• Prevalence of postnatal depression in women and men • Pregnancy-related admissions • Number of postnatal visits by home nurse

TARGET 3.2. END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE
By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns 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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.2.1. Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2. Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.i. Birth weight of new-borns 3.2.ii. Proportion of pregnant women who are active smokers	• Proportion of infants receiving five or more health visits • Proportion of children involved in an accident • Proportion of premature children • Proportion of 0-2-year olds with potentially fatal diseases

TARGET 3.3. FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.3.1. Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations 3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.3. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population 3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population 3.3.5. Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	3.3.i. Number of hospital-acquired infections 3.3.ii. Proportion of of deaths related to influenza	

TARGET 3.4. REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH

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

UN indicator(s):
3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.4.i. Number of persons per 1,000 inhabitants who use psychotropic drugs

3.4.ii. Number of days of sick leave per person

3.4.iii. Proportion of cancer patients who survive cancer

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of the population with an eating disorder
- Proportion of the transport of citizens in Denmark (in km) completed on foot or by bicycle
- Visitor numbers in public parks and recreational areas
- Proportion of the population diagnosed with selected chronic diseases, such as diabetes, asthma, dementia or the like.
- Number of calls to Livslinjen and Børnetelefonen (call centres to help children and suicidal people)
- Number of calls at hospitals due to the use of illegal drugs
- Prevalence of recreational activities among children
- Comorbidity in serious diagnoses
- Number of calls at psychologists
- Number of persons experiencing poor mental health
- Number of persons not fulfilling WHO's recommendations on physical activity
- Number of reports on dissatisfaction with life
- Number of volunteer associations
- Number of suicide attempts

TARGET 3.5. PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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

UN indicator(s):
3.5.1. Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.5.i. Proportion of youth using illegal drugs

3.5.ii. Number of people in treatment for substance abuse

3.5.iii. Proportion of the population that exceeds the recommended alcohol intake limits

3.5.iv. Age at first alcoholic drink

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of youth having received preventive information on alcohol and drugs
- Proportion of youth in drug-addict treatment

TARGET 3.6. HALVE THE NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED IN TRAFFIC

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

UN indicator(s):
3.6.1. Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.6.i. Number of convictions under the Danish Road Traffic Act

3.6.ii. Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of school road traffic injuries
- Number of convictions for drunk driving

TARGET 3.7. GIVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHCARE AND FAMILY PLANNING

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.

UN indicator(s):
3.7.1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.7.i. Number of young people diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases

3.7.ii. Number of legal gender reassignments approved

3.7.iii. Women's age at first birth giving

3.7.iv. Number of induced abortions

Other suggestion(s):
- Average age at first birth
- Number of births where the mother has participated in prenatal classes
- Number of calls to Sexlinjen and Privatsnak (sex-related counselling)
- Number of abortions (medically induced and surgical abortions)
- Proportion of men relative to women in fertility treatment
- Proportion of children born by way of fertility treatment of women without a partner
- Number of persons in fertility treatment

TARGET 3.8. GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

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.

UN indicator(s):
3.8.1. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services in regard to tracer interventions comprising reproductive health and health in mothers, new-borns and children, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access for the general and most vulnerable groups of the population)

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.8.i. Proportion of boys receiving HPV vaccine

3.8.ii. Antibiotics consumption

3.8.iii. Number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants

3.8.iv. Life expectancy

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of patient inquiries from undocumented migrants
- Number of persons having received training in first aid
- Proportion of days of Danish hospital overcrowding
- Excess mortality among persons with mental illness
- Cancer survival rate
- Proportion of vulnerable citizens with a lower-than- average life expectancy
- Proportion of persons with a critical diagnosis, by level of education
- Number of persons with an unmet need for dental help
- Life expectancy of 40-year-olds, by highest level of education
- Proportion of registered organ donors

TARGET 3.9. REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION

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

UN indicator(s):
3.9.1. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution

3.9.2. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (WASH)

3.9.3. Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
3.9.i. Number of occupational injuries due to poisoning

3.9.ii. Number of premature deaths due to air pollution

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of cases of illness and death due to air pollution
- Proportion of persons with living will and/or advance medical directive
- Proportion of the population having acquired private health insurance

TARGET 3.A. IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.a.1. Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	3.a.i. Proportion of people who smoke 3.a.ii. Proportion of smokers who participate in a quit-smoking programme	• Cigarette prices • Average age when starting to smoke

TARGET 3.B. SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINE

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.b.1. Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3. Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	3.b.i. Proportion of the population vaccinated against seasonal influenza	

TARGET 3.C. INCREASE FINANCING OF HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.c.1. Health worker density and distribution	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, the suggestions for indicators exclusively concerned development aid for improving healthcare systems.	

TARGET 3.D. STRENGTHEN EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH RISKS

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
3.d.1. International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	N/A No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or differ significantly from the UN indicators. The suggestions under this target thus deal with characteristics of the Danish preparedness for health emergences in terms of, for example, the number of employees and expenditure.	

Suggested Danish indicator 3.1.i.
Proportion of underweight, normal weight and overweight pregnant women

Background

Pregnancy-related mortality is generally low in Denmark, which is why indicators for this target have focused on prerequisites for a healthy pregnancy and birth. If a pregnant woman's weight is outside the normal range, i.e. either underweight or overweight, it can potentially impact the well-being of both the pregnant woman and the foetus during pregnancy and birth. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the spread of pregnant women by weight at the beginning of pregnancy. Specifically, the *body mass index* (BMI) is used based on the mother's weight and height immediately before pregnancy. These BMI data are based on information provided by the mother at her first doctor's visit during pregnancy.

Trend

In 2018 slightly more than one in five pregnant women were moderately overweight at the start of pregnancy, i.e., they had a BMI between 25 and 30. Between 2015 and 2018, the proportion of moderately overweight or obese (class 1) pregnant women has increased slightly, while there is a corresponding decrease in the proportion of pregnant women who are normal weight or underweight at the start of pregnancy.

Baseline

Figure 19. BMI among pregnant women at the beginning of pregnancy
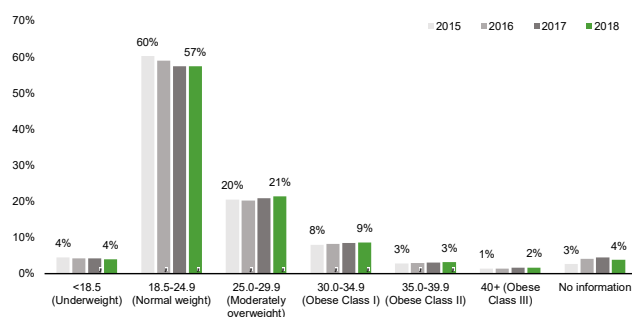
Note: The figure shows the spread in pregnant women's BMI at the start of pregnancy between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 3.2.
END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

Suggested Danish indicator 3.2.i.
Birth weight of new-borns

Background
Under and overweight infants have an increased risk of a range of health issues. From a preventive perspective, it is therefore suggested to use the birth weight of live-born babies as a Danish indicator.

Trend
92 per cent of all live births are within the normal weight range. The proportion has been relatively constant between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline
Figure 20. Birth weight for live-born babies
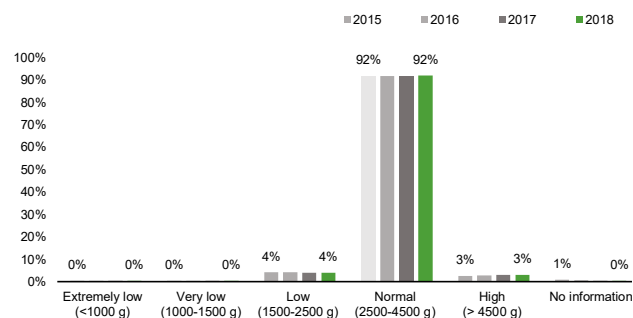
Note: The figure shows the spread of birth weights for live-born babies, both single and multiple births, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.:

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 3.2.ii. Proportion of pregnant women who are smokers

Background
It is widely recognised that smoking during pregnancy poses health risks to both the pregnant woman and the foetus. For example, at birth, children of smokers are on average 250 grams lighter than children of non-smokers.[1] Therefore, a suggested indicator for this target is the proportion of pregnant women who are active smokers.

Trend
In Denmark, about 5 per cent of pregnant women are active smokers, and the proportion has declined slightly between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline
Figure 21. Proportion of pregnant women who are smokers
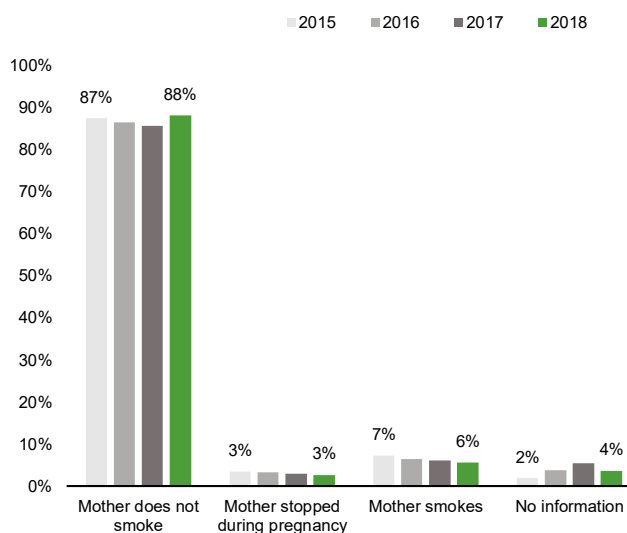
Note: The figure shows the proportion of pregnant women who smoked, did not smoke and who stopped smoking during pregnancy between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

[1] See https://www.sst.dk/da/viden/graviditet-og-foedsel/information-til-gravide/rygning (Danish only).
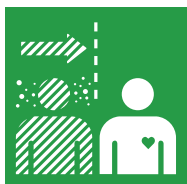
Suggested Danish indicator 3.3.i.
Number of hospital-acquired infections

Background

The debate in Denmark about infectious diseases has especially focused on sexually transmitted diseases, influenza and infections acquired as a result of medical treatment or hospitalisation. In relation to the latter, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of hospital-acquired infections as the spread of these infections can be minimised relatively inexpensively with the right procedures.

Trend

The most common hospital-acquired infections are urinary tract infections. Between 2015 and 2018, the number of urinary tract infections decreased by 14.4 per cent to 1.269.

Baseline

Figure 22. Number of hospital-acquired infections
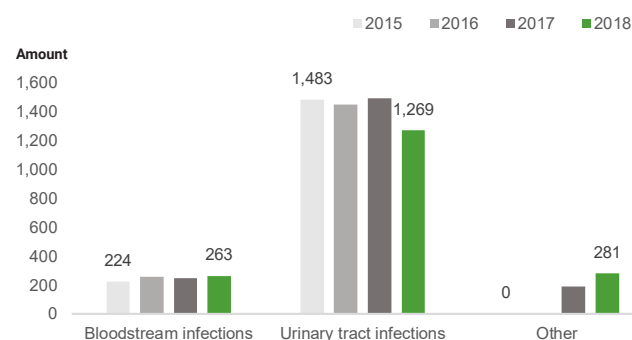
Note: The figure shows the development in the annual number of cases of bloodstream infections and urinary tract infections between 2015 and 2018. The category 'Other' includes C. difficile infections – community onset; C. difficile infections – hospital onset, deep infections after planned total hip arthroplasty and deep infections after planned knee arthroplasty. Data are for 2015-2018.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.3.ii.
Proportion of deaths related to influenza

Background

Many thousands of citizens in Denmark are diagnosed with influenza every year. The number depends on, for example, the weather and the efficacy of the influenza vaccine on the strain of influenza circulating that year. For the vast majority of people, influenza is not a dangerous disease; however, every year the disease is associated with a number of deaths that can potentially be avoided. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of deaths in Denmark that can be attributed to influenza.

Trend

The proportion of influenza-related deaths in Denmark is generally 1-2 per cent between 2015 and 2019. An exception to this was the year 2018, when there was a relatively high number cases of influenza, which is also reflected in the proportion of influenza-related deaths that year. Thus, approximately 1 in 20 deaths was influenza-related in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 23. Proportion of influenza-related deaths
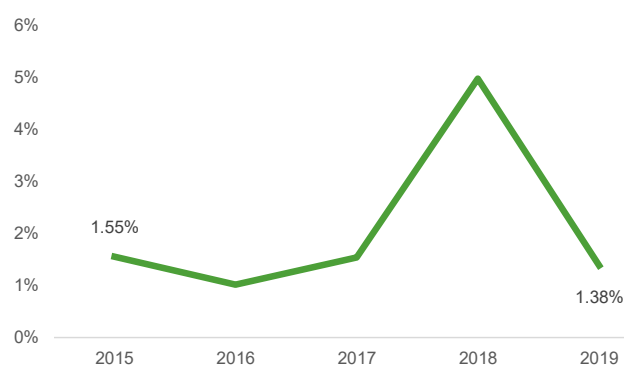
Note: The figure shows the proportion of influenza-related deaths in Denmark between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statens Serum Institut..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓				✓		

TARGET 3.4.
REDUCE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND PRO-MOTE MENTAL HEALTH

Suggested Danish indicator 3.4.i.
Number of persons per 1,000 inhabitants who use psychotropic drugs

Background

Much of the debate about non-communicable diseases has been about mental disorders, including depression. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of people per 1,000 inhabitants who use psychotropic drugs. Psychopharmaceuticals is the collective term for drugs used to treat various mental disorders.

Trend

In 2019, 125 per 1,000 inhabitants used psychotropic drugs. This is a decrease compared to 2015 when the number was 130 per 1,000 inhabitants. The use of psychotropic drugs is generally increasing with age, and relatively more females than males use this type of drug. The exception is in the under-18 age group, where relatively more males use psychotropic drugs. Thus, almost 34 per 1,000 males under the age of 18 use psychotropic drugs, while for females in the same age group, this figure is almost 22 per 1,000. Among the oldest citizens, aged 80 and over, consumption is relatively highest. In this age group, approximately 265 per 1,000 males use psychotropic drugs. Among females, this figure is 387 per 1,000.

Baseline

Figure 24. Number of persons per 1,000 inhabitants who use psychotropic drugs
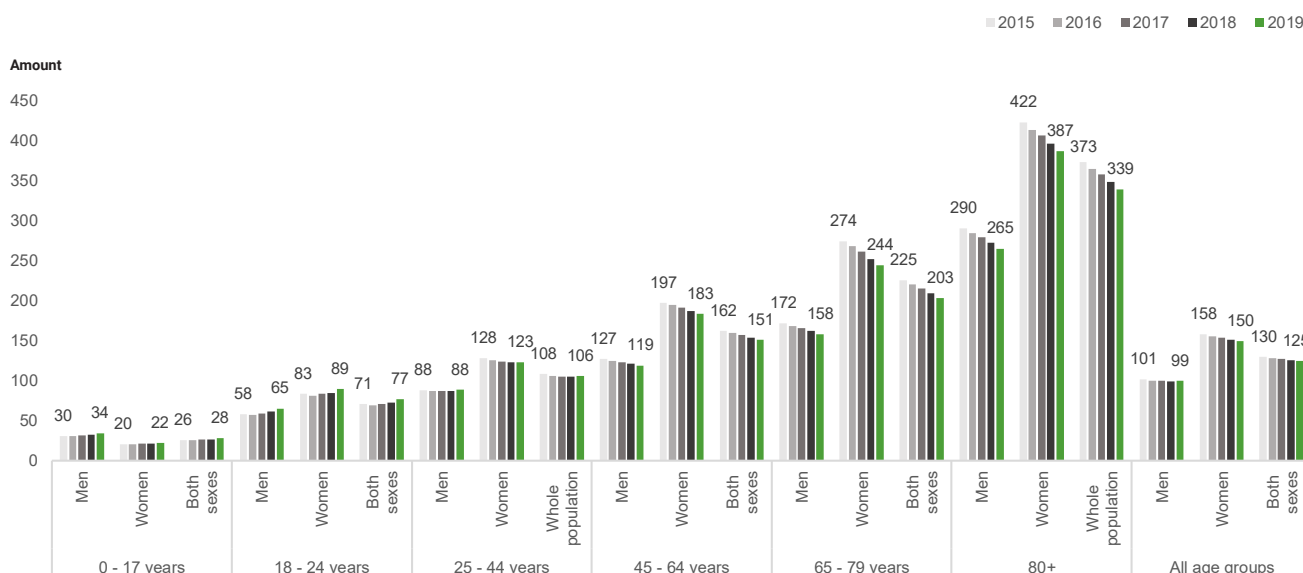
Note: The figure shows the number of people per 1,000 inhabitants who use psychotropic drugs, by sex and age, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.4.ii.
Number of days of sick leave per person

Background

The physical and mental well-being of citizens in Denmark is reflected in their absence from the workplace. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of days of absence from work due to illness per full-time employee per year.

Trend

In general, employees in Danish workplaces have an average of eight or nine days' sick leave per year. There are minor variations across age groups. In all age groups, women generally have a higher average number of sick days than men.

Baseline

Figure 25. Number of days of absence per full-time employee per year, by age group and sex
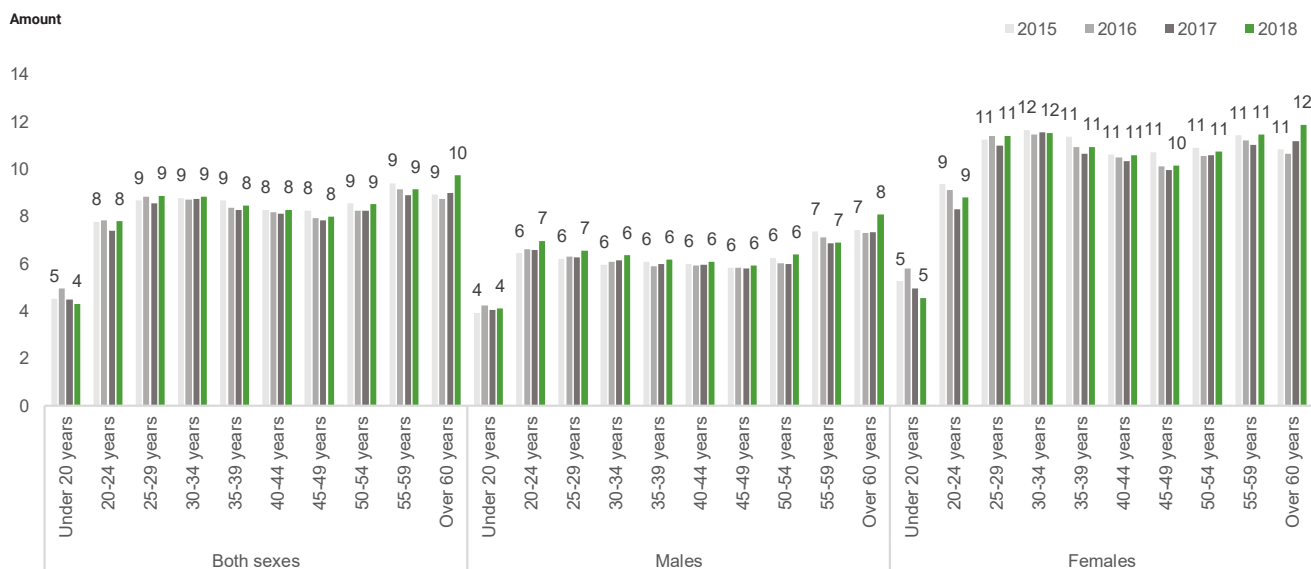
Note: The figure shows the development in the average number of days of absence from work due to illness per full-time employee per year, by age group and sex. Data are for the years between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.4.iii. Proportion of cancer patients who survive cancer

Background

Cancer is another much discussed topic in the context of non-communicable diseases. Approximately one in three citizens in Denmark is affected by cancer at some point in life, so most people know or have known someone who is or has been affected. There are several types of cancer, all of which can be fatal if not detected early enough. Therefore, several suggested Danish indicators concern access to swift high-quality treatment. One suggested indicator is the proportion of patients who survive cancer for one, three, five and 10 years after being diagnosed. This indicator can be disaggregated by age, sex and region as well as by type of cancer.

Trend

From 2013-2015 to 2016-2018, the proportion of patients who survived cancer has increased slightly for all the intervals after the patient was diagnosed.

Baseline

Figure 26. Proportion of cancer patients who survive cancer
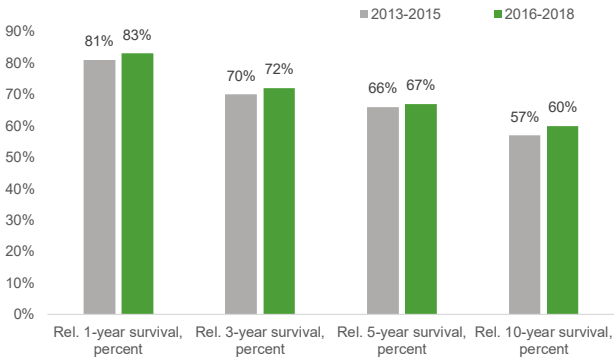
Note: The figure shows the development in one, three, five and ten-year survival rates for all persons diagnosed with cancer, excluding basal cell carcinomas and other skin cancers other than malignant melanomas from 2013-2015 to 2016-2018. Relative (Rel. in the figure) survival is the probability of surviving a cancer when adjusted for other causes of death. Relative survival is calculated as the ratio between the observed survival rate of cancer patients and their expected survival if they were not affected by cancer.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 3.5.i.
Proportion of youth using illegal drugs

Background

The use and abuse of drugs and alcohol by young people in Denmark have raised concerns in the debate. Compared to other European countries, young people in Denmark have a relatively high alcohol consumption. In addition, many have experimented with illegal drugs. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of young people aged 16-24 who have taken illegal drugs.

Trend

The latest study of the drug situation in Denmark, conducted by the Danish Health Authority in 2017, shows that almost every fifth person aged 16-24 has tried cannabis within the past year. 4.4 per cent have tried cocaine, while the proportion who have tried other types of illegal drugs is limited to between 0.1 and 1.6 per cent depending on the type of illegal drug. Compared to 2013, the proportion of 16-24-year-olds who had tried one or more different illegal drugs in the past year has generally decreased. The decrease is particularly attributable to the decrease in the proportion who have tried cannabis and GHB. Conversely, there was an increase in the proportion who had tried cocaine.

Baseline

Figure 27. Proportion of 16-24-year-olds who tried one or more of the various illegal drugs within the past year
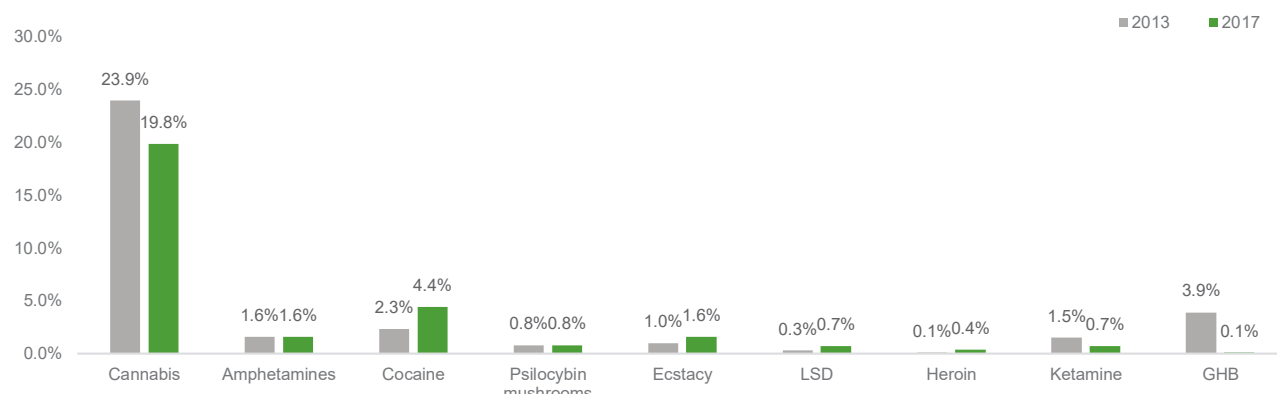
Note: The figure shows the proportion of 16-24-year-olds who had consumed illegal drugs in 2013 and 2017, where consumed means that the person had used one or more of the various illegal drugs within the past year. LSD stands for lysergic acid diethylamide, GHB stands for gamma hydroxybutyrate.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.5.ii. Number of people in treatment for substance abuse

Background

Alcohol and drugs are addictive, and to people who want to overcome an addiction, available treatment options are important to help them quit. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of people that make use of the available treatment services and receive treatment for drug abuse. The data can be disaggregated by sex and age (under/over 18 years).

Trend

In 2018, almost 17,000 people in Denmark received treatment for drug abuse, of which three out of four were men. The number of people in treatment for substance abuse has seen a slight increase of about 14 per cent between 2015 and 2018. For men, the proportion increased by about 16 per cent, for women about 9.5 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 28. Number of people who received treatment for substance abuse
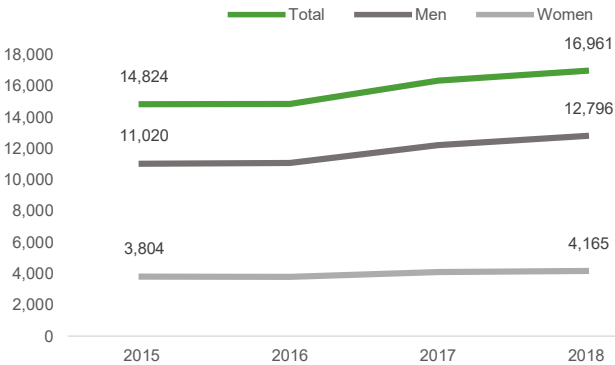
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of people who received treatment for substance abuse, by sex, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.5.iii.
Proportion of the population that exceeds the recommended alcohol intake limits

Background

The debate on this issue has highlighted that alcohol plays a significant role in Danish culture and social activities. However, there has also been a focus on the personal and societal problems that excess alcohol consumption can lead to. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the population over the age of 16 that exceeds the Danish Health Authority's recommended high-risk limit for alcohol intake, which is 21 standard drinks for men and 14 for women per week. This indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age, level of education and employment status.

Trend

In general, the proportion of the population that consumes more standard drinks per week than the Danish Health Authority recommends as the high-risk limit declined from 2013 to 2017. In 2010, more than 1 in 10 citizens in Denmark over the age of 16 had an alcohol intake above the high-risk limit. In 2017, the proportion was almost 7 per cent. The proportion declines for both sexes during the period, but relatively more men than women exceed the high-risk limit.

Baseline

Figure 29. Proportion of the population that exceeds the Danish Health Authority's recommended high-risk limit for alcohol intake
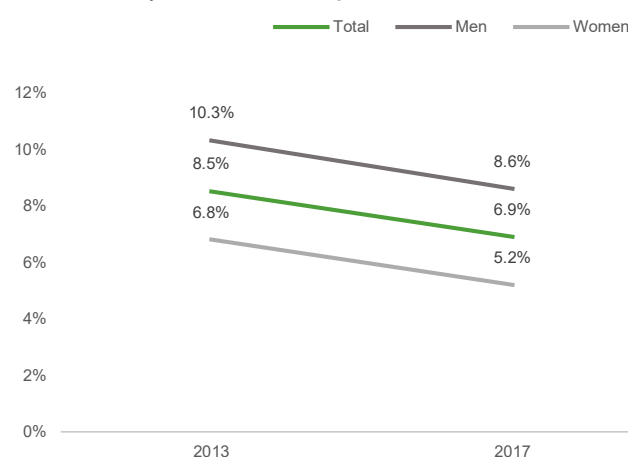
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of the population over the age of 16 that exceeded the Danish Health Authority's recommended high-risk limit for alcohol intake in 2013 and 2017. The recommended high-risk limit for alcohol intake is 21 standard drinks per week for men and 14 for women. Data are for 2013 and 2017 from the National Health Profile, which is carried out every four years.
Source: Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.5.iv.
Age at first alcoholic drink

Background

In addition to the proportion of the population that consumes more standard drinks per week than the recommended high-risk limit, a suggested Danish indicator is the age at alcohol debut, i.e. the age at which the first alcoholic drink was consumed. These data are found in the Health Behaviour in School Children survey (Skolebørnsundersøgelsen), in which only 15-year-olds are asked at what age they had their first alcoholic drink; consequently, anyone who was aged 16 or over when they had their first alcoholic drink is not included in the data.

Trend

The latest Health Behaviour in School Children survey from 2018 shows that majority of girls have their first alcoholic drink when they are 14 years old. For boys the age is more varied. For example, there are relatively more boys than girls who consume their first alcoholic drink when they are 11 years old or under. At the age of 15, however, about 14 per cent of boys and just under 18 per cent of girls have never had an alcoholic drink. Compared to figures from the 2014 Health Behaviour in School Children survey, a relatively larger proportion of both girls and boys are 15 years or over when they have their first alcoholic drink.

Baseline
Figure 30. Age at alcohol debut
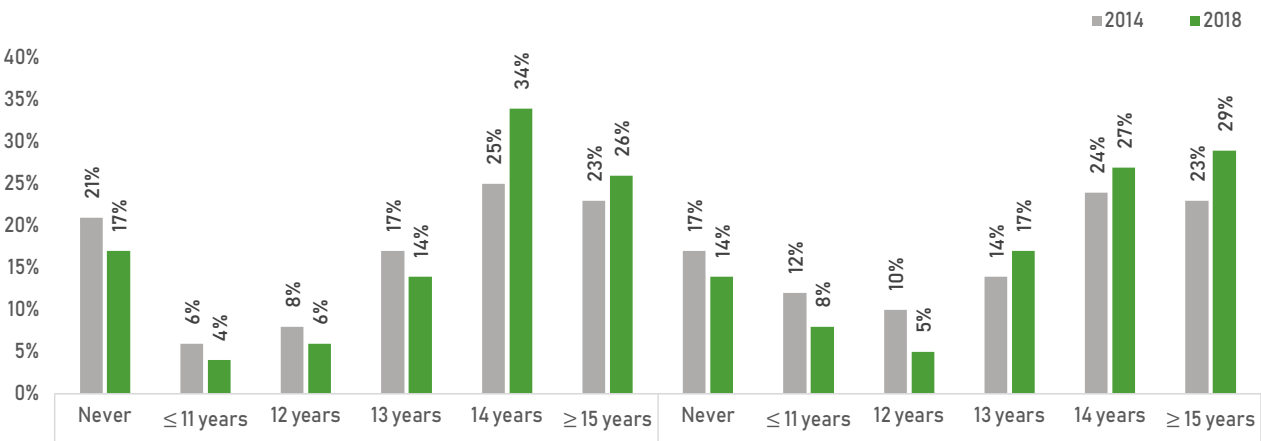
Note: The figure shows the age of pupils when they have their first alcoholic drink, for boys and girls in 2014 and 2018.
Sources: The Danish *Health and Behaviour in School Children* steering group and the National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.6.i.
Number of convictions under the Danish Road Traffic Act

Background

An important element in the effort to reduce the number of people killed and injured in road accidents is to ensure that the Danish Road Traffic Act is complied with and action is taken against those who do not comply. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of criminal decisions on offences under the Danish Road Traffic Act. The indicator can be disaggregated by the type and type of decision. Thus, the indicator also collects data on charges that are withdrawn.

Trend

Majority of offences concern minor violations of the Danish Road Traffic Act, which are typically fined, as is also reflected in the number of offences punished by a fine. Among the more serious offences, including primarily drink-driving, there is an increase in 2018 after a decrease in 2016 and 2017.

Baseline

Figure 31. Number of traffic-related criminal decisions under the Danish Road Traffic Act
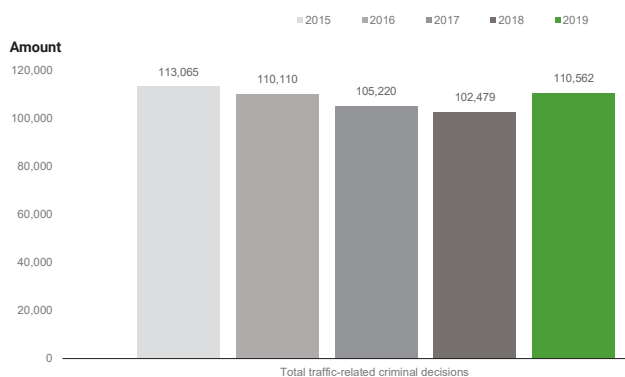
Note: The figure shows the total number of criminal decisions under the Danish Road Traffic Act between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Figure 32. Number of criminal decisions, by nature of the offence
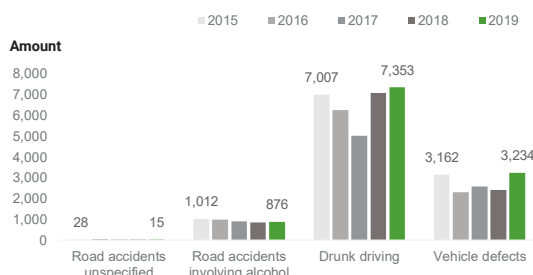
Note: The figure shows the number of criminal decisions under the Danish Road Traffic Act, by the nature of the offence, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

**Figure 33.** Number of traffic-related criminal decisions, by type of decision
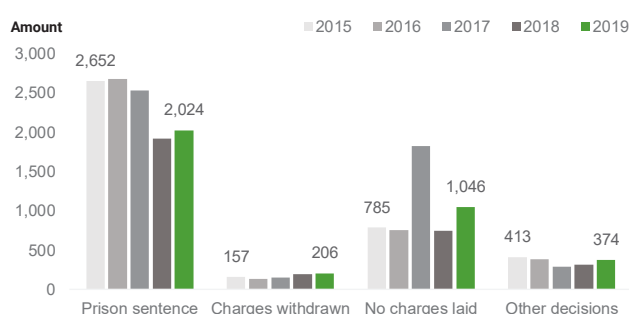
Note: The figure shows the total number of criminal offences under the Traffic Act, by type of decision, between 2015 and 2019, excluding fines.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Figure 34. Number of fines for road traffic offences
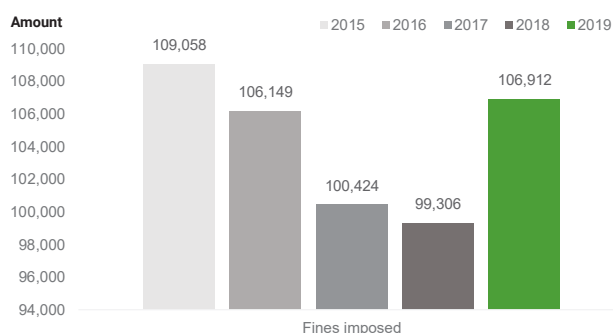
Note: The figure shows the total number of fines for road traffic offences between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.6.ii.
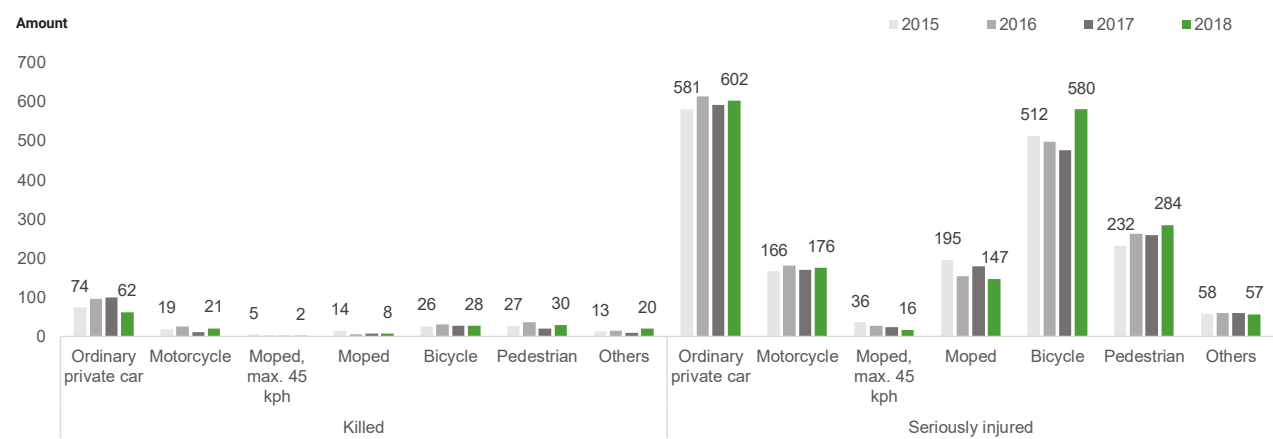## Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Background

A suggested Danish indicator of road safety, for both infrastructure and behaviour of road users, is the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents, specifically, the number of people killed or seriously injured registered by the police. Seriously injured people are defined as those who have received treatment in a casualty room or an accident and emergency department of a hospital as a result of a traffic accident. However, the data only include personal injuries that are reported to the police, so there may be some underreporting of injuries. This indicator can be disaggregated by means of transport.

Trend

In the majority of fatal road accidents, the means of transport was an ordinary private car. From 2017 to 2018, there is a small decrease in the number of motorists killed. Cars are also involved in the majority of road accidents that result in serious injuries. In 2018, however, there was a significant increase in the number of seriously injured cyclists, which meant bicycles were involved in almost as many traffic accidents resulting in serious injury as ordinary passenger cars.

Baseline

Figure 35. Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, by means of transport

Note: The figure shows the development in the number of people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents, by means of transport, between 2015 and 2018. The data are based on cases reported to and thus registered by the police. Statistics Denmark notes that there may be some underreporting of accidents resulting in injuries.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓	✓			

GIVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH-CARE AND FAMILY PLANNING

Suggested Danish indicator 3.7.i.
Number of young people diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases

Background
In a Danish context, the debate on sexual and reproductive health has particularly focused on the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases in the young section of the population through information on risks associated with sexually transmitted diseases, contraception and more. In relation to this debate, a suggested Danish indicator is the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases among the 15-24-year-olds, disaggregated by sex.

Trend
The most common sexually transmitted disease is chlamydia. Every year, nearly 20,000 cases of chlamydia are reported in both males and females in Denmark. Gonorrhoea is another common sexually transmitted disease, and between 2015 and 2019, the incidence of this sexually transmitted disease has increased, particularly among males. In general, the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases is relatively more prevalent among males than females. For both sexes, however, the incidence of HIV infection has fallen steadily between 2015 and 2019.

Baseline
Figure 36. Incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among 15-24-year-olds, by type and sex
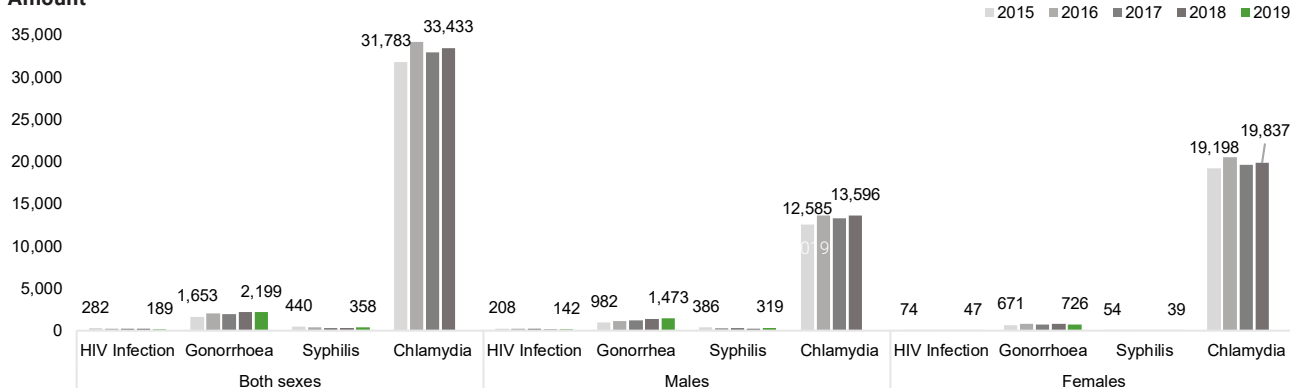
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of sexually transmitted diseases diagnosed among young people aged 15-24, by sex and type, between 2015 and 2019. The dataset contains newly reported cases of notifiable sexually transmitted diseases. The exception is the data on the incidence of chlamydia, which are taken from a different dataset than the other sexually transmitted diseases, and this had not been updated with the 2019 statistics by the time this project ended.
Source: Statens Serum Institut..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.7.ii. Number of approved legal gender reassignments

Background

In recent years, there has been sharpened focus in Denmark on the possibility for individuals to change to the gender they identify with regardless of the gender assigned at birth. The possibilities within legal and surgical gender reassignment have also increased. In 2014, it became possible for people over the age of 18 to change their civil registration number (cpr) in the CPR register (Det Centrale Personregister) and, thereby, legally change gender. Likewise, under certain circumstances, it is possible for transgender people to undergo medical and surgical gender reassignment treatments, during which they are treated with hormones in collaboration with a specialised clinic and may undergo surgical procedures in order to alter their physical appearance and the function of their sexual characteristics to resemble those typically socially associated with their identified gender. A suggested Danish indicator in this context is the number of new civil registration numbers in relation to legal gender reassignment.

Trend

In 2015, immediately after the option was introduced in 2014, 263 people were approved for legal gender reassignment. Subsequently, the number dropped to 162, and in 2018 and 2019, the number is stable at 186. It should be noted that the statistics are for legal gender reassignments that were approved. The number of applications may be higher.

Baseline

Figure 37. Number of approved new civil registration numbers in relation to legal gender reassignment

Amount
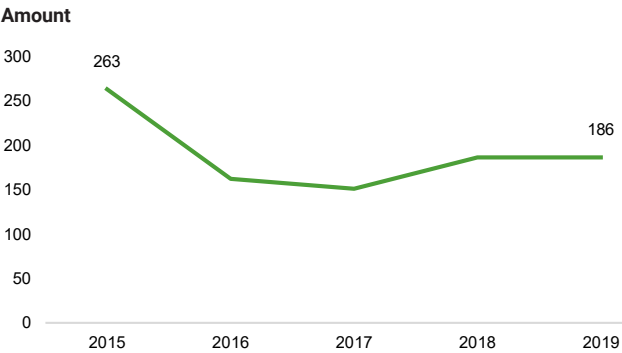
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of approved applications for legal gender reassignment between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Det Centrale Personregister.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 3.7.iii.
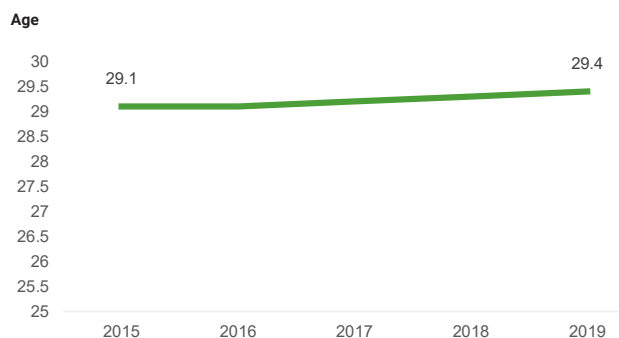## Women's age at first birth giving

Background
Women's fertility decreases with age and all else equal, the longer a woman waits to have children, the harder it becomes. In an international context, women in Denmark are relatively old when they have their first child. Whatever the reasons for it, it can decrease the likelihood of falling pregnant naturally. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator on sexual and reproductive health and family planning in a Danish context is the age of women at first birth giving.

Trend
In Denmark, the average age of first-time mothers in 2019 was 29.4 years. Thus, the age at first birth giving has increased slightly since 2015 when the average age of women at first birth giving was 29.1 years.

Baseline
Figure 38. Average age of women in Denmark at first birth giving

Note: The figure shows the development in age at first birth giving for women in Denmark between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 3.7.iv.
Number of induced abortions

Background
All women over the age of 18 who reside in Denmark have free access to abortion before the end of their 12th week of pregnancy. The number of induced abortions is suggested as a relevant indicator of sexual and reproductive health and family planning in a Danish context. This indicator has two aspects. One aspect highlights the woman's right to have an abortion, for example, in case of an unwanted pregnancy, if the pregnancy may threaten the woman's health or if there is something wrong with the foetus. This means that there must be a certain number of induced abortions. The second aspect emphasises limiting the number of induced abortions based on the argument that unwanted pregnancies could often have been avoided through better information about and use of contraception. This aspect targets young women in particular; therefore, it is also relevant to disaggregate the indicator by age group.

Trend
Particularly among women in their 20s, the number of induced abortions is relatively high. Between 2015 and 2018, a significant decrease in the number of induced abortions is observed among the young age groups of 15-19 and 20-24-year old women.

Baseline
Figure 39. Number of induced abortions by age group
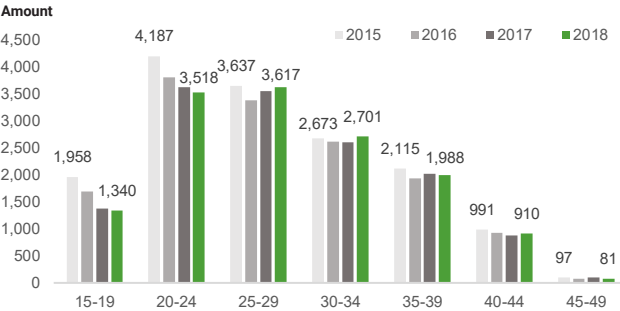
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of induced abortions by 5-year age intervals between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓		✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.8.i.
Proportion of boys receiving HPV vaccine

Background
Everyone has access to free medical care in Denmark. Therefore, the debate about this target has primarily focused on areas in the healthcare system where the offered health services are or have been different depending population group or geographical residence. For example, this is relevant to the vaccine against HPV (human papilloma virus), which is offered to all girls who have reached the age of 12 in Denmark since 2009. The HPV vaccine is free. Starting from 1 July 2019, boys who turn 12 on or after 1 July 2019 have also been offered this free service. Therefore, a relevant suggested Danish indicator is the number of boys in the target group that accept the offer and, thus, contribute to limiting the spread of HPV. Going forward, the indicator will only measure the number of vaccines given to boys in general, i.e., the data also include boys whose parents pay for the vaccine, and boys in other age groups, for example 13-14-year-olds.

Trend
From 1 September to the end of December 2019, 4,784 boys received an HPV vaccine in Denmark. In relation to the target group of 17,227 boys, born between 1 July 2007 and 31 December 2007, approximately 28 per cent of the boys in the relevant age group have been vaccinated. The offer is relatively new; therefore, coverage can be expected to increase when the programme has been running for longer.

Baseline
Figure 40. Number of boys that received a vaccine against HPV, the number of boys in the relevant target group and the proportion that has been vaccinated
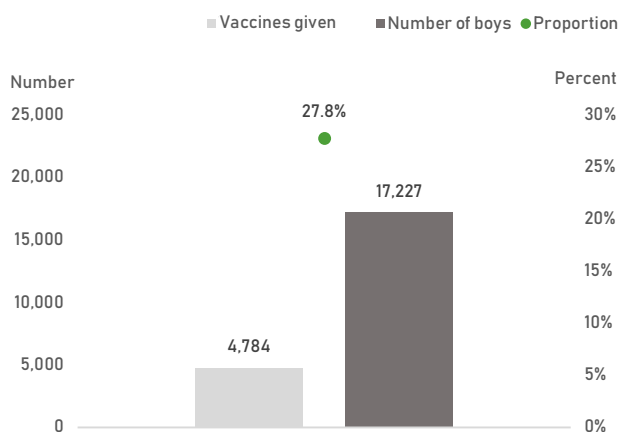
Note: The figure shows the number of boys that received an HPV vaccine, the total number of boys in the relevant target group and the percentage vaccinated between 1 September 2019 and 31 December 2019. Please note that the target group is defined as boys born from 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007.
Source: Statens Serum Institut..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 3.8.ii. Antibiotics consumption

Background

One aspect of the debate on access to medical care has concerned incorrect medication or overmedication. Highlighted in this connection is the relatively large consumption of antibiotics by citizens in Denmark, which results in more multi-resistant bacteria that are difficult to treat. A suggested Danish indicator is, therefore, the use of antibacterial agents. Specifically, this is measured as the number of filled prescriptions for antibiotics per 1,000 inhabitants. It should be noted that this number covers sales to individuals with a Danish civil registration number. Consequently, prescriptions filled by doctors for use in clinics or on-call duty as well as prescriptions filled by foreigners in Denmark are not included.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of filled prescriptions for antibiotics relative to the population is declining. Thus, 234 prescriptions for antibiotics were filled per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019, while this figure was 273 prescriptions per 1,000 inhabitants in 2015. Females generally fill more prescriptions for antibiotics than males. In 2019, there were 191 prescriptions for antibiotics per 1,000 males and 277 per 1,000 females.

Baseline

Figure 41. Number of filled antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 inhabitants
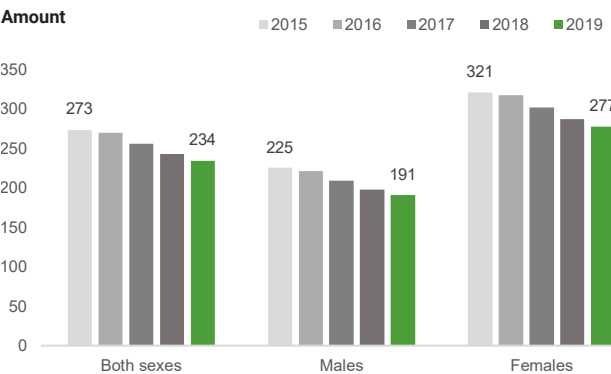
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of filled prescriptions for antibiotics per 1,000 inhabitants, by sex, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Danish Health Data Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.8.iii. Number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants

Background

All persons with a registered address in Denmark are associated with a private general practitioner. However, there may be differences in the number of general practitioners in different areas, and thus, in the distance an individual has to travel to visit a general practitioner depending on his/her region of residence. A suggested Danish indicator is, therefore, the number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants. The indicator can be disaggregated by region.

Trend

In 2018, there were almost 101 private general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants. This is a slight increase over 2015 and 2016, when there were 99 general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants. The number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants varies across regions. In particular, the number of general practitioners is relatively low in North Jutland and in regions in Zealand.

Baseline

Figure 42. Number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants
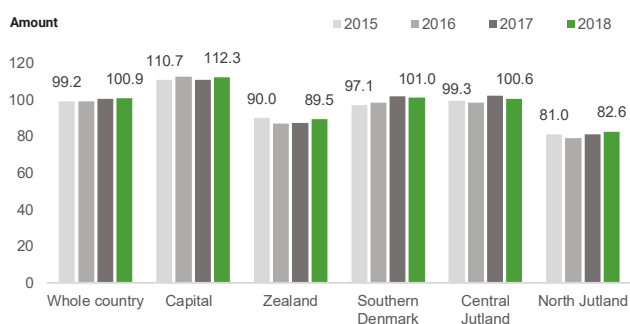
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of general practitioners per 100,000 inhabitants, by region, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 3.8.iv. Life expectancy

Background

An indication of whether the population has access to qualified medical care and a generally well-functioning healthcare system is life expectancy. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the evolution of the population's average life expectancy. The average life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new-born can expect to live provided that the current death rates remain the same in the future.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2019, the average life expectancy of citizens in Denmark increased. A new-born in 2019 can thus expect to live for 81.3 years. Life expectancy for females is 83.2 years, which is almost four years longer than life expectancy for males.

Baseline

Figure 43. Life expectancy at birth, by sex
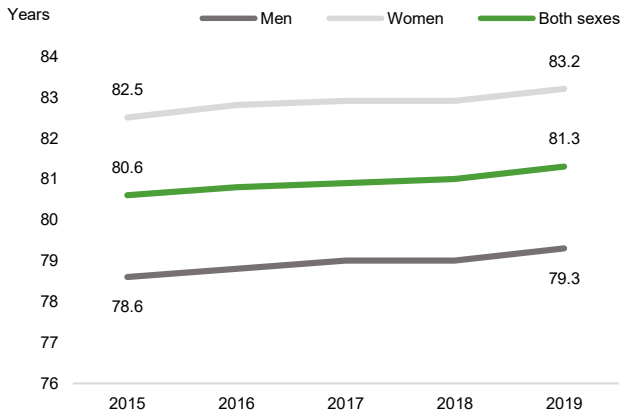
Note: The figure shows the trends in life expectancy at birth in Denmark between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓			

TARGET 3.9.
REDUCE ILLNESSES AND DEATH FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION

Suggested Danish indicator 3.9.i.
Number of occupational injuries due to poisoning

Background
While from an international perspective, Denmark has a sharpened focus on the work environment and occupational health and safety, occupational injuries still occur. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of reported occupational injuries caused by poisoning. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex and age.

Trend
The number of occupational injuries due to poisoning is relatively stable with 335 injuries in 2015 and 340 injuries in 2018. More men than women are exposed to occupational injuries involving poisoning. Most reported poisoning-related injuries involve people aged 25-49, bearing in mind that majority of the workforce belongs to this age group. While the number of reported poisoning injuries for men in this age group declined from 2015 to 2018, the number for women increased.

Baseline
Figure 44 Number of reported occupational injuries due to poisoning, by age and sex

Amount
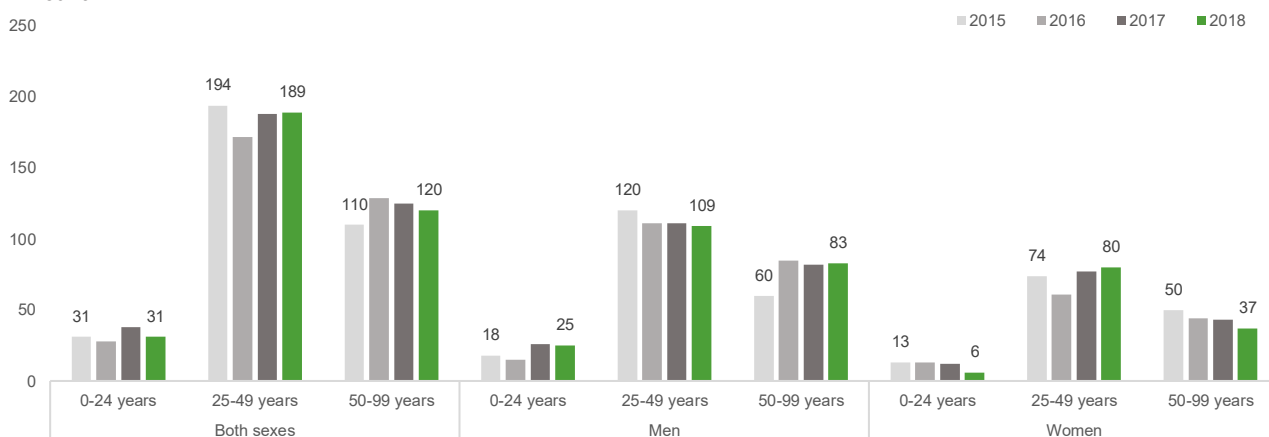
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of reported occupational injuries involving poisoning, by sex and age, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 3.9.ii. Number of premature deaths due to air pollution

Background

Air pollution from, for example, traffic and wood-burning stoves is highlighted in the debate as a significant health risk, especially in the centre of Danish cities. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the number of premature deaths due to air pollution. The Danish Centre for Environment and Energy at Aarhus University is in charge of measuring the impact of/premature deaths in relation to air pollution.

Trend

The number of premature deaths due to air pollution in Denmark is estimated to be approximately 4,500 per year. After a decline from 2015 to 2016 and a further decline from 2016 to 2017, in 2018 the number of premature deaths due to air pollution was back up at the 2015 baseline level.

Baseline

Figure 45. Number of premature deaths due to air pollution

Amount
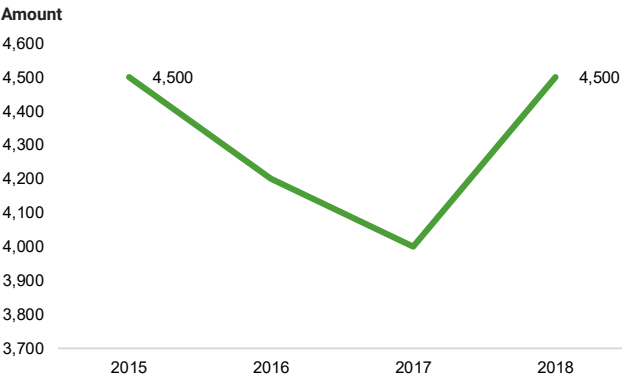
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of premature deaths due to air pollution between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

IMPLEMENT THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL

Suggested Danish indicator 3.a.i.
Proportion of people who smoke

Background
The primary point of discussion of the debate related to this target has been the number of smokers in Denmark. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of people who smoke. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age and the extent of smoking (types of smokers).

Trend
Approximately one in five citizens in Denmark describes themselves as either a daily or an occasional smoker. Between 2015 and 2019, the proportion of smokers decreased by approximately 3 per cent. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the proportion of women smokers.

Baseline
Figure 46. The prevalence of tobacco smoking by sex and extent of smoking
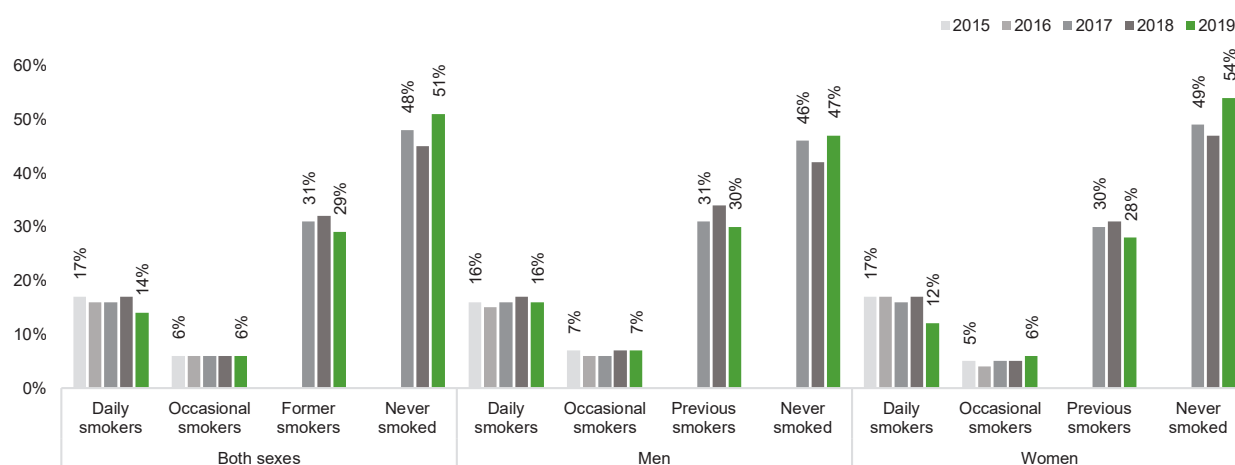
Note: The figure shows the proportion of people who smoke, by sex and the extent of smoking, between 2015 and 2019. Data are from the Danish Health Authority's reports on the smoking habits of citizens in Denmark. The reports do not contain data on the proportion of former smokers or those who never smoked for the 2015-2016 period.
Source: Danish Health Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 3.a.ii.
Proportion of smokers who participate in a quit-smoking programme

Background

Smoking is harmful and addictive; therefore, many smokers need professional help to quit the habit. Several municipalities offer citizens free quit-smoking programmes, in part because the harmful effects of smoking on the health of citizens can be relatively costly for society. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of smokers who participate in a quit-smoking programme.

Trend

The Danish Health Authority's annual survey of the smoking habits of citizens in Denmark shows that approximately 1.3 per cent of smokers have participated in a quit-smoking programme. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a slight increase in the proportion of smokers who received help to quit smoking.

Baseline

Figure 47. Proportion of smokers who participate in a quit-smoking programme
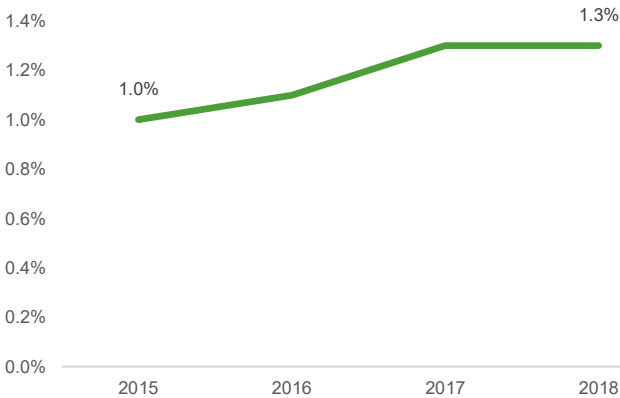
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of smokers who participated in a quit-smoking programme between 2015 and 2018.
Source: The Smoking Cessation Database, Bispebjerg and Frederiksberg Hospital.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

TARGET 3.B.
SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINE

Suggested Danish indicator 3.b.i.
Proportion of the population vaccinated against seasonal influenza

Background

In a Danish context, discussion points related to this target have included the childhood vaccination programme, the HPV vaccine and seasonal influenza vaccination, in particular the latter as influenza is relatively widespread during the winter months. In Denmark, free influenza vaccination is offered to high-risk groups, including citizens over the age of 65, pregnant women and people with chronic diseases. Many businesses also offer their employees free influenza vaccinations. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of people over the age of 15 who are vaccinated against seasonal influenza.

Trend

About 15 per cent of citizens in Denmark over the age of 15 are vaccinated against seasonal influenza each year: 13 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women. The relatively highest influenza vaccination rates are found among the population aged 65 and over. The proportion in this age group increased between 2015 and 2019, and 52 per cent of both men and women in this age group were vaccinated in 2018 and 2019.

Baseline

Figure 48. Proportion of the population vaccinated against seasonal influenza
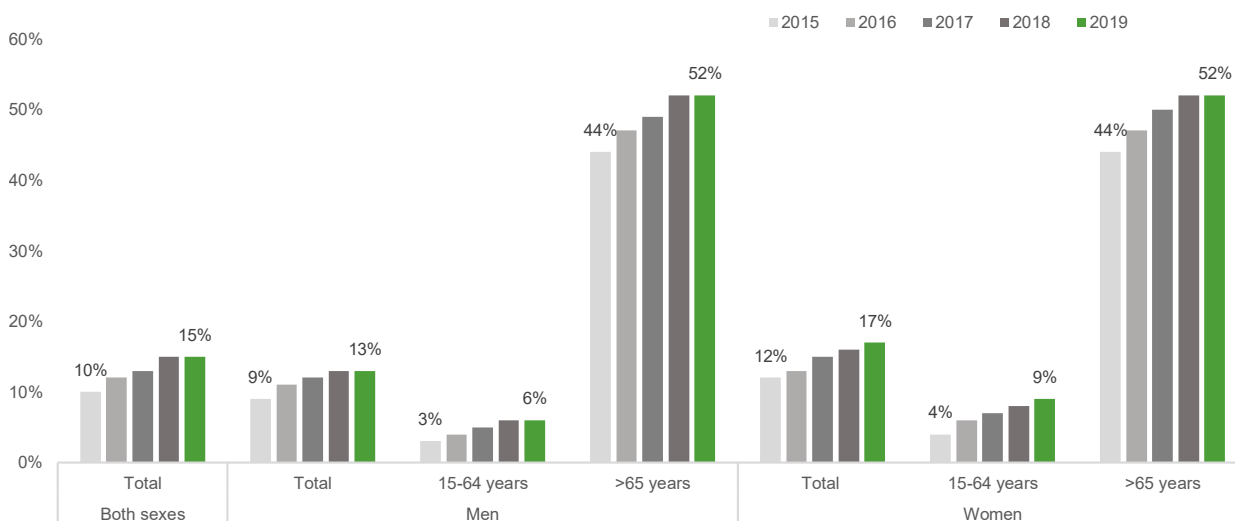
Note: The figure shows the proportion of people over the age of 15 who have been vaccinated against seasonal influenza, by age group and sex, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statens Serum Institut..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

TARGET 3.C.
INCREASE FINANCING OF HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, the suggestions for indicators exclusively concerned development aid for improving healthcare systems.

TARGET 3.D.
STRENGTHEN EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH RISKS

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or differ significantly from the UN indicators. The suggestions under this target thus deal with characteristics of the Danish preparedness for health emergences in terms of, for example, the number of employees and expenditure.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

We must ensure equal access to quality education and promote opportunities for lifelong learning for all

A global perspective

The fourth SDG is about ensuring that everyone has access to quality education. The goal focuses on education at all levels from early childhood learning to primary, secondary and the various types of higher educations as well as informal educational courses. Education is considered crucial for achieving several of the other SDGs. This is because education supports economic prosperity and social mobility, and it creates opportunities for achieving a healthier and more sustainable way of life.

SDG 4 is about supporting children and young people to participate in education and achieve satisfactory proficiency at all levels of education. This also involves attaining knowledge about and skills in key areas, such as sustainable development, human rights and gender equality. In addition, there is also a focus on the adult population's level of education, including whether they possess practical literacy and numeracy skills as well as qualifications in information and communication technology.

This SDG takes account of the existing inequality in access to education, both between the sexes and in relation to vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and children in vulnerable positions. Finally, the SDG focuses on the framework for quality education, both in terms of teachers' education levels and the physical facilities in schools and educational institutions.

A Danish perspective

The Danish education system is internationally recognised as one of the best in the world. The education system is tax-financed and provides the possibility of financial support while undertaking education, equal access to education and opportunities for lifelong learning. The quality of the education system has been a focus area across the entire political spectrum. Over the last ten years, several reforms have been implemented. The aim of the reforms is to raise the quality of the education system and strengthen the incentives for educational institutions to focus on the quality of the education they offer and to ensure that they are adapted to the needs of the future.

In a Danish perspective, the debate has, therefore, focused on the motivation to learn from preschool to retirement age, and on how to support children, young people and adults to take advantage of the opportunities that the education system offers so that everyone gets an education and strengthens the foundations for building a good life. In this context, there has been a separate focus on vulnerable children and young people, including the importance of social inheritance, as well as people with disabilities. Related to this, there has also been a debate on equal access to education between the sexes arising from significant gender differences in admissions to, among other things, the so-called STEM courses (science, technology, engineering educations and mathematics).

Finally, the population's basic education, knowledge of democracy and democratic values, as well as opportunities to acquire objective information about social issues, including the sustainability agenda, have been highlighted as key focus areas for the new indicators. In connection with these, the importance of being able to read and write Danish has also been emphasised.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 4 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the 15 suggested Danish indicators as well as 49 other suggestions for new Danish indicators for SDG 4, based on the ten targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 4. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4

TARGET 4.1. MAKE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FREE FOR ALL

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

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.1.i. Proportion who complete lower secondary, and upper secondary or vocational education

4.1.ii. Primary and lower secondary school teacher qualification standards

4.1.iii. Well-being in primary and lower secondary school

Other suggestion(s):
- Students' exercise during the school day
- Proportion of young people starting an upper secondary education right after finishing lower secondary school
- Grades in final exams from primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education
- Loneliness among students in primary and lower secondary school
- Average class sizes in primary and lower secondary school
- Completion rate at basic training
- Geographical distance to primary school, lower secondary school and/or upper secondary education
- Proportion of students suffering from dyscalculia and dyslexia in primary and lower secondary school
- Proportion of students in a year with language delays

TARGET 4.2. GIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

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.

UN indicator(s):
4.2.1. Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.2.i. Proportion of preschool teaching staff with a relevant qualification

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of male teachers
- Proportion of children and young people registered in an after-school recreation scheme, by social background
- Qualified staff's absence due to illness
- Staff turnover in day-care institutions
- Proportion of non-ethnic qualified staff in day-care institutions

TARGET 4.3. GIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION TO ALL

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

UN indicator(s):
4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.3.i. Proportion of adults with a vocational training

4.3.ii. Drop-out rate in upper secondary education and higher education

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of courses at folk high school
- Proportion of students admitted to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education
- Gender distribution on STEM education
- Drop-out rate in vocational training
- Proportion of educational institutions offering supplementary training
- Unemployment among graduates on various training types
- Proportion of businesses offering supplementary training
- Number of admitted persons on adult and supplementary training
- Proportion of students looking for traineeship after completed basic training

TARGET 4.4. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO CAN SUPPORT THEMSELVES

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.

UN indicator(s):
4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.4.i. IT skills in primary and lower secondary school

4.4.ii. Participation in adult and continuing education

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of primary schools teaching IT security

TARGET 4.5. ELIMINATE ALL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

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.

UN indicator(s):
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.

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.5.i. Proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification by parents' level of education

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of disabled persons passing the final exams at primary and lower secondary school
- Gender distribution on further education, by discipline
- Gender distribution among teachers
- Level of education of disabled adults
- Proportion of disabled persons on special schools
- Grades in primary and lower secondary school
- Highest completed education level by parents' level of education

TARGET 4.6. UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY

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

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator. The majority of the suggestions accorded with the methods already used in both an international and Danish context to measure literacy and numeracy of children, youth and adults.

Other suggestion(s):
· The population's ability to be source critical

TARGET 4.7. TEACH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.7.i. The average grade in the national final 9th grade exam in physics and chemistry, biology, and geography

Other suggestion(s):
· The turnout at national elections among 18-25-year-olds
· Children's and young adults' knowledge of UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights
· The number of nature interpreter events in primary and lower secondary school
· Proportion of municipalities with a strategy for teaching sustainability
· Proportion of disciplines in primary and lower secondary school with sustainability incorporated in the curriculum
· Proportion of students in primary and lower secondary school who have participated in the Uge Sex programme
· The democratic education (freedom and democracy, pro-tection of minorities, constitution, community, etc.) of students in primary and lower secondary school
· Number of primary and lower secondary schools participating in programmes targeted at training in sustainable development

TARGET 4.A. BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS

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

UN indicator(s):
4.a.1. Proportion of schools offering (a) electricity, (b) internet for educational purposes, (c) computers for educational purposes, (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with a disability, (e) basic drinking water facilities, (f) gender-segregated toilets (g) basic hand washing facilities (according to WASH indicator definitions)

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.a.i. Well-being of higher education students

4.a.ii. Well-being among upper secondary school students

4.a.iii. Proportion of primary school students who experience bullying

4.a.iv. Proportion of students who use IT for schoolwork

Other suggestion(s):
· Proportion of students with a disability experiencing satisfactory physical accessibility and fair individual adaptation
· Mental work environment for apprentices
· Number of reported incidents of poor indoor climate in primary and lower secondary school and post-secondary education, respectively
· Number of students experiencing a good social environment in their study programme

TARGET 4.B. MORE HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
4.b.1. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
4.b.i. Proportion of Denmark's development aid spent on education

Other suggestion(s):
· Number of Danish scholarships granted to citizens from developing countries

TARGET 4.C. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
4.c.1. Proportion of teachers in: (a) preschool, (b) primary school, (c) lower secondary school and (d) upper secondary/post-secondary education, with the minimum teacher training in (e.g. educational training), pre-service and in-service required to teach at the relevant level in a given country

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator. A number of suggestions under this target have focused on teachers employed in the Danish primary and lower secondary schools, where the teachers' qualifications and attendance have been particularly in focus. These suggestions appear in the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
· Proportion of a teacher year group participating in exchanges through Erasmus+
· The rate of absenteeism of teachers in primary and lower secondary school
· Number of cancelled lessons in primary and lower secondary school
· Proportion of lessons in primary and lower secondary school undertaken by substitutes

Suggested Danish indicator 4.1.i.
Proportion who complete lower secondary, and upper secondary or vocational education

Background

A solid basic education is considered to be fundamental for being able to build a good life and have stable labour market attachment. The education system in Denmark is tax-financed, and thus everyone has access to primary and lower secondary education, and attendance at these levels is compulsory, as well as free access to upper secondary or vocational education. This means that all children and young people should, as a minimum, have completed a basic education, i.e. lower secondary school, and that the proportion who also complete upper secondary school or vocational education and training is relatively high. Nevertheless, there are children and young people who do not complete a basic education and/or who interrupt their journey in the education system after lower secondary school. The debate on this target has particularly focused on this group. Therefore, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the proportion of 18-year-olds who have completed lower secondary school. However, this does not mean that they have taken the lower secondary school leaving examination or equivalent, only that they have been registered in the education system up to and including the end of the school year in 9th grade. This indicator is supplemented by the proportion of 25-year-olds who have completed upper secondary school or vocational education and training. This indicator can be disaggregated by the type of education.

Trend

The proportion of 18-year-olds that have completed lower secondary school is 96.8 per cent. Among the remaining 3.2 per cent, there may be 18-year-olds who have been home schooled, and allowance should also be made for missing information and measurement errors. The proportion between 2015 and 2019 is largely unchanged. The proportion of 25-year-olds who have completed upper secondary school or vocational education and training is about 83 per cent, although there is a difference between women and men, with the figures in 2019 being 86 per cent of 25-year-old women and 80 per cent of 25-year-old men. For both sexes, the proportion is increasing and follows the same trend between 2015 and 2019.

Baseline

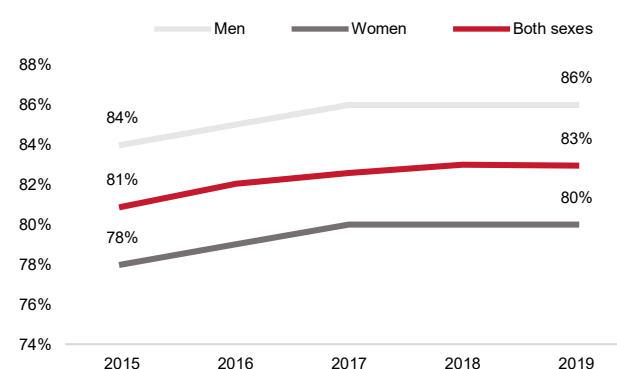**Figure 49.** Proportion of 18-year-olds who have completed lower secondary school
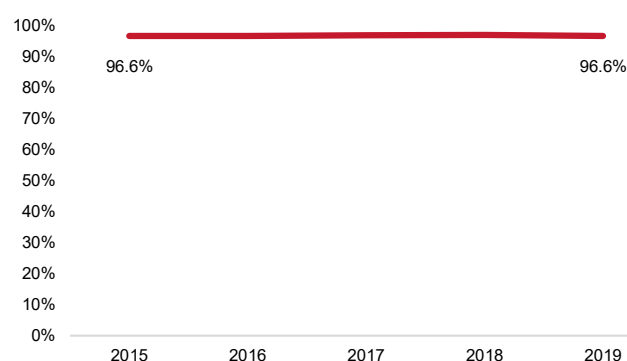
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of 18-year-olds who completed lower school between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓		✓	

Figure 50. Proportion of 25-year-olds who have completed upper secondary school or vocational education and training

Note: The figure shows, between 2015 and 2019, the trends in the proportion of 25-year-olds who have completed upper secondary school or vocational education and training, by sex.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓		✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 4.1.ii. Primary and lower secondary school teacher qualification standards

Background

In addition to ensuring that everyone has access to free education, it is also important that the education is of a high quality, and that it ensures students develop and learn what they need to. In this connection, the teachers, their professional qualifications and the prerequisites for performing their work in the best possible way play a decisive role. In this context, the 2013 primary and lower secondary school reform set an objective to improve the qualifications of teachers by 2025, and all teachers should have subject qualifications from their teacher training, or equivalent academic qualifications through continued professional development, in the subjects they teach. Therefore, the suggested indicator is the proportion of planned teaching hours in primary and lower secondary schools that are taught by teachers with the subject-quali-fication levels 'teaching qualification' or 'equivalent qualification' relative to the total number of teaching hours. The indicator can be disaggregated by subject.

Trend

The proportion of primary and lower secondary school teaching hours taught by teachers with qualifications within the subjects in question increased from the school year 2015/2016 to the school year 2019/2020. Thus, 88.4 per cent of the teaching hours are taught by appropriately qualified teachers. This is an increase of 5.2 percentage points compared to the school year 2015/2016. It is especially in religious education, natural sciences and technology, and visual arts that qualification levels are relatively low.

Baseline

Figure 51. Subject-qualified teaching in primary and lower secondary school
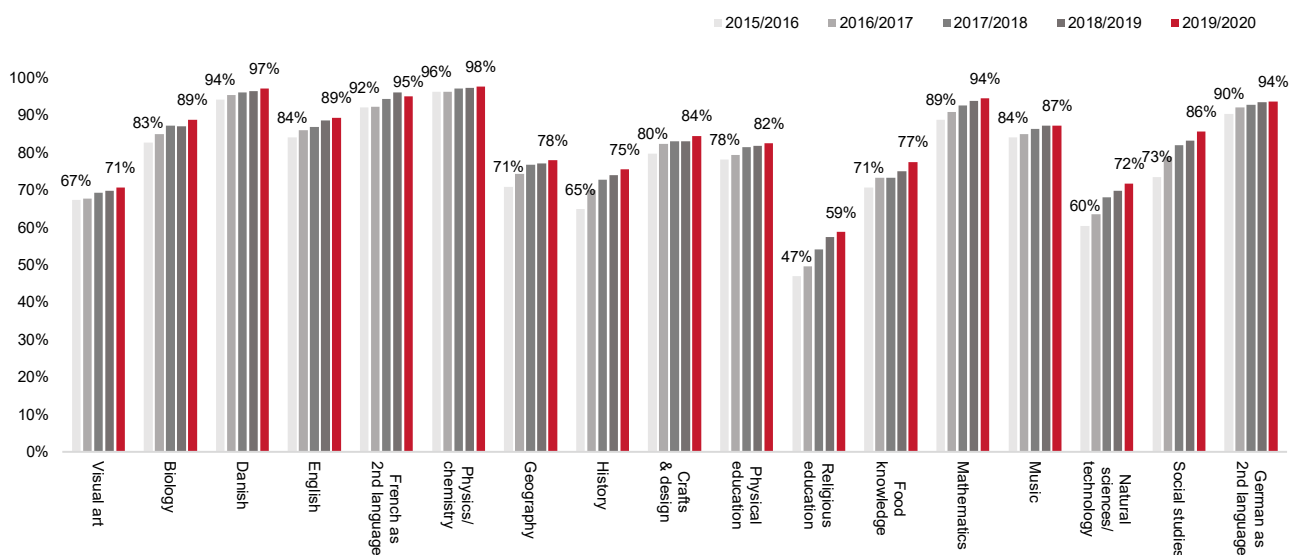
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of appropriately subject-qualified teaching in the primary and lower secondary school system per school year from 2015/2016 to 2019/2020. Subject-qualified teaching is defined as the proportion of planned teaching hours that are taught by teachers with the subject-qualification levels 'teaching qualified' (gained through teacher training) and 'equivalent qualified' (gained through professional development) relative to the total number of teaching hours.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 4.1.iii. Well-being in primary and lower secondary school

Background

In the debate on the quality of the primary and lower secondary school system there has been a focus on the importance of a good learning environment and classroom management. Therefore, under this target, another suggested indicator is student well-being in the primary and lower secondary school system. Specifically, the indicator is the proportion of 4th to 9th grade students who state, in the Ministry of Children and Education's well-being surveys, that they thrive in general, academically and socially, and that they experience quiet and order around them and receive support and inspiration. Well-being is a score calculated on the basis of the students' answers to a number of questions. The indicator can be disaggregated by grade level and sex.

Trend

In general, the well-being of primary and lower secondary school students is relatively high. This is especially true in relation to social well-being, including relationships with classmates, but also in relation to general well-being. More than 9 out of 10 students feel that they thrive in these areas. The lowest well-being score is in the area of support and inspiration, with only about 60 per cent of students responding that they are thriving. From the school year 2015/2016 to the school year 2018/2019 there is a slightly declining trend in the well-being of primary and lower secondary school students.

Figure 52. Well-being of primary and lower secondary students
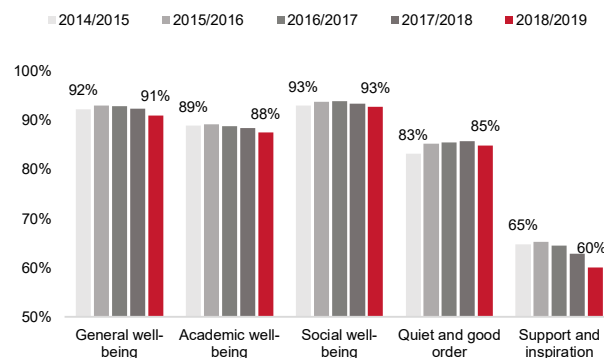
Note: The figure shows the development in the degree of well-being experienced by students in primary and lower secondary school, disaggregated by various well-being indicators from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.2.i.
Proportion of preschool teaching staff with a relevant qualification

Background

Like the debate about quality in primary and lower secondary school under target 4.1, the debate on quality under this target has focused on the teaching personnel's qualifications and prerequisites for carrying out their work in the best possible way. Early childhood education teacher qualifications, or similar qualifications, give the preschool teaching staff a better basis for carrying out the developmental and care tasks associated with early learning in preschool institutions. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the proportion of early learning teaching personnel in municipal and self-governing preschool institutions with a teacher or assistant teacher qualification in early childhood education. The indicator is calculated as full-time equivalent employees and can be disaggregated by job description.

Trend

In total, 59 per cent of the teaching staff in the country's municipal and independent preschool institutions have a qualification in early childhood education. The proportion is particularly high among early childhood teachers and directors, where almost everyone – 96 per cent – has an early childhood education teacher qualification. Among early childhood teaching assistants and other assistants, the proportion is relatively low. In regard to the latter group, part of this can be attributed to the fact that these positions are often held by people who are still studying.

Baseline

Figure 53. Proportion of preschool personnel with a relevant qualification by job title
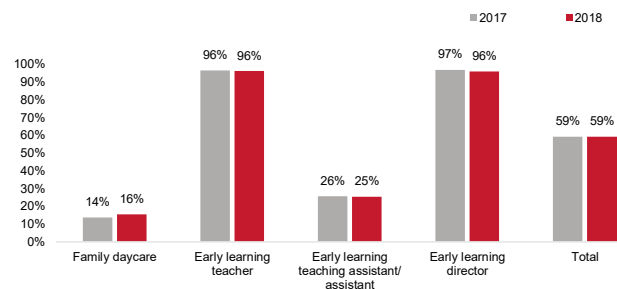
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of early childhood personnel in municipal and independent preschool institutions that have an early childhood teaching qualification from 2017 to 2018. Data from 2015 to 2016 are not available from the source used. For the purposes of the indicator, an early childhood teaching qualification is defined as an early childhood teaching assistant certificate or diploma; a bachelor's degree in early childhood education; postgraduate qualifications in pedagogy/education. Proportion is calculated as full-time equivalent staff.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 4.3.i. Proportion of adults with a vocational qualification

Background

A vocational qualification, i.e. a formal post-secondary qualification, has been highlighted in the debate as an important foundation for a good working life and stable attachment to the labour market. In Denmark, the education system is tax-financed, and everyone has access to free technical, vocational and higher education. However, not everyone makes use of this; therefore, a suggested indicator is the proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification. In relation to this, the debate has focused on the differences in the composition of students across disciplines, and on perceived barriers that can, for example, deter a man from applying for a course that has traditionally attracted mainly female students, and vice versa.

Trend

The proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification has increased slightly between 2015 and 2019. Thus, 78.2 per cent of 35-year-olds had a vocational qualification in 2015, while the proportion in 2019 is almost 79 per cent. The proportion is highest among 35-year-old women, where 82.3 per cent have a vocational qualification in 2019, while the proportion is 75.6 per cent for men. For both sexes, the proportion has increased between 2015 and 2019, but only marginally for men.

Baseline

Figure 54. Proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification
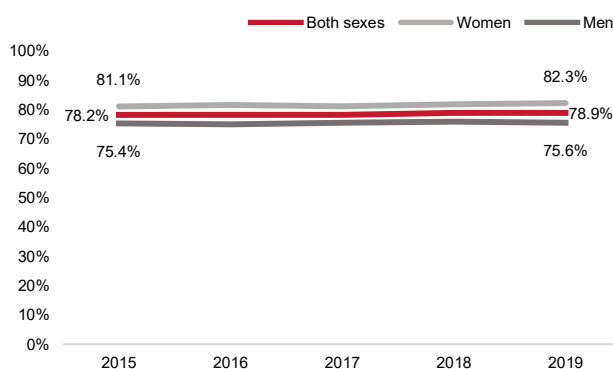
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of 35-year-olds who have a vocational qualification between 2015 and 2019. A vocational qualification means all forms of formal post-secondary further education, including vocational education and training (VET), diplomas, bachelor's and master's degrees and PhDs.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓		✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 4.3.ii. Drop-out rate in upper secondary education and higher education

Background

There are many reasons why students drop out of their courses, for example, the wrong subject choice or the fact that the course does not meet expectations or individual needs. The latter is linked to the debate about the quality of education and the ability to accommodate students with different backgrounds. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the proportion of students who drop out of a programme of study within five years of starting. The indicator includes all levels of education from upper secondary school and upward and can be disaggregated by sex and ancestry.

Trend

The proportion of students who started a programme of study between 2010 and 2014 but had discontinued it five years later has increased. Just under one in four students drops out of their course within five years of starting it. For students who started in 2010, the proportion is 22.7 per cent. The proportion of students who drop out of a programme of study within five years is almost two percentage points higher among male students than female students.

Baseline

Figure 55. Proportion of students who drop out of a programme of study within five years of commencing
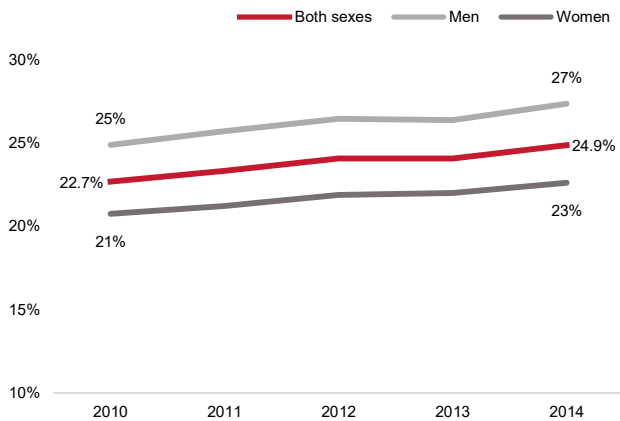
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of students who commenced a programme of study from 2010 to 2014 but had discontinued it within five years. The figure for 2014 thus shows the proportion of students who started a course in 2014 and who had dropped out of that course in the period up to and including 2019. Switching between courses on the same level does not count as a dropout.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓		✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 4.4.i.
## IT skills in primary and lower secondary school

Background

A focus in the debate on this target has been the question of what skills will be required in order to be attractive to the labour market of the future. In this context, the importance of digital education and basic IT skills were highlighted as being vital. Therefore, a suggested indicator is attainment in computer and information skills in lower secondary school, based on results from the *International Computer and Information Literacy Study* (ICILS) survey of students in 8th grade. The survey scores allow disaggregation of students into five levels, where four is best. The indicator can also be disaggregated by sex.

Trend

The most recent data show that the majority of students in 8th grade score in the middle level when it comes to IT skills, with a predominance of students at levels 2 and 3.

Baseline

Figure 56. Results from the *ICILS* survey of 8th grade students
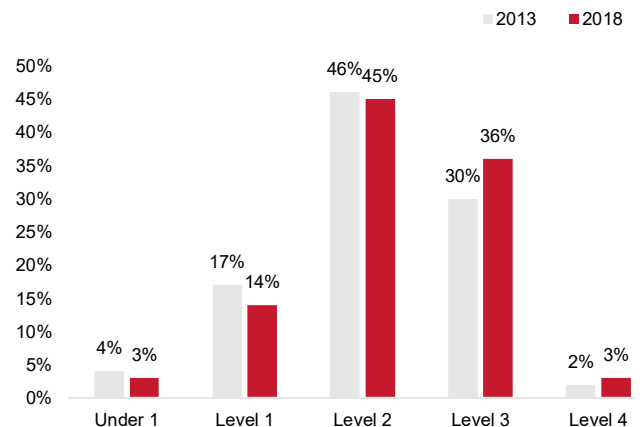
Note: The figure shows the development in the distribution of results from the *ICILS* surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. The *ICILS* survey measures IT competencies among students in 8th grade. The survey is conducted every five years: the data are thus from 2013 and 2018.
Source: Danish School of Education (DPU), Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.4.ii. Participation in adult and continuing education

Background

The labour market is constantly evolving, as is the demand for skills. In this connection, it is important that the workforce develops and builds on the skills that basic education has provided. Thereby, the labour force will maintain its relevance, increase mobility and reduce the likelihood of losing labour market attachment for shorter or longer periods with, among other things, the subsequent loss of income as a result. Participation in adult, continuing and further education is an indication that there is ongoing upgrading of labour market skills by the workforce. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the number of participants in supplementary courses and full-time students in adult and continuing education. The indicator includes adults over 18 years of age. In some cases, young people under the age of 18 may be included, for example, those who finish upper secondary school before the age of 18 and enrol in an adult education course. The indicator can be disaggregated by type of educational programme.

Trend

Figure 57 shows a decrease in the number of participants in courses as well as full-time students in adult and continuing education from 2015 to 2019. Approximately one million citizens in Denmark participated in a vocation-oriented course in 2019, while, in 2015, this figure was approximately 1.2 million. This corresponds to a decrease of almost 9 per cent. Over the same period, the number of full-time students fell by almost 15 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 57. Number of course participants and full-time students in adult and continuing education

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of course participants and full-time students in adult and continuing education from 2015 to 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 4.5.i. Proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification by parents' level of education

Background

A large part of the debate on discrimination in education has concerned social inheritance. Even though there is free and equal access to the education system, social mobility is, nevertheless, a challenge in a Danish context. Children of highly educated parents are, all else equal, more likely to complete a tertiary degree themselves than children of parents with, for example, lower secondary school as the highest completed education. Therefore, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification calculated according to their parents' highest completed education at the time the person was 13 years old. If the parents have different levels of education, the education of the parent with the highest education is used. The indicator can also be calculated by sex. The indicator can only be calculated for 35-year-olds in Denmark, for whom information about the educational attainment of their parents is available. This means that relatively few immigrants are included in the data, as information about their parents' education is missing in most cases. In addition, the proportion of 35-year-old descendants of immigrants in the data is relatively low. The 35-year-olds whose parents' education is unknown are placed in the category 'no information'.

Trend

There is a correlation between parents' and children's levels of education. Of the 35-year-olds whose parents have a master's degree or a PhD, 90 per cent have a vocational qualification. In comparison, only 65 per cent of the 35-year-olds whose parents have upper secondary school as the highest completed education have a vocational qualification. The shares have been relatively stable from 2015 to 2019. There is an increase in the category 'no information', which reflects the fact that the number of 35-year-old immigrants and descendants of immigrants has increased over the period.

Baseline

Figure 58. Proportion of 35-year-olds with a vocational qualification by parents' level of education
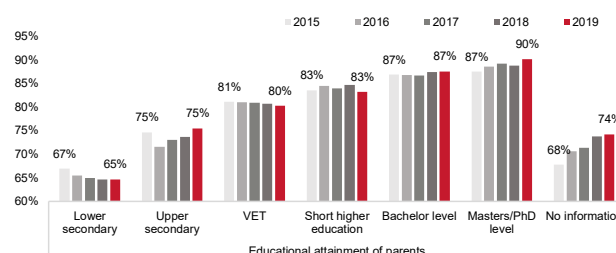
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of 35-year-olds who have a vocational qualification according to parents' highest completed level of education from 2015 to 2019. The categories of highest levels of education of parents include: lower secondary school; upper secondary education; VET; shorter higher education course such as a diploma; bachelor's degree or equivalent; master's degree or PhD.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

TARGET 4.6.
UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator. The majority of the suggestions accorded with the methods already used in both an international and Danish context to measure literacy and numeracy of children, youth and adults.

Suggested Danish indicator 4.7.i.
The average grade in the national final 9th grade exam in physics and chemistry, biology, and geography

Background

The debate on this target has particularly focused on teaching about the UN's SDGs, democracy and human rights, as well as about the planet's resources. Regarding the latter, the importance of ensuring that children and young people have a good understanding of science has been emphasised. In this connection, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the average grade achieved at the annual national final examination in physics and chemistry, biology and geography held at the end of 9th grade. The indicator can thus shed light on the trend in the general level of knowledge within scientific disciplines at the end of lower secondary school. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex.

Trend

From the school year 2015/2016 to the school year 2018/2019, there is a general increase in the average grade achieved at the national exam. This trend is primarily explained by a positive improvement by the girls, whose average grade has increased from 7.7 to 8.1 over the period. The boys' grade remains unchanged at 6.9.

Baseline

Figure 59. The average grade in the national final 9th grade exam in physics and chemistry, biology, and geography
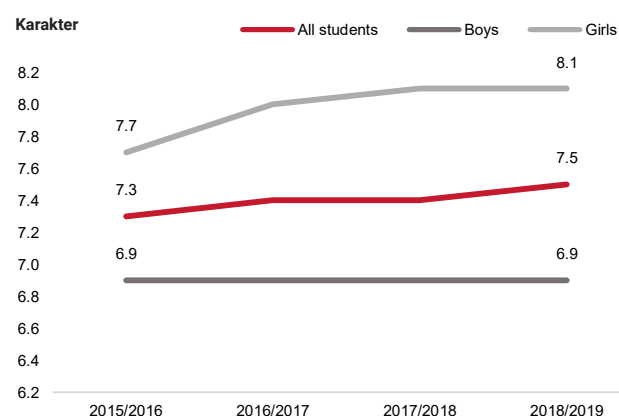
Note: The figure shows the trend in the average grade for students who sat the annual national final exam in physics and chemistry, biology, and geography held at end of 9th grade, by sex, from 2015/2016 to 2018/2019.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.a.i.
Well-being of higher education students

Background

It can be an upheaval to start a higher education course and to go from being part of a classroom community to largely being just one student among many. Here, the educational institutions have an important role to play in ensuring a good study environment in order to promote well-being and counteract stress and loneliness among students. A suggestion for an indicator is, therefore, the well-being of students in higher education; specifically, the proportion of students who, in a survey by the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, respond that they often or always feel lonely and stressed during their studies

Trend

The results of the latest survey show that the experience of loneliness and stress is relatively most prevalent in the academic bachelor's and master's degree programmes. In these programmes, about one in ten students often or always feel lonely, just as about one in five often or always feel stressed.

Baseline

Figure 60. Proportion of students in higher education who feel lonely
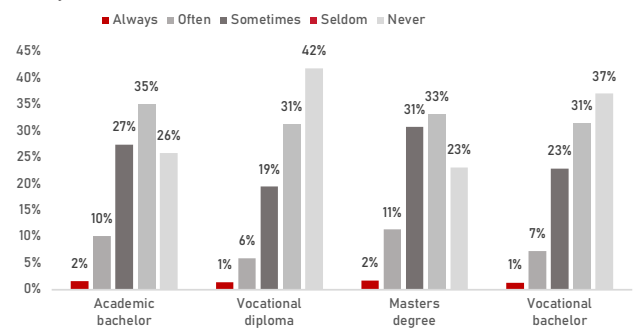
Note: The figure shows the proportion of students in higher education who feel lonely. The response rate for each programme considered was, respectively: academic bachelor 32 per cent; vocational diploma 51 per cent; master's degree 37 per cent; vocational bachelor 45 per cent. Data are from 2018, which was the first time the survey was conducted.
Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Figure 61 Proportion of students in higher education who feel stressed
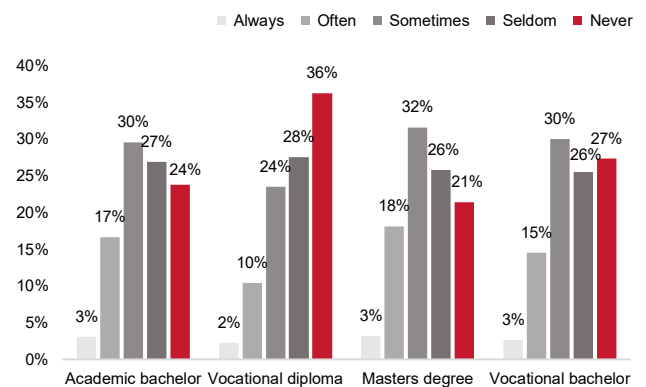
Note: The figure shows the proportion of students in higher education who feel stressed. The response rate for each programme considered was, respectively: academic bachelor 32 per cent; vocational diploma 51 per cent; master's degree 37 per cent; vocational bachelor 45 per cent. Data are from 2018, which was the first time the survey was conducted.
Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.a.ii. Well-being among upper secondary school students

Background

It can be an upheaval to start upper secondary school and to go from being part of a classroom community with close ties to teachers in lower secondary school to being one student among many in the more independent learning environment of senior high school. Here, the schools have an important role to play in ensuring a good study environment in order to promote well-being and counteract stress and loneliness among the students. Like the first suggested indicator under target 4.a., this suggested Danish indicator is the well-being among students in upper secondary school. Specifically, the indicator is the proportion of students in the various forms of upper secondary school (higher preparatory, higher commercial, higher general and higher technical programmes and International Baccalaureate), who respond that they completely agree or agree with the statement 'I am happy to go to school' in the National Agency for IT and Learning's well-being survey. Well-being is calculated on a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest possible well-being. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex and type of upper secondary programme as well as by various well-being parameters.

Trend

The survey of well-being among senior secondary school students shows that it is especially in relation to stress and worries that well-being is challenged. Here, the average well-being score is 2.7. Bullying, on the other hand, seems to be a lesser challenge than in the lower school grades, as the average well-being score is 4.7, which is very close to the highest possible well-being score of 5.

Baseline

Figure 62. Average well-being score for students in upper secondary education
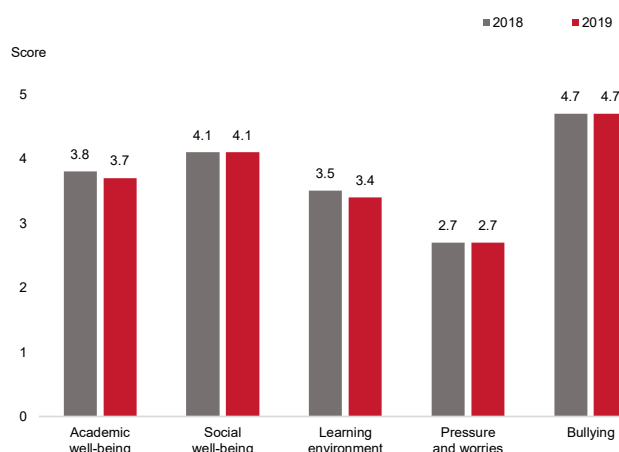
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of students in the various forms of upper secondary education (higher preparatory, higher commercial, higher general and higher technical programmes and International Baccalaureate), who respond that they 'completely agree' or 'agree' to the question, 'I am happy to go to school'. Student well-being surveys were first made compulsory when the latest upper secondary school reform was implemented and were carried out for the first time in 2018. Data before 2018 are therefore not available.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.a.iii. Proportion of primary school students who experience bullying

Background

Bullying is a challenge to the efforts to create an inclusive learning environment in primary and lower secondary school. There should be room for everyone, and no students should be bothered because they stand out from the crowd. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the proportion of 4th to 9th grade students whose response in the Ministry of Children and Education's well-being survey indicates that they have been bullied in the current school year. The indicator can be disaggregated by grade level and sex.

Trend

The proportion of students in 4th to 9th grade who indicate that they have been bullied is relatively high. Depending on grade level, the proportion is between 17 and 29 per cent. There is a trend for the prevalence of bullying to decline with grade levels. Thus, the proportion of students who are bullied is greatest in 4th grade, where 29 per cent state that they have been bullied in the school year 2018/2019. In 8th and 9th grades, the proportion is 17 and 18 per cent, respectively.

Baseline

Figure 63. Proportion of primary and lower secondary school students who have been bullied in the current school year
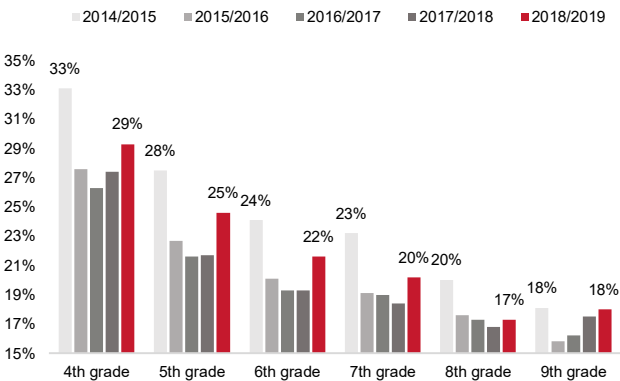
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of 4th to 9th grade students whose response in the Ministry of Children and Education's well-being survey indicates that they have been bullied in the current school year. Data are from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019.
Source: Ministry of Children and Education.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 4.a.iv. Proportion of students who use IT for schoolwork

Background

Today, the use of IT in teaching is considered necessary for creating a good and effective learning environment. However, this requires physical facilities in the form of available relevant hardware for all and suitable software for teaching, especially in primary and lower secondary school. In this connection, a suggested indicator is the proportion of 8th grade students who always or often use IT in their schoolwork for various purposes. The information comes from ICILS.

Trend

The most recent study, which was conducted in 2018, shows that the use of IT for schoolwork is relatively widespread, especially for preparation of minor assignments and major projects, where 87 and 81 per cent of the students, respectively, state that they use IT for this purpose. The lowest use is for reflection on own learning and for organising and planning own time and schoolwork activities. Just under a third of students use IT for these purposes.

Baseline

Figure 64. Students' use of IT for schoolwork, by purpose
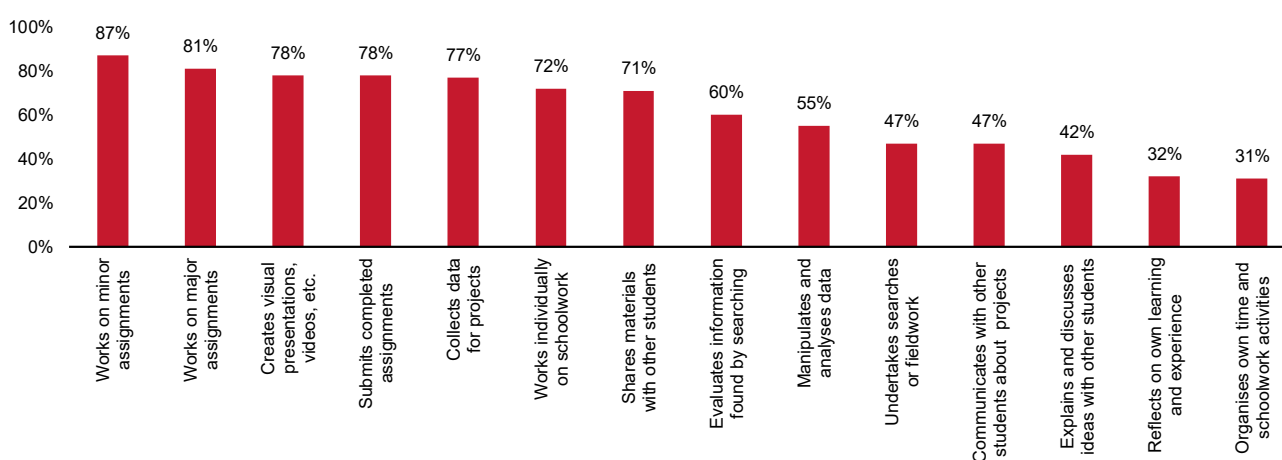
Note: The figure shows the proportion of pupils in 8th grade who respond that they often or always use IT in their schoolwork, by purpose. Data are from the 2018 ICILS survey. No reference point from the ICILS survey in 2013 has been included because a conflict with teachers in the spring of 2013 meant it was only possible to collect useful results from 107 of the required 120 schools for the survey. Therefore, Denmark is not considered a full participant of ICILS 2013.
Source: University of Aarhus.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 4.B.
MORE HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Suggested Danish indicator 4.b.i.
Proportion of Denmark's development aid spent on education

Background

The debate in connection with this target has primarily focused on the prioritisation of Danish development aid targeted to education so that, to a greater extent, the population in developing countries acquires skills needed to be self-reliant. Therefore, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the share of Denmark's total development aid used for education in developing countries.

Trend

From 2015 to 2019, the share of Denmark's total development aid spent on education in developing countries increased from approximately 4 per cent to almost 5 per cent. The share peaked in 2018, when it was almost 7 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 65. Proportion of development aid spent on education
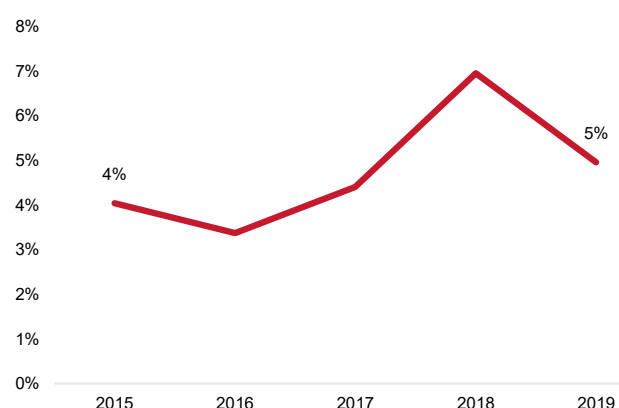
Note: The figure shows the trend in the share of Denmark's total development aid used for education in the developing countries between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Danida Open Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 4.C.
INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator. A number of suggestions under this target have focused on teachers employed in the Danish primary and lower secondary schools, where the teachers' qualifications and attendance have been particularly in focus. These suggestions appear in the list of other suggestions.

5 GENDER EQUALITY
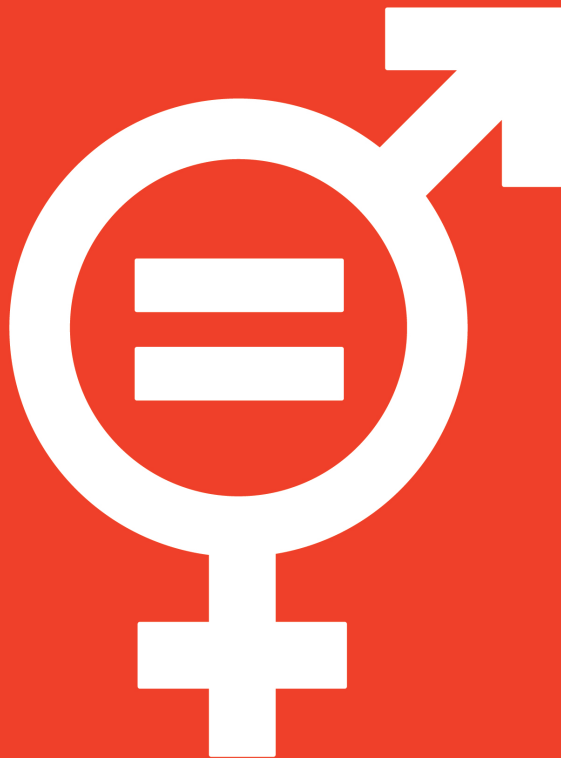
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

We must achieve gender equality and strengthen the rights and opportunities of women and girls

A global perspective

SDG 5 is about gender equality and, under the auspices of the UN, a particular focus is on promoting women's and girls' rights and opportunities in society so that they are equal to boys' and men's rights and opportunities. Gender-based discrimination, violence and abuse reduce the possibility of controlling one's own life, which reduces the quality of life for those affected, regardless of whether one is a woman or a man or identifies one's gender in another way. In addition, discrimination contributes to a number of functional limitations, such as a lack of labour market participation and access to maternity and paternity leave.

The targets under SDG 5 are about eliminating discrimination against and abuse of women and girls and about promoting gender equality in access to education, the labour market, decision-making processes and resources, which are areas still experiencing relatively large gender inequality worldwide.

A Danish perspective

In Denmark, there is formal legal equality between the sexes in relation to important social issues, for example access to education, the opportunity to apply for jobs and the opportunity to control one's own body and plan pregnancies. However, there may be a long distance between formal rights and actual equality. In the consultation process, there has been a focus on the gender balance in all areas, including justice, the non-profit sector, business and research. In the education sector in Denmark, for example, there is a clear trend towards overrepresentation of men in professorships. A similar trend is seen in the business world, where the overrepresentation of men on boards is relatively large. In addition, there are educational fields that very few women complete, relative to the number of men. All this leads to a lack of both resources and talent. The gender inequality situation also has consequences in the financial area in the form of differences in average and accumulated pay and pension savings between the sexes.

Gender equality is also about giving men the same rights and opportunities as women in a number of key areas, such as the right to paternity leave and the opportunity to take care of themselves both preventively and with regard to medical treatment. The discussions in the consultation process have also dealt with the distribution of responsibility in caring work and the division of responsibility for childcare, maternity and paternity leave, parental authority, communication between home and school and sick leave in the event of a child's illness. At the same time, gender equality in a Danish perspective also means ensuring equal rights and opportunities for minority groups, including people with disabilities and women of other ancestry.

Violence and abuse against both women and men because of the person's gender have also been highlighted in the debate. Violence and abuse have historically proved difficult to measure, partly because far from all incidents are reported to the authorities. In the debate, it has been pointed out that the lack of reporting of violence also creates challenges in relation to the design of Danish indicators and baselines, as it will not be possible to shed light on the large hidden numbers that are assumed to exist. An extension of this topic that is relevant in a Danish context is an expanded understanding of what constitutes violence and abuse, as, for example, psychological cruelty, bullying and manipulation are also considered forms of abuse in Denmark.

The gender equality agenda crosses several SDGs and targets. For example, drop-outs from higher education are disaggregated by sex in order to find out whether there are significant differences between the sexes. At the same time, several targets, UN indicators and suggested Danish indicators also include the disaggregation of data on criteria other than sex, including disability and ancestry. The suggested indicators in this chapter are aimed directly at SDG 5 and are suggested as complementary relevant indicators that should shed light on the scope of gender equality in a Danish context.

The discussions in the consultation process have mainly been about extending the concept of gender equality from the legal framework to also include social, economic and administrative gender equality. In addition, others also wanted indicators regarding discrimination against other population groups, including men and the LGBTI+ community in particular, although this is not specifically covered by the formulation of the target. Finally, one area of focus has been the actual prevalence of discrimination in different contexts rather than the existence of a legal framework. In the consultation process, education about equality has been about the prioritisation and quality of the education of children and young people about sexual and reproductive health and about rights in primary and lower secondary school.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 5 on the following page contains a brief presentation of 14 suggested new Danish indicators as well as 33 other suggestions for new Danish indicators for SDG 5, based on the nine targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

For other SDGs, the baseline for the suggested new Danish indicators is mainly calculated for the entire population. In SDG 5, the focus is on gender equality and thus on differences between groups within the population. This is reflected in how the baseline of the suggested indicators is presented.

Table 5. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal

TARGET 5.1. END DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.1.i. Proportion of cases upheld by the Board of Equal Treatment

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of women who are asked about their family life at job interviews
- Proportion of discrimination cases in hiring
- The occurrence of perceived discrimination among girls and women

TARGET 5.2. END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

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.

UN indicator(s):
5.2.1. Proportion of 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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.2.i. Number of stays at women's shelters

5.2.ii. Number of inquiries to women's crisis shelters

5.2.iii. Proportion of persons having experienced sexual harassment, physical violence or threats at the workplace

5.2.iv. Number of victims of offences against the person

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of sex workers
- Unwanted attention or physical contact in the public sphere
- Number of claims and convictions of coercive control
- Number of convictions of violence and sexual crime

TARGET 5.3. ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

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

UN indicator(s):
5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.3.i. Attitude towards social control of girls

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of boys mutilated for non-medical reasons
- Number of criminal cases and verdicts pursuant to the criminal code's art. 245 on mutilation of women
- Number of criminal cases and verdicts pursuant to the criminal code's art. 260 on forced marriage

TARGET 5.4. VALUE UNPAYED CARE WORK, AND SHARE DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Recognise 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.

UN indicator(s):
5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.4.i. Distribution of maternity/paternity leave

5.4.ii. Distribution of leave to care for a sick child

Other suggestion(s):
- Employment rate among women with children
- Gender distribution in the school-home cooperation
- Average number of days spent with each parent in case of divorce
- Financial valuation of unpaid care work
- Division of custody after divorce
- Actual time consumption in the home

TARGET 5.5. WOMEN MUST BE ENSURED FULL PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

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

UN indicator(s):
5.5.1. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.5.i. Gender distribution in management

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of female voluntary leaders
- Employment rate, by gender and ancestry
- Number of women and men in management training
- Gender balance in managerial network groups
- Gender balance in association activities
- Gender balance in support for cultural activities by the Ministry of Culture

TARGET 5.6. ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.6.i. Proportion of students enrolled in the Uge Sex programme

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of training programmes with compulsory education in gender and sexuality
- Satisfaction with sexual education
- Proportion of induced abortions, including medical and surgical

TARGET 5.A. GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND OWNERSHIP

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

5.a.2. Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.a.i Pension savings of women and men

5.a.ii Proportion of self-employed

Other suggestion(s):
- Accumulated income over 38 years divided on gender
- Perceived mobility to and from work or educational institution
- Proportion of employed, by entrepreneurship
- Proportion of businesses with public wages statistics
- Wage differences between female-dominated and male-dominated sectors

TARGET 5.B. STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

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

UN indicator(s):
5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.b.i. Technological skills, by sex

Other suggestion(s):
- Gender distribution on programming courses

TARGET 5.C. ADOPT LEGISLATION PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

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.

UN indicator(s):
5.c.1. Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
5.c.i. Gender equality assessment of bills

Other suggestion(s):
- Discrimination when fixing a sentence
- Discrimination in family lawsuits

Suggested Danish indicator 5.1.i.
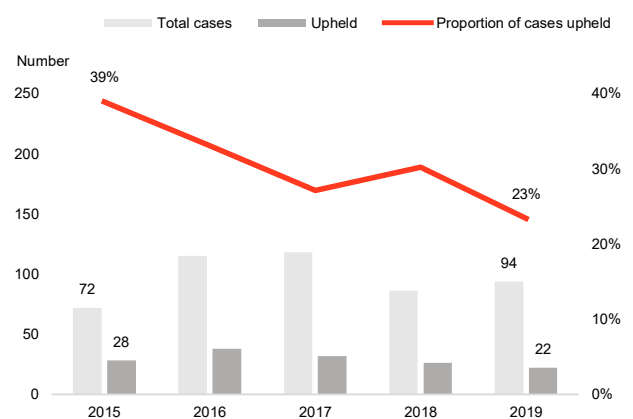## Proportion of cases upheld by the Board of Equal Treatment

Background

Discrimination on the basis of gender is illegal in Denmark. Although there is formal legal protection against gender discrimination and of the right to equal treatment, discrimination against women and girls still takes place. A number of these cases are reported to the Board of Equal Treatment and the civil rights authorities. Established in 2009, the Board of Equal Treatment is an independent board that makes decisions on cases of discrimination, including gender discrimination. However, it should be noted that many instances of gender discrimination do not come to the attention of the Board and, thus, are not included in the data. Of the cases that come before the Board, it is relevant to look at the proportion of cases in which complaints are upheld. This may indicate how easy or difficult it is for a perceived incident of gender discrimination to be proved. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of decisions on gender discrimination that are upheld by the Board of Equal Treatment.

Trend

The proportion of cases in which women and girls have had their complaints upheld has fallen between 2015 and 2019. In 2019, there were a total of 94 cases, of which 22 were upheld, corresponding to 23 per cent. In 2015, there were 72 cases, of which 28 were upheld, corresponding to 39 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 66. Proportion of gender discrimination cases upheld by the Board of Equal Treatment

Note: The figure shows the development in the number of cases that has been heard by the Board of Equal Treatment and the development in the proportion of cases concerning violations of provisions in the Equal Treatment Act on gender discrimination between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Board of Equal Treatment (Ligebehandlingsnævnet).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 5.2.
END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Suggested Danish indicator 5.2.i.
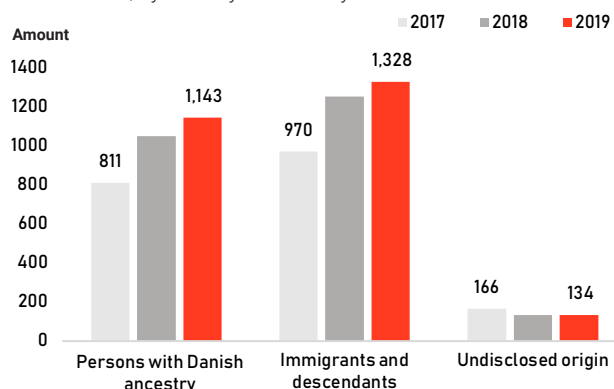## Number of stays at women's shelters

Background

Women's crisis shelters offer temporary accommodation for women and their children affected by violence and crises who urgently need protection, care and support. A suggested Danish indicator is the number of stays of at least one day at a women's crisis centre. The indicator can be disaggregated by duration of stay, ancestry, stays with or without children and age. The indicator helps to shed light on the number of women (and children) who experience violence or threats of violence and similar crises in family and cohabitating relationships. However, the statistics do not give the full picture, as it is far from all women affected by violence and crises who come into contact with these shelters, and because the use of the shelters is also conditional on the women knowing about the shelters, on the centres being accessible and on whether the women can be accommodated when they apply. For this reason, the number of inquiries is also suggested in the next indicator.

Trend

Between 2017 and 2019, there has been an increase in the number of stays of at least one day in women's crisis centres in Denmark. The number of stays among women with Danish ancestry increased from 811 in 2017 to 1,143 in 2019, corresponding to an increase of almost 41 per cent. For immigrants and descendants of immigrants, the increase was about 37 per cent. Women of other ancestry than Danish constitute the majority of stays. Out of a total of 2,605 stays in 2019, immigrants and descendants of immigrants accounted for almost 51 per cent of stays. Relative to this group's share of the total population, the group has a large overrepresentation of stays at women's shelters.

Baseline

Figure 67. Number of stays of at least one day at a women's crisis shelter, by country of ancestry

Note: The figure shows the development in the number of stays of at least one day at Danish women's crisis shelters during a calendar year between 2017 and 2019. No data are available for the period 2015-2016. Stays with children are included in the totals.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓					✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 5.2.ii. Number of inquiries to women's crisis shelters

Background

Following from the indicator on the number of stays at women's crisis shelters, a supplementary suggestion is the number of inquiries to these shelters. The number of inquiries helps to shed light on the demand for accommodation at and support from the crisis shelters in Denmark by women affected by violence and crises, although not all inquiries necessarily require or result in an actual stay.

Trend

Following from the indicator on the number of stays at women's crisis shelters, a supplementary suggestion is the number of inquiries to these shelters. The number of inquiries helps to shed light on the demand for accommodation at and support from the crisis shelters in Denmark by women affected by violence and crises, although not all inquiries necessarily require or result in an actual stay.

Baseline

Figure 68. Number of inquiries to women's crisis shelters

Antal
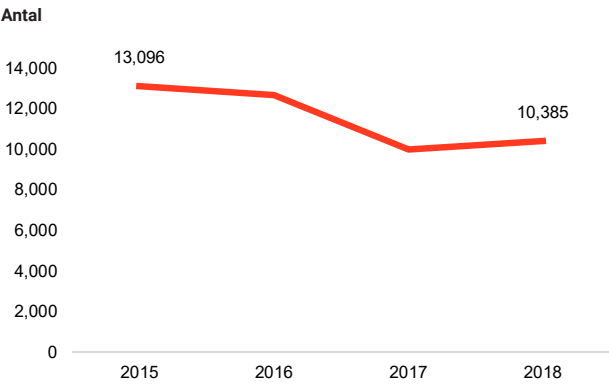
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of inquiries to women's crisis shelters between 2015 and 2018.
Source: the National Board of Social Services.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 5.2.iii. Proportion of persons having experienced sexual harassment, physical violence or threats at the workplace

Background

In a Danish context, working life constitutes a significant part of people's everyday lives. A good working environment must, as a minimum, exclude sexual harassment, violence and threatening behaviour as well as physical and mental stressors at the workplace. Cases of violence or abuse at the workplace, both physical and psychological, can have far-reaching consequences for the well-being of anyone exposed to it, regardless of gender. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the proportion of women and men over the age of 18 having experienced sexual harassment, physical violence and/or threats at the workplace. The indicator can be disaggregated by gender, age and industry. The data come from a survey by the National Research Centre for the Working Environment (NFA). In this connection, it should be noted that there may be some underreporting in the NFA survey. Some studies find that fewer cases are reported when people are asked an open question about, for example, sexual harassment, as is the case in that NAF survey, rather than being asked about specific incidents that are perceived as being offensive.

Trend

While both women and men experience sexual harassment, physical violence and/or threats at the workplace, the proportion of women who have experienced such harassment or abuse is more than twice as high as for men. About 5.5 per cent of female workers have experienced sexual harassment, while the proportion for men is about 1.8 per cent. More than every 10th woman has experienced threats, while the proportion is 5.9 per cent for men. Finally, 8.5 per cent of women state that they have experienced physical violence, while the proportion is 3.4 per cent for men. The trend is relatively stable between 2016 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 69. Proportion of persons having experienced sexual harassment, physical violence and/or threats at the workplace
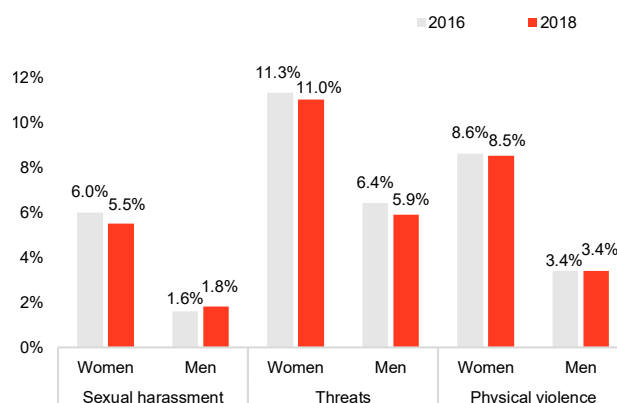
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of men and women over the age of 18 who report having experienced sexual harassment, threats or physical violence at the workplace. Data are from the NFA surveys of working conditions in Danish workplaces conducted in 2016 and 2018. The survey is conducted every two years.
Source: the National Research Centre for the Working Environment (NFA).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 5.2.iv.
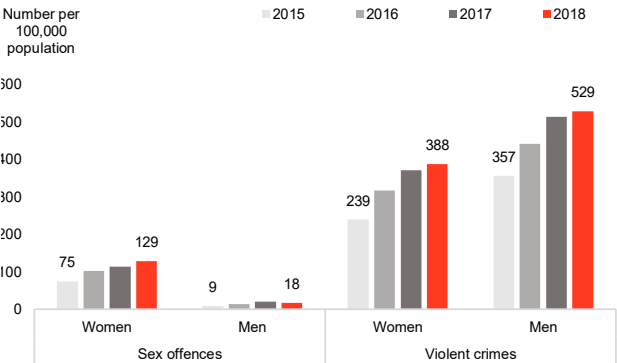# Number of victims of offences against the person

Background

Violence and abuse against both women and men due to the person's gender have been highlighted in the debate during the consultation process. Violence and abuse have historically proven difficult to measure, partly because far from all incidents are reported to the authorities. Therefore, the official figures are likely to be underestimated. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of victims of offences against the person: specifically, violent crimes and sexual offences. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age and the nature of the offence.

Trend

Men are relatively more frequently victims of offences against the person than women, and the number of victims has generally been increasing between 2015 and 2018. In 2018, 529 per 100,000 men were victims of a violent crime compared with 357 per 100,000 in 2015. For women, the number was 388 per 100,000 in 2018 compared with 239 per 100,000 in 2015. If we look exclusively at sexual offences, mainly women are victims. Out of the 147 victims of sexual offences in 2018, 129 were women, corresponding to almost 88 per cent of all sexual offences.

Baseline

Figure 70. Number of victims of sexual offences and violent crimes per 100,000 population, by sex

Note: The figure shows the development in the number of victims of offences against the person, including violent crimes and sexual offences per 100,000 population, by sex and type of crime, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 5.3.i.
Attitude towards social control of girls

Background

In the consultation process, there has been a debate under this target about social control in connection with the choice of partner and marriage as well as about honour crimes. Social control of girls in Denmark limits the girls' right to determine their own lives and control their own bodies. Attitudes towards social control in connection with marriage are monitored today via the Integration Barometer, which looks at the proportion of 18-29-year-old immigrants and descendants of immigrants of non-Western ancestry who have their freedom and self-determination to choose a boyfriend or spouse restricted by their family. A suggested indicator to supplement the Integration Barometer is to measure the attitude towards social control in connection with girls' choice of spouse held by citizens in Denmark of Danish ancestry, citizens in Denmark who immigrated to Denmark and citizens in Denmark who are descendants of immigrants. The data are based on the Ministry of Immigration and Integration's civics survey. Specifically, the statement shows the proportion of respondents who completely or partially agree that women should only marry a man that the family accepts. The respondents include people of Danish ancestry, descendants of immigrants and immigrants who have resided in Denmark for a minimum of three years.

Trend

Significantly more immigrants and descendants of immigrants believe that women should only marry a man that the family accepts than persons of Danish ancestry. The trend is increasing for both immigrants and descendants of immigrants, while for persons of Danish ancestry it has fallen slightly. Furthermore, the proportion who agrees with this form of social control is slightly higher for immigrants than for descendants of immigrants.

Baseline

Figure 71. Proportion who fully or partly agrees that women should only marry a man that the family accepts
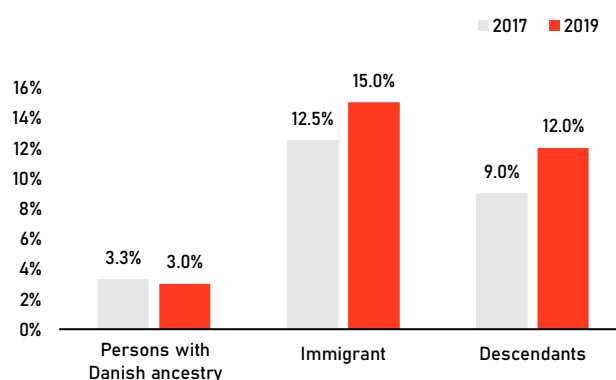
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of the population over the age of 18 who fully or partially agrees that women should only marry a man that the family accepts. Immigrants are only included in the survey after a minimum of three years' residence in Denmark. The data are from the civics surveys (Medborgerskabsundersøgelsen) conducted in 2017 and 2019.
Source: the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓					✓	

VALUE UNPAID CARE WORK, AND SHARE DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Suggested Danish indicator 5.4.i.
## Distribution of maternity/paternity leave

Background

The discussions in the consultation process under this target have mainly dealt with the distribution of care work responsibilities, including the responsibility for childcare, maternity/paternity leave, custody, school-home communication and sick leave in the event of a child's illness. For example, the sharing of maternity/paternity leave between the mother and the father is considered a factor that has an impact on the parents' respective opportunities to participate in working life and maintain career progression as well as on the size of their lifetime incomes. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is to determine the distribution of maternity/paternity leave with maternity/paternity benefits for the mother and the father, respectively, calculated as the average number of days that mothers and fathers receive maternity/paternity benefits.

Trend

While mothers take an average of 274 days of maternity leave with maternity benefits, fathers take an average of 32 days. These figures remained almost unchanged between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 72. Average number of days that mothers and fathers receive maternity/paternity benefits
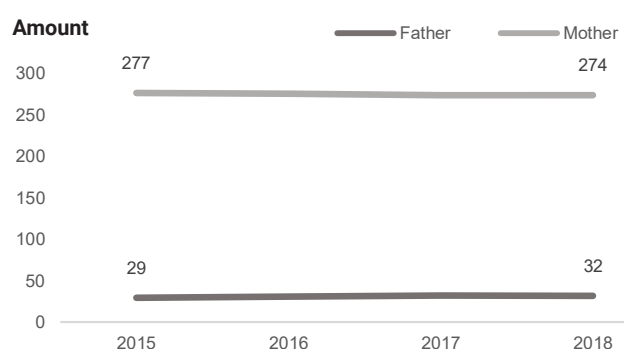
Note: The figure shows the trend in the average number of days that maternity/paternity benefits are received by the mother and father, respectively, (only includes individuals who are entitled to maternity/paternity benefits) between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 5.4.ii.
Distribution of leave to care for a sick child

Background

The discussions in the debate under this target have mainly dealt with the distribution of care work responsibilities, including the responsibility for childcare, maternity/paternity leave, custody, school-home communication and sick leave in the event of a child's illness. In addition to the indicator on the distribution of maternity/paternity leave, a Danish indicator on the distribution of leave from work to care for a sick child helps to shed light on other aspects of the degree to which care work is shared in the home. In addition to the direct consequences of taking time off work because of a sick child, there are long-term consequences and costs of being more absent from the workplace in relation to, among other things, opportunities for career progression and pay increases. Specifically, the indicator is the average number of days of absence per full-time equivalent worker due to a child's illness. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex and income intervals.

Trend

On average, women have more absenteeism due to a child's illness than men. In 2018, women had an average of 1.43 days of absence per full-time equivalent employee, while the average for men was 0.85 days per full-time equivalent employee. These figures have been relatively stable between 2015 and 2018, with a slight increase in absenteeism for both sexes. If the average number of days of absence according to women's and men's incomes are calculated, it is seen that it is particularly in the lowest income categories that there is a difference between men's and women's absence due to a child's illness. It is also in the lowest income categories that the average number of days of absence is greatest. In the high-income categories, the average number of days of absence due to a child's illness is more similar among men and women, just as the average number of days of absence is also relatively low.

Baseline

Figure 73. Average number of days absent from work due to a child's illness, per full-time equivalent
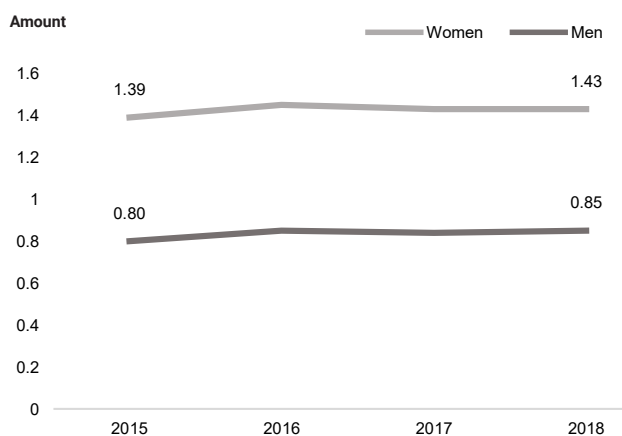
Note: The figure shows the average number of days of absence from work per full-time equivalent employee per year due to a child's illness, by sex, between 2015 and 2018. The survey only includes employees who have at least one child living at the address and thus has the possibility of having to be absent on the grounds of a child's illness.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			✓

TARGET 5.5.
WOMEN MUST BE ENSURED FULL PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

Suggested Danish indicator 5.5.i.
Gender distribution in management

Background

There is formal legal equality in Denmark, and formally women have equal access to participate in management and decision-making processes. However, today there is in fact an unequal distribution of women and men in leadership positions in various sectors in society. The state of gender equality also entails economic consequences in the form of differences in average and accumulated incomes and pension savings for the sexes. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of women in leading political roles, senior public service positions, company executive positions and on boards of directors as well as the proportion of female researchers. For executives and members of boards of directors, the indicator can be disaggregated by industry. It should be noted that the proportion of women with leading positions in the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) is a function of the proportion of women in the Folketing. This is highlighted in SDG 10.

Trend

Women are relatively well represented when it comes to ministerial posts. Here, there has been a relatively big increase from 29 per cent in 2016 to 43 per cent in 2019. Conversely, the proportion of female mayors is only 14 per cent. In the executive corridors and the boards of directors, women make up 19 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively. These shares have remained largely unchanged between 2015 and 2018. At the universities, there is a clear trend for the proportion of women to fall as the research hierarchy goes up. While in 2018, 41 per cent of assistant professors and 34 per cent of associate professors were women, fewer than one in four full professors were women.

Baseline

Figure 74. Proportion of women in leading political roles and senior public service positions
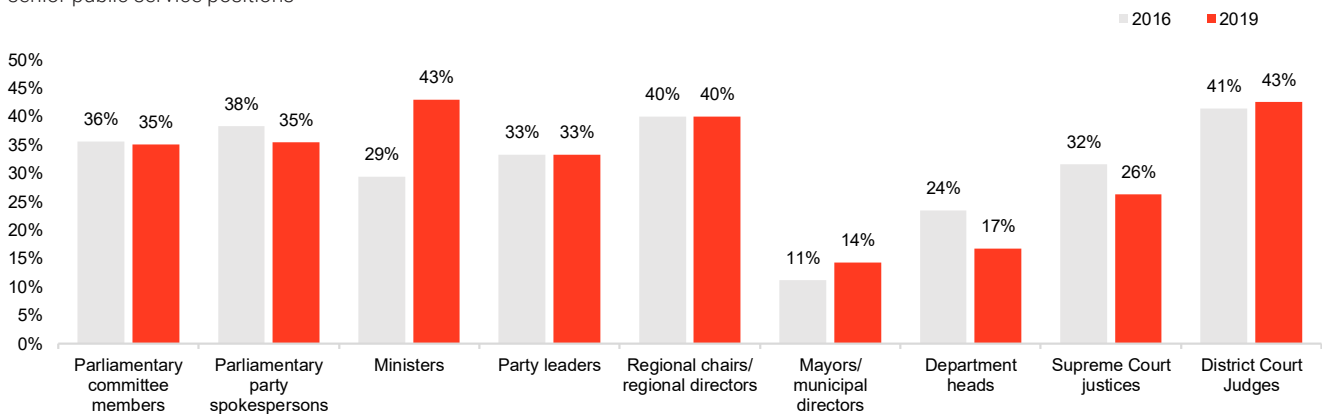
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of women in leading political roles and senior public service positions in 2016 and 2019. Data are only available every three years.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

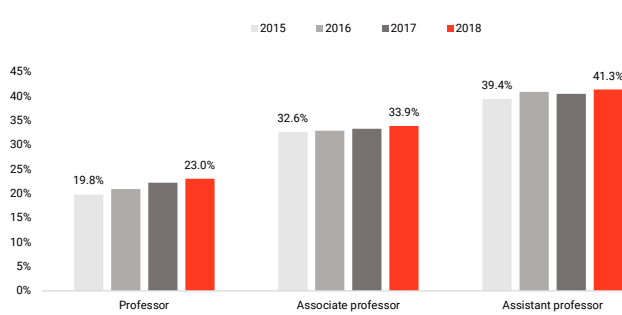| Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Figure 75. Proportion of female senior executives and board members
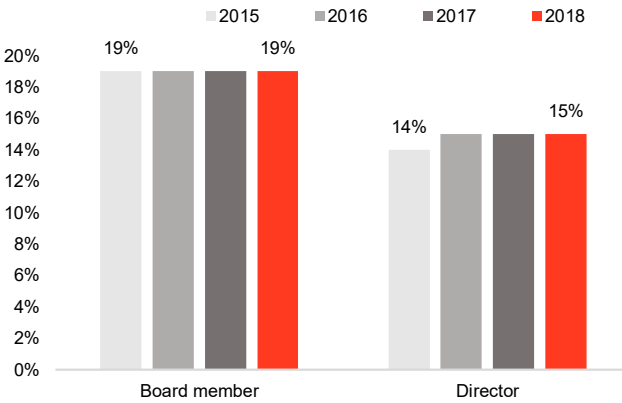
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of female senior executives and members of boards of directors between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓		

Figure 76. Proportion of female professors, associate professors and assistant professors

Note: The figure shows the proportion of female professors, associate professors and assistant professors between 2015 and 2018.
Source: the Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
			✓			

✓

Suggested Danish indicator 5.6.i.
Proportion of students enrolled in the Uge Sex programme

Background

In Denmark, all women and couples have access to free abortion and a fundamental right to control their own bodies. In the consultation process, the debate has mainly concerned children and young people's knowledge about body, mind and sexuality. Although there is a lot of information to be found on the internet and from other sources, it has been emphasised that sex education in primary and lower secondary school is a particularly important source of information for children and adolescents. In Denmark, sex education is a compulsory part of the lower secondary school curriculum. In this connection, the association Sex & Samfund (the Danish family planning association) offers the Uge Sex programme, which is an educational campaign consisting of sex education materials and courses of varying length. The campaign is based on the competency and learning goals set by the Danish Ministry of Children and Education for the primary and lower secondary school subject called health and sex education and family knowledge. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of primary and lower secondary school students from kindergarten class to 9th grade who are enrolled in and thus use the campaign Uge Sex to inform children and adolescents about sexual and reproductive health and their rights. The indicator gives an indication of the prioritisation of the subject in schools, but not of the quality of the teaching or the teachers' qualifications.

Trend

A relatively large proportion of primary and lower secondary school students participate in Uge Sex. In 2019, the proportion was approximately 67 per cent of a total of 660,000 students. The share has declined slightly from 2016 to 2019.

Baseline

Figure 77. Proportion of primary and lower secondary school students enrolled in the Uge Sex programme
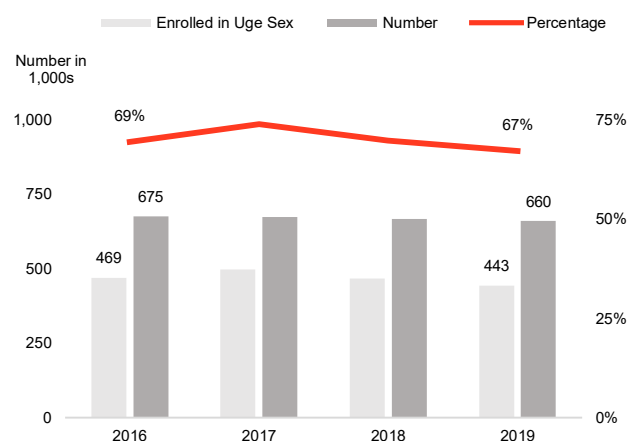
Note: The figure shows the development in the number and the proportion of primary and lower secondary school students enrolled in the Uge Sex programme between 2016 and 2019. Uge Sex is a national campaign run by Sex & Samfund, and it provides teaching materials designed to meet the curriculum goals for the primary and lower secondary school subject health and sex education and family knowledge. The proportion is calculated as the number of primary and lower secondary school students enrolled in the Uge Sex programme divided by the total number of students.
Source: Sex & Samfund and Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓				✓		

GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND OWNERSHIP

Suggested Danish indicator 5.a.i.
## Pension savings of women and men

Background

Women and men have an equal right to own property and other assets in Denmark. However, there is a difference in the size of the assets that women and men save throughout life, and this creates inequality in the real distribution of economic resources and the ownership of assets. Pension savings are important for the financial resources of citizens in Denmark during retirement and for their total lifetime income. Inequality in pension savings may, therefore, have consequences for opportunities in life and for the quality of life, especially in senior life. Part of this inequality stems from the fact that women of working age are still relatively more away from the labour market compared to men as a result of, among other things, longer maternity leave. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the average pension wealth of women and men.

Trend

Both men and women have increased their total pension wealth between 2015 and 2018, with a smaller decrease for both sexes between 2017 and 2018. Women have significantly less pension wealth than men. Men had an average pension wealth of DKK 663,005 in 2018, while women had DKK 500,530. This means that the average woman's pension wealth is three quarters of that of a man.

Baseline

Figure 78. Average total pension wealth, by sex
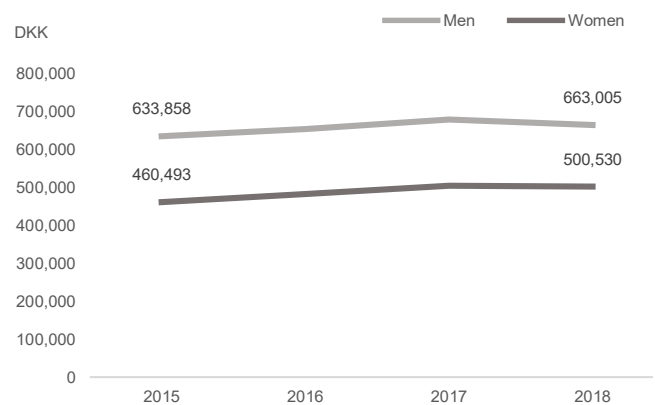
Note: The figure shows the trends in average pension wealth, by sex, between 2015 and 2019. Pension wealth is made up of the sum of the assets in all the pension schemes that a person has. For schemes that are taxed at the time they are withdrawn, the amount is reduced by 40 per cent in order to better compare them with schemes that are taxed in advance (when savings are deposited). For civil servant pension wealth, the estimated value of the accrued pension rights is used.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 5.a.ii. Proportion of self-employed

Background

Being self-employed is associated with greater financial uncertainty than being a worker. At the same time, independent business owners and entrepreneurs form part of the growth layer in the Danish business community, and being independent may thus also be associated with access to increased earnings and the accumulation of assets. It may create differences in the equal access to assets between ordinary workers and the self-employed. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of self-employed relative to the total number of employed persons aged between 16 and 64 years, by sex.

Trend

The proportion of the self-employed is significantly higher for men than for women. In 2018, 3.8 per cent of employed women were self-employed, and just under 6.9 per cent of employed men were self-employed. The proportion of self-employed relative to employed persons declined slightly from 2015 and 2018 for both men and women.

Baseline

Figure 79. Proportion of self-employed relative to total workers, by sex
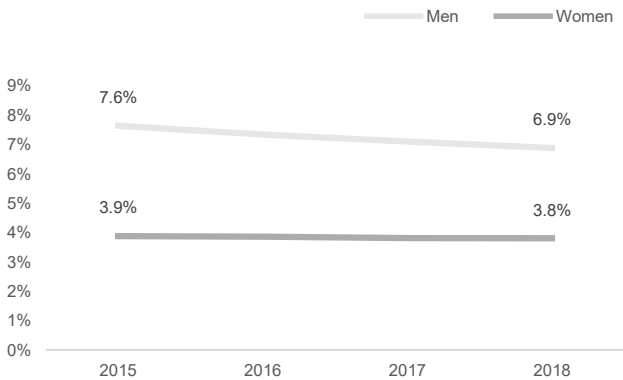
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of the self-employed relative to the total number of employed persons in the age group 16-64 years between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Suggested Danish indicator 5.b.i.
Technological skills, by sex

Background

The discussions in the debate under this target have mainly concerned the promotion of women's opportunities through the use of technology, with a particular focus on women's technological skills compared to those of men. Digital skills are essential for being able to participate in society in Denmark today, as the public services are, to a large extent, digitalised, along with a significant part of society in general. Furthermore, the jobs of the future are expected to increasingly depend on technology, which is why skills in the field are essential. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is about assessing the distribution of digital skills between women and men. This is partly done by measuring the gender distribution among information, communication and technology (ICT) specialists, and partly by measuring the proportion of the population between 16 and 74 years of age with basic digital skills.

Trend

The distribution of ICT specialists has been relatively stable between 2015 and 2018. Almost every fifth ICT specialist is a woman. Regarding the population's digital skills, 72 per cent of men and 68 per cent of women have basic digital skills. The proportion for both sexes has fallen between 2015 and 2018, which can be explained by the fact that the elderly make up a larger proportion of the population, and that the requirements for what is perceived as a basic level have increased over the period in step with technological developments.

Baseline

Figure 80. Distribution of ICT specialists, by sex
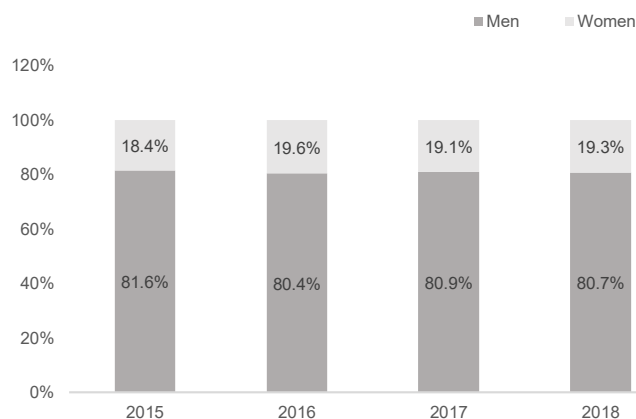
Note: The figure shows the development of the gender distribution among information, communication and technology (ICT) specialists between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Eurostat

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Figure 81. Proportion of the population between 16 and 74 years of age with basic digital skills
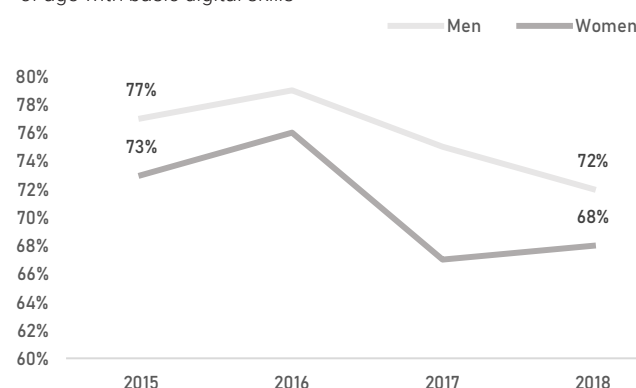
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of the population between 16 and 74 years of age with basic digital skills between 2015 and 2018. Digital skills are assessed on the basis of activities carried out on the internet in four areas: information, communication, problem solving and content creation.
Source: Eurostat

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 5.c.i.
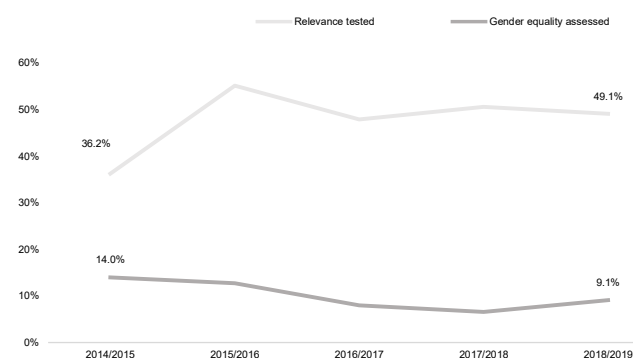## Gender equality assessment of bills

Background

The discussions in the debate under this target have primarily been about inequality in the administration of existing laws. In addition, much focus has been on shedding light on whether new bills promote gender equality. Bills that come before the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) are being assessed with regard to the gender equality consequences in order to ensure the best possible conditions for promoting gender equality and limiting any negative consequences on gender equality. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of bills that are assessed with regard to gender equality by initiating a process to ensure that the bill promotes gender equality. Specifically, we measured the proportion of the total bills in a parliamentary year that are tested for relevance and assessed with regard to gender equality. The data do not provide information on the quality of any assessments of gender equality aspects, nor do they shed light on the extent to which Danish politicians adopt legislation that promotes equality between men and women.

Trend

Since 2015, about half of the bills have been tested to find out whether the gender equality dimension is relevant. The proportion of actual gender equality assessments has fluctuated between about 6.6 and 14 per cent, and it was 9.1 per cent in the 2018-2019 parliamentary year.

Baseline

Figure 82. Share of bills that have been relevance tested and gender equality assessed

Note: The figure shows the development in the share of the total number of bills in a parliamentary year that has been relevance tested and gender equality assessed in the period from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019.
Source: the Danish Parliament.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

We must ensure sustainable access to and management of water and sanitation for all

A global perspective

SDG 6 is about ensuring clean water, sanitation and hygiene for everyone on Earth. Although there has been significant progress in access to water and sanitation, almost a billion people are still without a clean and stable water supply. Nearly three billion people do not have access to basic hand washing facilities in the home in the form of running water.

Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is also about ensuring sustainable water and wastewater management as a resource. Therefore, SDG 6 also covers a number of other dimensions, such as freshwater extraction, water scarcity, international cooperation on water resource management and the protection and restoration of the water cycle and ecosystems in and around water.

A Danish perspective

All citizens in Denmark have access to a stable, safe and clean source of drinking water in the home. Therefore, the debate on SDG 6 has focused on differences in the quality of drinking water depending on the source and the water treatment at water supply plants. In this connection, one suggestion is to measure the quality of the groundwater and the amount of water that is treated.

Another issue has been maintaining and securing our current water supply. There is generally no uncertainty associated with supplying clean water to the Danish population, but there can be challenges in obtaining the water as, at times, the groundwater does not comply with the regulated safe limits for pesticides and other harmful substances. A screening of groundwater wells carried out in 2020 by the Danish Environment Protection Agency showed that the water in several extraction wells exceeded the regulated safe limit for pesticides. A suggested Danish indicator in this context is the use of pesticides and nutrients in agriculture, forestry and horticulture.

In Denmark, everyone has access to toilet and washbasin facilities. Thus, the Danish debate reflects the relevance of observing accessibility and the quality of the sanitary facilities in the public space and in municipal institutions, as these conditions can have a significant impact on the quality of life for various population groups.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 6 on the following page contains a brief presentation of 11 suggested Danish indicators and 16 other suggestions for SDG 6, under eight targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 6. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 6

TARGET 6.1. ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1.i. Expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income 6.1.ii. Quality of the drinking water 6.1.iii. Quality of the groundwater 6.1.iv. Proportion of drinking water that is treated groundwater	• Access to tap water in public areas, for example sports centres or similar • The water quality in private drillings for water supply • Proportion of private water supply companies

TARGET 6.2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO TOILETS, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
6.2.1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including hand-washing facilities with soap and water	6.2.i. Proportion of students who are satisfied with the state of the toilets in primary and lower secondary school	• Access to public toilets with facilities and access for all groups, including women, men, unisex and people of both sexes with a disability

TARGET 6.3. IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, AND TREAT AND USE WASTEWATER BETTER

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
6.3.1. Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated 6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6.3.i. Amount of nutrients discharged from wastewater treatment plants 6.3.ii. Pesticide use in agriculture, forestry horticulture, households and the public sector	• Amount of untreated wastewater from treatment plant overflow • Proportion of streams and lakes with good water quality • Support to businesses working with cleantech • Sustainable use of water introduced in building regulations and home inspection reports • Incorporation of environmental considerations in financial cost- benefit analyses • Digital support of water quality examination • Amount of unauthorised water in sewage systems

TARGET 6.4. MAKE WATER USE EFFICIENT AND SECURE THE SUPPLY OF FRESH WATER

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	6.4.i. Total water consumption 6.4.ii. Water loss in the water supply system	• Efficient use of groundwater for climate-adapting purposes, for instance cooling

TARGET 6.5. IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

UN indicator(s):
6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management (0 - 100)

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
6.5.i. Amount of nutrients discharged into the ocean

Other suggestion(s):
• Amount of wastewater discharged via overflow to streams, lakes and the ocean

TARGET 6.6. PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS IN AND AROUND WATER

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

UN indicator(s):
6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
6.6.i. Area of lakes, bogs, meadows, tidal marshes and grasslands protected under The Protection of Nature Act

Other suggestion(s):
• Handling of the surrounding areas to a wetland
• Land designated for agricultural purposes and grass-cutting on fallow fields and its impact on biodiversity

TARGET 6.A. SUPPORT WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
6.a.1. Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles and do not only measure inputs of resources or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. For example, there were several suggestions regarding the amount of Danish aid for water and sanitation.

Other suggestion(s):
• Citizens' interest in water supply and quality

TARGET 6.B. SUPPORT LOCAL WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

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

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles or differ significantly from the UN's indicator. In this connection, it is emphasised that the Danish water utility sector is largely local, as it is tied to municipal boundaries, managed by local consumer-owned water companies or is based on landowners' own extractions

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 6.1.i.
Expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income

Background

Among other things, access to clean drinking water is about being able to afford to buy clean drinking water and to dispose of wastewater. *The United Nations Development Program* (UNDP) has determined that, to be realistic, the share of a household's annual income that goes to water and wastewater should not exceed 3 per cent. According to the Dansk Vand og Spildevandsforening's (DANVA) 2019 study, Water in Numbers, an average Danish household of 2.2 people uses an average of 83 m3 of water per year, and they pay an average of DKK 70/m3 of water. This price varies widely across the country and therefore affects different social groups in different ways. In recent years, the price has generally followed the consumer price index, although the part relating to wastewater increased sharply in the years 2007-2009. The suggested Danish indicator is households' average annual expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income.

Trend

For an average Danish household, expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income was 1.16 per cent in 2016. A modest increase is observed from 2015 to 2016.

Baseline

Figure 83. Households' average annual expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income
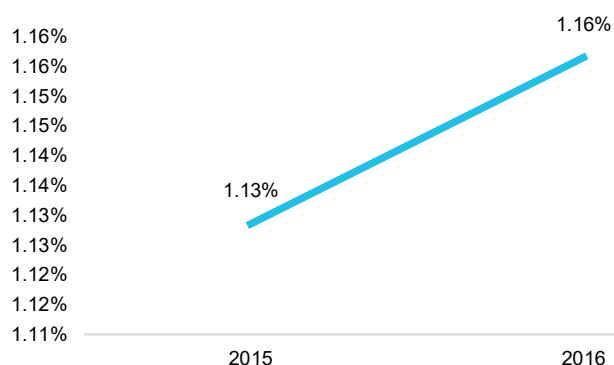
Note: The figure shows the trend in households' average annual expenditure on water and wastewater as a share of household income in 2015-2016. Figures for the years after 2016 were not yet available by the closure of this project.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 6.1.ii.
Quality of the drinking water

Background

Most of the water that citizens in Denmark drink comes from taps. To ensure clean and safe water for everyone, it is important to measure the quality of the water that is pumped as drinking water to households in Denmark. Quality requirements have been set for drinking water at three stages of the distribution in Denmark: when leaving the water extraction plants; when entering the property; and at the consumer's tap. Every three years, the Danish Environment Protection Agency analyses the quality of Danish drinking water. The analyses are primarily based on drinking water samples taken from the pipe network or when leaving the water extraction plants. In rare cases, analyses of samples taken at the tap have been performed. In general, analysis of the drinking water at the tap is only carried out in case of suspicion of non-compliance with the standards for drinking water quality. Water analyses are carried out for water extraction plants that extract more than 350,000 m3 of water per year. This corresponds to approximately two thirds of the total amount of water extracted.

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency monitors parameters such as odour, sodium, iron, pesticides and arsenic to ensure that these are within the regulated safe limits. In general, the parameters are divided into three main types: main type 1 (chemical elements and particulate matter in drinking water, inorganic trace elements and organic micro-pollutants); main type 2 (pesticides) and main type 3 (microbiological parameters). The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of samples for each parameter within each of the three main types that comply with the quality requirements for drinking water.

Trend

For main type 1, compliance with the quality requirements has been stable at 99.1 per cent in 2015-2016. For main type 2, there is 100 per cent compliance with the quality requirements throughout the period, while compliance has increased from 97.7 to 98.7 for main type 3.

Baseline
Figure 84. Quality of the drinking water
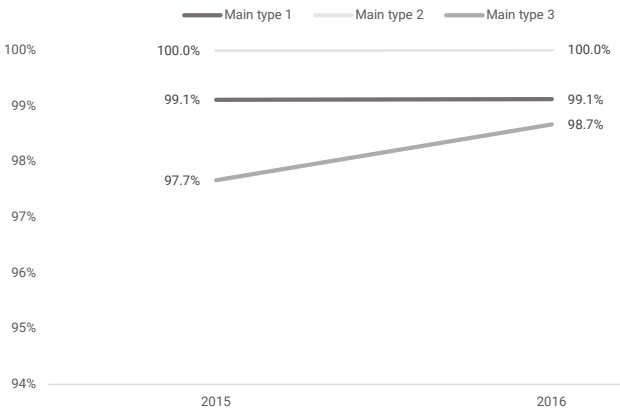
Note: The figure shows the trends in the quality of drinking water in 2015-2016. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency expects to release a new analysis of the quality of Danish drinking water for 2017-2019 by the end of 2020. In 2016, primarily coliform bacteria exceeded the regulated safe limits for germ counts at 22°C and germ counts at 37°C.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 6.1.iii.
## Quality of the groundwater

Background

99.9 per cent of the Danish drinking water from taps comes from groundwater. The quality of the groundwater is a key indicator of whether everyone has access to clean drinking water. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency annually analyses the quality of groundwater through groundwater monitoring (GRUMO). The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the samples from the drinking water extraction wells that exceeds the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's regulated safe limits for nitrates and pesticides in the given years.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2017, approximately 10 per cent of the samples exceeded the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's regulated safe limits for pesticides. The share rose in 2018 to 26 per cent. The increase is partly due to the fact that the samples in 2018 were analysed for a number of pesticides that were not included in the samples analysed in 2015-2017. In addition, the sampling in 2018 was chiefly aimed at extraction wells where pesticides had previously been detected.1 In 2018, about 21 per cent of the samples exceeded the limit for nitrates.

Baseline

Figure 85. Proportion of samples from the extraction wells that exceed the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's regulated safe limits
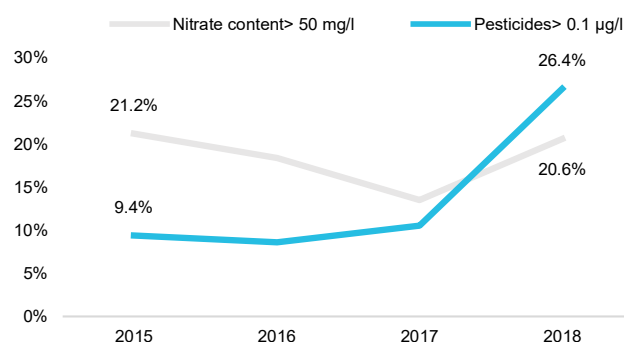
Note: The figure shows the trends in the number of samples from the drinking water extraction wells that exceed the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's regulated safe limit between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

1 GEUS, Grundvandsovervågning 1989-2018.

Suggested Danish indicator 6.1.iv. Proportion of drinking water that is treated groundwater

Background
The majority of the Danish groundwater that is extracted requires no or only simple water treatment through aeration (type 1 treatment) or sand filters (type 2 treatment) before it is passed on as drinking water. If the water is polluted or otherwise not directly suitable as drinking water, the water must undergo a more advanced treatment called type 3 treatment. Type 3 treatments of groundwater include, for example, UV treatment, treatment with activated carbon, water softening treatment or chemical oxygenation. The proportion of water treated with a type 3 treatment gives an indication of how much pressure pollution puts on the groundwater. Water extraction plants that extract more than 800,000 m3 of groundwater per year must report the amount of water that has undergone treatment types 1, 2 or 3. The smaller water extraction plants do not have to submit these reports. Water extraction plants with an extraction of more than 800,000 m3 of groundwater per year recover about two thirds of the total amount of extracted groundwater. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of drinking water from groundwater that has undergone type 3 treatment relative to the total amount of groundwater extracted.

Trend
The proportion of groundwater that has undergone type 3 treatment has increased by approximately 6 percentage points between 2015 and 2017. By 2017, the share of type-3 treated groundwater had risen to 22 per cent.

Baseline
Figure 86. Proportion of type 3-treated drinking water
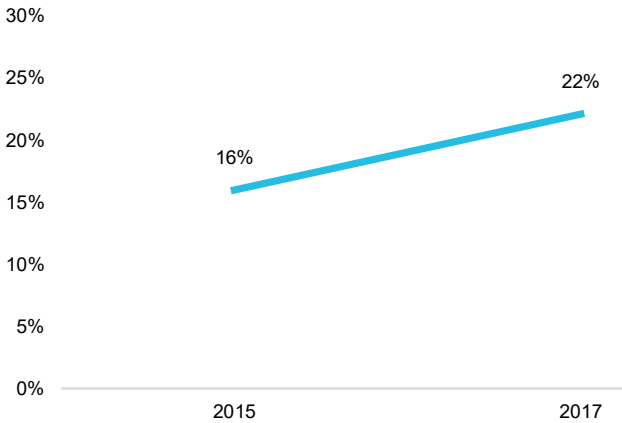
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of drinking water that was type 3 treated in 2015 and 2017. The report is prepared every two years, and no data were available for 2019 at the time of this project's completion. In 2017, pH adjustment of water was separated from type 3 treatment. In 2017, pH-adjusted water accounted for 8 per cent of the total amount of water that was type 3 treated or pH adjusted.
Source: Danish Competition and Consumer Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 6.2.i. Proportion of students who are satisfied with the state of the toilets in primary and lower secondary school

Background

In Denmark, the condition of toilets and sanitation is generally good. However, there are some groups that experience specific challenges, such as students in primary and lower secondary schools who experience toilets in schools that are in a poor and unhygienic state. Toilets that are in a poor state contribute to students not going to the toilet for longer periods of the day. This can affect bladder and bowel functions and have side effects such as pelvic inflammatory disease and incontinence, which is especially relevant in relation to self-esteem and quality of life. The indicator is particularly relevant as it affects young people who need to thrive in order to learn optimally. The Ministry of Children and Education conducts annual well-being surveys of kindergarten to third grade and fourth to ninth-grade students that include questions about the condition of toilets in primary and lower secondary schools. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of students participating in the well-being survey who at kindergarten to third-grade level respond that the toilets at their school are 'mostly' or 'sometimes' clean and at fourth to ninth-grade level respond that they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' that the toilets at school are neat and clean.

Trend

From 2014/2015 to 2018/2019, the proportion of students who experience clean toilets has increased by 4-6 percentage points. In 2018/2019, 59 per cent of students from kindergarten to third grade responded that the toilets were mostly or sometimes clean. During the same period, 19 per cent of students from fourth to ninth grade responded that the toilets were neat and clean.

Baseline

Figure 87. Proportion of students in primary and lower secondary school responding that toilet facilities are clean
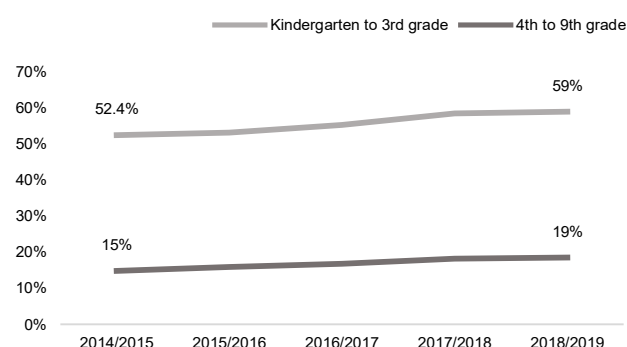
Note: The figure shows the trends in students' assessments of the state of toilets in primary and lower secondary schools. The students in kindergarten class to third-grade level responded to the question 'Are the toilets at the school clean?'. The students in fourth to ninth grade responded to the statement 'I think the toilets at school are neat and clean'. Data are for 2014/2015 to 2018/2019.
Source: National Agency for IT and Learning.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						
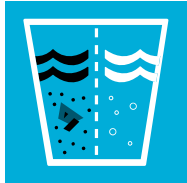
Suggested Danish indicator 6.3.i.
Amount of nutrients discharged from wastewater treatment plants

Background

Every year, wastewater treatment plants in Denmark discharge 600-900 million m3 of treated wastewater back into the natural environment. The wastewater contains nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter that damage the aquatic environment. Between 1989 and 1999, nitrogen emissions fell by about 80 per cent, while emissions of phosphorus and organic matter fell by about 95 per cent.[2] The decline is primarily due to the expansion and centralisation of wastewater treatment plants with efficient nutrient removal. Since 2000, the discharge volumes have been stable with variations due only to the volumes of rainfall in different years. The changes in weather to more frequent and heavier precipitation are expected to put pressure on the capacity and the ability of wastewater treatment plants to treat the wastewater quickly and efficiently in the future. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the emissions of nutrients from wastewater treatment plants. The suggested Danish indicator is the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter discharged from the treatment plants.

Trend

Emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus and organic matter have fallen slightly since 2015 but in general, the level has remained stable. The smaller fluctuations between 2015 and 2018 can be attributed mainly to variations in the volume of annual rainfall and thus the amount of wastewater going to the treatment plants.

Baseline

Figure 88. Amount of nutrients discharged from wastewater treatment plants

Annual discharge (1,000 tons)

— Nitrogen   — Phosphorus   — Organic matter
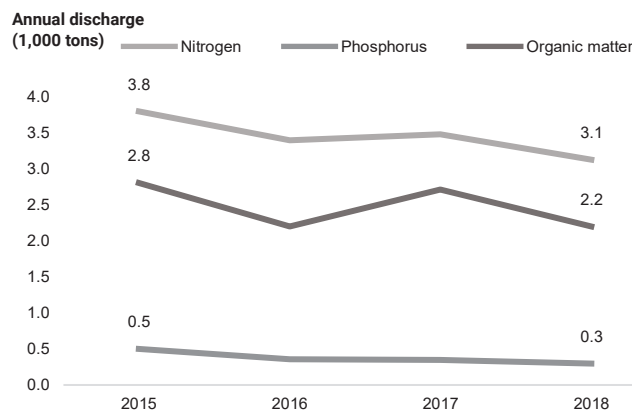
Note: The figure shows the trends in the amount of nutrients discharged from wastewater treatment plants, in 1,000 tonnes between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

[2] Miljøstyrelsen, Punktkilder 2015-2018.

Suggested Danish indicator 6.3.ii. Pesticide use in agriculture, forestry horticulture, households and the public sector

Background

Pesticide use contributes to the pollution of the Danish aquatic environment, and it often takes many years from the time the pesticides and nutrients are spread until they find their way into the groundwater, lakes and streams. To protect the aquatic environment, it is relevant to monitor the use of pesticides so that corrective actions can be taken before the pesticides contaminate groundwater, lakes and streams. This indicator must be seen as a supplement to indicator 6.1.iii, where the pesticide content of the groundwater is measured. Agriculture, forestry and horticulture account for almost 99 per cent of pesticide use in Denmark.3 Households and the public sector account for the remaining 1 per cent. It is relevant to monitor pesticide use in agriculture, forestry and horticulture as they account for the vast majority of consumption, and in households and the public sector as they can also help to reduce consumption. The suggested Danish indicator is sales and use of pesticides in agriculture, forestry and horticulture, households and the public sector.

Baseline

Figure 89. Pesticide use in agriculture, forestry and horticulture
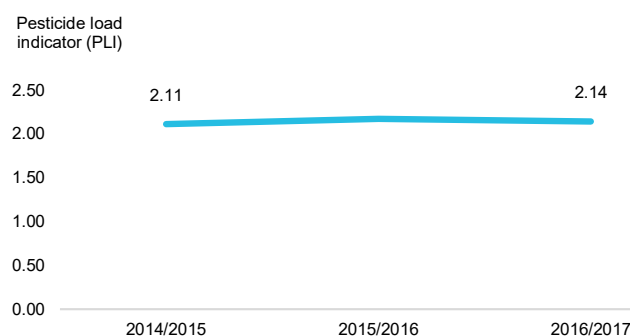
Note: The figure shows the trend in the use of pesticides in agriculture, forestry and horticulture measured by the PLI from 2014/2015 to 2016/2017. PLI is an indicator that shows the total environmental and health impact of pesticide use regardless of changes in the cultivated area. Data for 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 are not yet available.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Trend

The indicator for the pesticide load indicator (PLI) increased slightly from 2.11 in 2014/2015 to 2.14 in 2016/2017. Pesticide use by households has increased slightly between 2014 and 2017. Due to year-to-year differences in the basis of the data, it is not possible to evaluate an overall trend in pesticide use by the central, regional and municipal governments.

Figure 90. Pesticide use by households
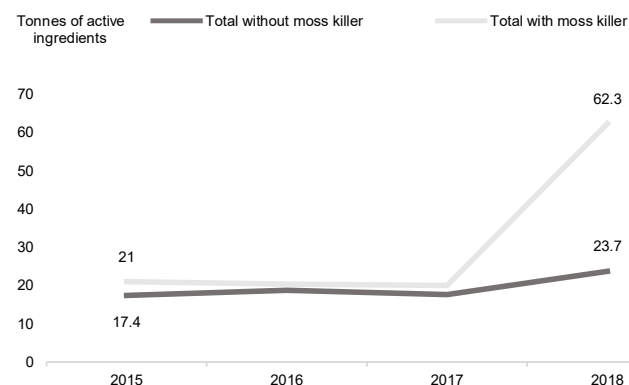
Note: The figure shows the trend in the use of pesticides by households with and without moss killer between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

| Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 91. Pesticide use by the public sector
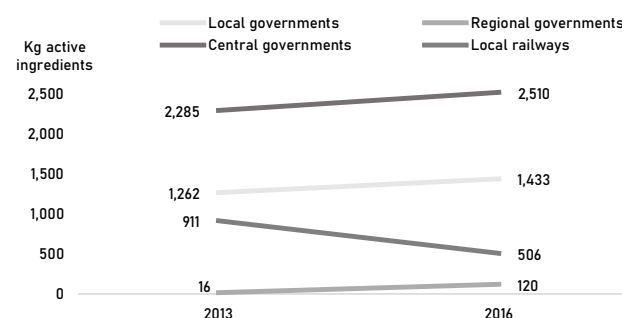
Note: The figure shows the trends in pesticide use by the public sector in 2013 and 2016. Contrary to past procedure, several government units are not included in the 2016 survey, for example Ørsted A/S (formerly DONG), the Ministry of the Danish Church and the universities. The survey is published every three years.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

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3 "Calculations using data from the reports "Miljøstyrelsens Bekæmpelsesmiddelstatistik 2017", "Salg af pesticider til brug i private haver 2018" and "Undersøgelse af forbruget af pesticider på offentlige arealer i 2016"
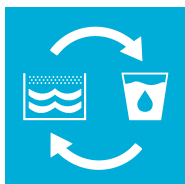
Suggested Danish indicator 6.4.i.
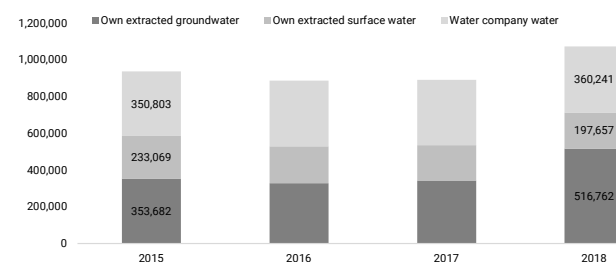## Total water consumption

Background

Due to climate change we can expect more extreme weather conditions, including more frequent and pro-longed periods of drought. For example, 2018 was the most drought-stricken year in Denmark for almost 100 years. In dry years, water consumption is higher, which is mainly due to increased consumption in agriculture. It is relevant to ensure sustainable use of water in Denmark so that the country's households and businesses always have access to water, regardless of weather conditions, population growth and economic activity. Households and businesses have either bought water from the water extraction companies, or businesses have extracted groundwater or surface water using their own wells. Denmark's water consumption has been thoroughly mapped. Since 2014, it has been a legal requirement that individual metering be installed at all properties. The suggested Danish indicator is the total Danish water consumption of households and businesses, by source: own extraction from groundwater, own extraction from surface water and bought from water extraction company.

Trend

Total Danish water consumption in 2018 was almost DKK 1,075 million m3, which is significantly higher than consumption in the years 2015-2017. It was the agricultur-al and horticultural industries, in particular, that led to the higher consumption, with an increase of approximately 70 per cent from 2017 to 2018 due to the drought in 2018. The primary source of water for the increased consumption in 2018 was own extracted groundwater.

Baseline

Figure 92. Water consumption by supply source

Note: The figure shows the development in the total water consumption by the source of supply for 2015-2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 6.4.ii.
Water loss in the water supply system

Background

The water loss of companies that supply drinking water is an expression of how well the water resources are utilised. In addition, the water loss affects how much energy is used to supply drinking water. The water loss is calculated as the difference between the amount of water pumped out into the distribution network and the registered metered amount of water used by consumers. The figures for water loss include the amount of water that is not registered via a water meter, for example, water used for rinsing the pipe network during maintenance and water used for firefighting.

In Denmark, water supply companies use new technologies, methods and knowledge to reduce water loss. Among other things, all properties have water meters installed, which has created reliable data for the work of reducing water loss. In addition, water supply companies that have a water loss of over 10 per cent are fined by the government. The suggested Danish indicator is the difference between the amount of water pumped into the distribution network and the registered metered amount of water used by consumers.

Trend

The water loss increased from 7.8 per cent in 2015 to 8.1 per cent in 2018 according to DANVA. Data from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, which is only available for 2017-2018, show a similar trend.

Baseline

Figure 93. Trend in water loss in the water supply system
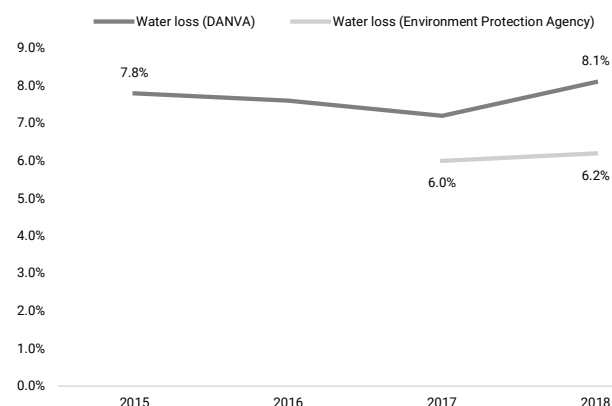
Note: The figure shows the trend in water loss between 2015 and 2018. Water loss in the figure is based on two different methods. Water loss (DANVA) is based on the Danish Water and Wastewater Association's (DANVA) estimation, which covers approximately 52 per cent of the drinking water sold in Denmark. Water loss (Danish Environmental Protection Agency) is based on the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's performance benchmarking, which covers 87 per cent of the total production of Danish drinking water. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency's performance benchmarking includes water companies that supply at least 200,000 m3 of water per year. Water loss (Danish Environmental Protection Agency) data were not collected until 2017.
Sources: Dansk Vand- og Spildevandsforening (DANVA) and Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 6.5.i.
## Amount of nutrients discharged into the ocean

Background

Discharges of nutrients on land can lead to oxygen depletion in the lakes, streams and oceans around us if the nutrients are not sufficiently absorbed by nature and crops or collected through treatment. Climatic conditions, and their variations, are of great importance for the aquatic environment. In rainy years, the water runoff in watercourses is typically greater than in relatively dry years. Increased water runoff will lead to a greater supply of phosphorus and nitrogen from cultivated and uncultivated areas to the watercourses than in relatively dry years, for example due to leaching from cultivated areas and overflows of wastewater. Precipitation and surface water can thus be an important source of the discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus into the oceans. Denmark is an agricultural country with a long coastline. Therefore, in a Danish context, it is relevant to look more closely at the discharge of nutrients into Danish waters. The suggested Danish indicator is the annual number of tonnes of nitrogen and phosphorus carried from land to sea. This indicator complements indicator 14.1.i.

Trend

The amount of nitrogen and phosphorus discharged into the oceans has decreased between 2015 and 2018. In 2018, 50,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 1,600 tonnes of phosphorus were discharged. 2018 was a relatively dry year, which may help explain the decline at that time. Since 1989, when the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus discharged into the oceans began to be monitored, the amounts discharged have decreased significantly. This is due to both a reduction in the agricultural-related diffuse losses of nitrogen and improved wastewater treatment.

Baseline

Figure 94. Amount of nitrogen and phosphorus discharged into Danish waters
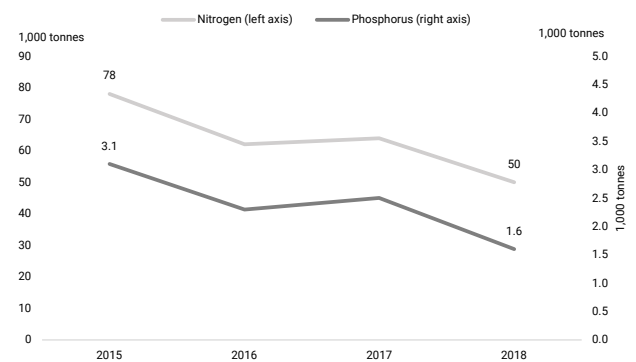
Note: The figure shows the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus discharged into the Danish waters between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS IN AND AROUND WATER

Suggested Danish indicator 6.6.i.
Area of lakes, bogs, meadows, tidal marshes and grasslands protected under the Nature Conservation Act

Background

Water-related ecosystems such as lakes, bogs, meadows, etc. play an important role in the water cycle as they conduct, collect and store water, can purify water and serve as habitats for fish and animals. In 2018, meadows, bogs and other wetlands accounted for 5.5 per cent of Denmark's total area, according to Statistics Denmark's land-cover accounts. Natural habitats in Denmark are protected by section 3 of the Danish Nature Conservation Act, which aims to protect wild animals and plants and their habitats as well as the landscape and cultural-historical values and the population's access to nature. The act prohibits changes in the state of the natural habitats without a special dispensation. The area covered by section 3-habitats provides an indication of the state of the water-related ecosystem. The suggested Danish indicator is the area of lakes, bogs, meadows, tidal marshes and grasslands that are protected under section 3 of the Danish Nature Conservation Act.

Trend

In 2016, the total area of section 3-protected habitats for lakes, bogs, meadows, tidal marshes and grassland covered approximately 359,000 hectares, corresponding to approximately 10 per cent of Denmark's land area. In comparison, section 3-protected habitats covered 323,000 hectares in 2006.

Baseline

Figure 95. Area of section 3-protected habitats, by type
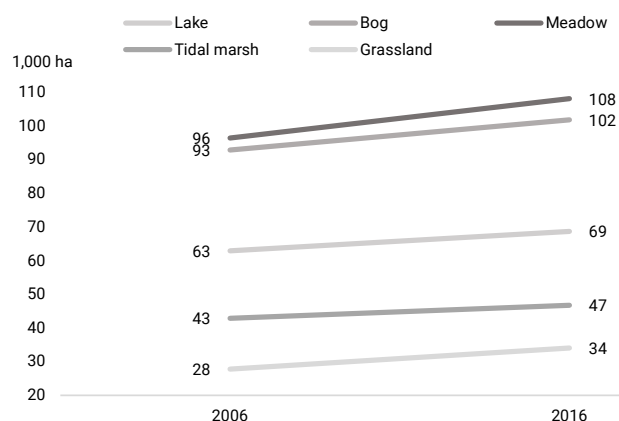
Note: The figure shows the development in the area of protected habitats between 2006 and 2016. During this period, new hectares of section 3-protected habitats amounting to approximately 12 per cent were added, some of which are clarifications of actual location and delimitation of the natural habitats. The inventory is conducted at 8-12-year intervals. The figure shows the change since 2006 in order to show a trend.
**Source:** Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 6.A.
SUPPORT WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles and do not only measure inputs of resources or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. For example, there were several suggestions regarding the amount of Danish aid for water and sanitation.
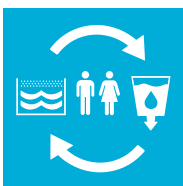
TARGET 6.B.
SUPPORT LOCAL WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

No relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. In this connection, it is emphasised that the Danish water utility sector is largely local, as it is tied to municipal boundaries, managed by local consumer-owned water companies or is based on landowners' own extractions.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
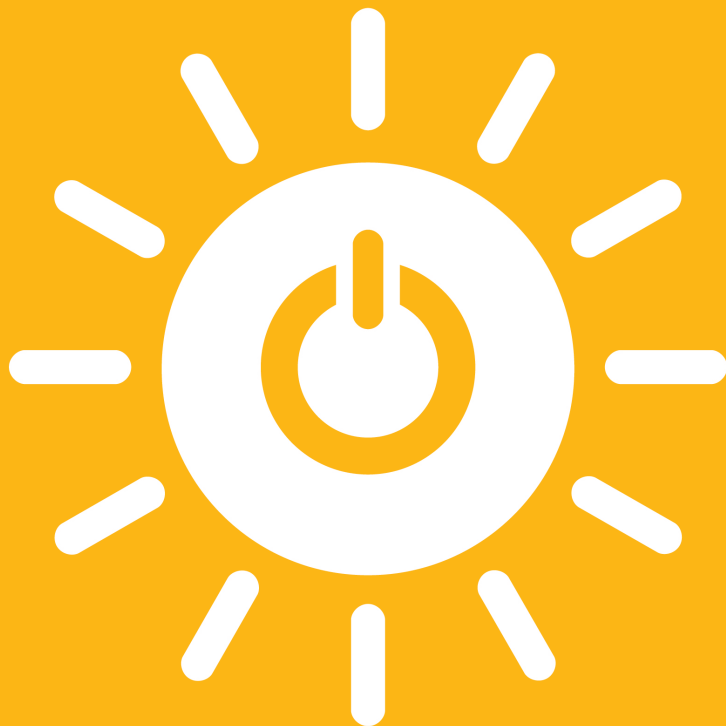
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

We must ensure that everyone has access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy at an affordable price

A global perspective

SDG 7 is about ensuring that all people in all countries have access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy and about increasing the share of energy from renewable sources. Energy use must be rapidly made much more efficient, and clean energy and technology must be researched and developed internationally.

The challenges are different across the world. For example, the industrialised countries and emerging economies, which have a more well-developed energy supply, must replace fossil fuels with renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and water sources in order to reduce the environmental and climate impact. These countries must also invest in research in and development of sustainable energy. In the least developed countries, there is a need to expand access to energy for everyone in society, and this may mean that in some contexts, these economies will depend on fossil fuels. At the same time, there is a need to increase the share of sustainable energy and to reduce exposure to particles that are harmful to humans, for example from open-flame cooking.

A Danish perspective

Denmark has developed leading technological renewable energy solutions, and approximately one third of Danish energy consumption is supplied by renewable energy sources. Therefore, in a Danish context, renewable energy is an important focus area within sustainable and modern energy. Danish energy consumption has been stable for 30 years. The debates focused on the share of renewable energy in the Danish energy mix as part of the ambition to make Denmark independent of fossil fuels by 2050. There were several suggestions for measuring, among other things, the use of sustainable energy by Danish households and suggestions for various ways of calculating how large the sustainable share of total energy consumption is in Denmark as well as suggestions for measuring the development in, among other things, prices.

Finally, there were suggestions for shedding light on Denmark's involvement in developing countries through Danish development aid and through the application of Danish knowledge and technology to develop the energy supply in developing countries.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 7 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the total of seven suggestions for new Danish indicators and also 19 other suggestions for new Danish indicators for SDG 7, based on the five targets. A detailed description of each suggestion for a new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 7. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 7

TARGET 7.1. ENSURE ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL
By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

UN indicator(s):
7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
7.1.i. Proportion of Danish homes heated with oil-fired central heating

7.1.ii. Number of electricity supply disconnections

Other suggestion(s):
- Capacity for charging electric cars and the related power consumption
- Proportion of homes with access to RES-based heat supply
- Import and export of energy, measured in TJ
- Total electricity price, including VAT, for households, measured for standard flat and detached house
- Energy consumption in household, measured based on purpose(s)

TARGET 7.2. INCREASE THE GLOBAL SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

UN indicator(s):
7.2.1. Renewable-energy share in the total final energy consumption

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
7.2.i. Share of total energy consumption of renewable energy, by sector

7.2.ii. Share of total energy consumption from renewable energy sources, by purpose

7.2.iii. CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour for electricity, gas and district heating

Other suggestion(s):
- Share of renewable energy consumption for different purposes
- Share of climate-neutral vehicles
- Public financial support for renewable energy
- Share of renewable energy out of the total energy, measured at municipality level

TARGET 7.3. DOUBLE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY
By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

UN indicator(s):
7.3.1. Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
7.3.i. Final energy consumption compared with gross energy consumption

Other suggestion(s):
- Amount of waste heat generated by industrial sectors
- Amount of utilised waste heat from the corporate sector, measured per industry
- Total energy consumption in agriculture compared with gross added value
- Tied-up capital in utilities sectors in terms of utilities (electricity, heat and gas)
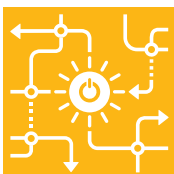
TARGET 7.A. PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
7.a.i. Private funds used for climate and energy research

Other suggestion(s):
- Public investment in energy research
- Investment in research and development in the energy sector measured as share of GDP and differentiated according to national investments and Danish share of international investments
- Companies' investment in research and development in energy and climate solutions

TARGET 7.B. EXPAND AND UPGRADE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPLY RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

UN indicator(s):
7.b.1. Investment in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and amount of international direct investment in financial flow for infrastructure and technology for sustainable development

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles and do not only measure inputs of resources. For example, several suggestions have been received regarding the amount of Danish development aid given for improving energy infrastructure and access to renewable-energy technology in developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):
- Share of Denmark's development assistance targeting projects aimed at energy domains by general investment and investment in renewable-energy technology
- Number of developing countries supported by Denmark in achieving a larger share of renewable energy in their national energy mix
- Support measured by developing countries' own investment in updating their infrastructure

TARGET 7.1.
ENSURE ACCES TO MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Suggested Danish indicator 7.1.i. Proportion of Danish homes heated with oil-fired central heating

Background

Danish consumers' demand for modern renewable energy is helping to drive sustainable change in the energy field. In the first instance, this requires that consumers are able to purchase renewable energy. Today, for example, wind turbines and biogas plants supply renewable energy to the collective electricity gas supply networks. All Danish consumers who are connected to the electricity or gas supply networks have access to renewable energy. Consumers are free to choose the supplier of electricity and gas and free to choose suppliers who sell fully or partially renewable energy.

The Danish district heating network covers approximately 50 per cent of the total heat consumption,[1] and approximately 32 per cent of the district heating is based on renewable energy. Local district heating plants distribute the heat, so to be able to access renewable energy for their heating, consumers are dependent on whether the district heating plants use renewable energy in their fuel mix. In addition to district heating, consumers can also heat with heat pumps, gas, electricity, biofuels and oil. Oil is not a renewable energy source. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of Danish homes heated with oil-fired central heating.

Trend

The share of homes heated with oil as the primary heating source had fallen to 8 per cent in 2019. This is a decrease of about 2 percentage points since 2015, which may be explained by the fact that the number of homes being heated with oil-fired heating has declined by about 25,000 since 2014.[2]

Baseline

Figure 96. Proportion of homes heated with oil-fired central heating
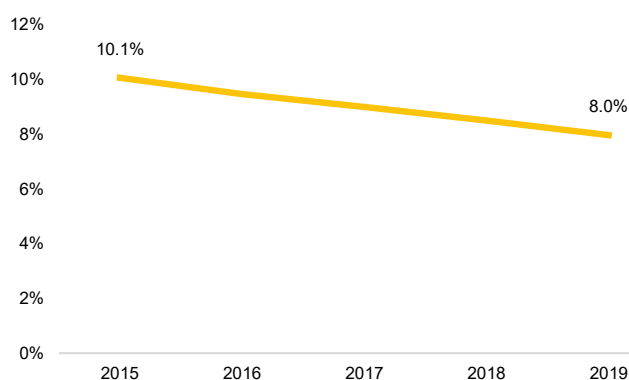
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of homes that use oil-fired central heating as the primary heating source between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

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[1] Fjernvarme.info.
[2] Press release from Drivkraft Danmark, 2020.

Suggested Danish indicator 7.1.ii.
Number of electricity supply disconnections

Background

Every year, utilities disconnect the supply of electricity, gas and heat to consumers who cannot pay. Having access to energy is, therefore, also about being able to afford it. The Danish Utility Regulator publishes annual statistics on disconnections in the electricity supply to consumers. By far, the most dominant reason for disconnections is non-payment.[3] The purpose is thus to be open about the extent of disconnections of supply, so that decisions can be made on an informed basis about whether it is necessary to put special measures in place in certain cases, for example for financially disadvantaged consumers who have their supply disconnected as a result of non-payment. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of disconnections of the electricity supply to electricity consumers to shed light on the extent to which everyone in Denmark is guaranteed access to energy supply.

Trend

In 2019, 17,806 households had their electricity supply disconnected, which corresponds to an increase of 0.1 per cent compared to the number of electricity supply disconnections in 2017.

Baseline

Figure 97. Number of electricity supply disconnections
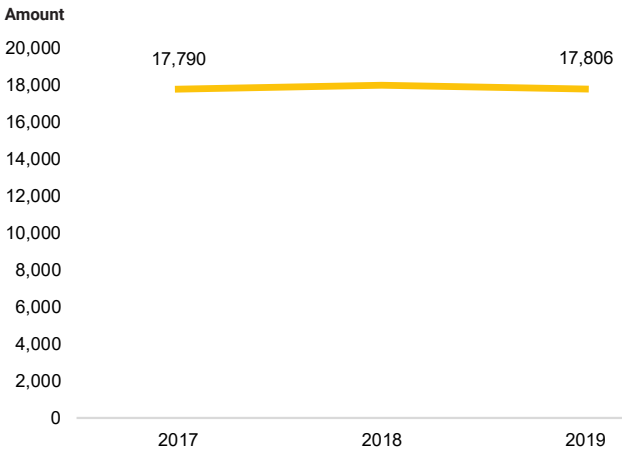
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of household electricity supply disconnections between 2017 and 2019. Data on disconnections first started to be collected during 2016, and only covered 1 April to 31 December 2016; therefore, the reporting year 2016 is not included.
Source: Danish Utility Regulator.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

[3] The Danish Utility Regulator, Statistik over elforsyningsafbrydelserne i 2018.

Suggested Danish indicator 7.2.i.
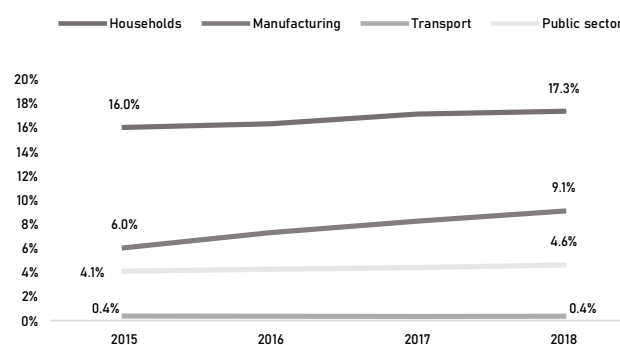## Share of total energy consumption of renewable energy, by sector

Background

If the goal of being independent of fossil fuels is to be achieved by 2050, households, the industrial sector, the transport sector and the public sector must convert to using renewable energy. In 2018, renewable energy accounted for 9 per cent of the energy consumed by the industrial sector, while it only accounted for 0.4 per cent in the transport sector. The challenges become even greater when it is taken into account that the industrial sector accounted for 11 per cent of total energy consumption, while the transport sector accounted for 55 per cent, of which a significant proportion was international transport. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the development in the sectors' consumption of renewable energy. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the total energy consumption that consists of renewable energy, by households, the industrial sector, the transport sector and the public sector.

Trend

From 2015 to 2018 the share of total energy from renewable energy sources consumed by households increased by 1.3 percentage points. This figure was 3.1 percentage points for the industrial sector and 0.5 percentage points for the public sector, while in the transport sector it was broadly unchanged.

Baseline

Figure 98. Share of total energy consumption of renewable energy, by sector

Note: The figure shows the share of the total energy consumption of households, the industrial sector, the transport sector and the public sector that is from renewable energy sources. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 7.2.ii.
Share of total energy consumption from renewable energy sources, by purpose

Background

In Denmark, a large part of the energy consumption goes to either heating, cooling, transport or electricity consumption. The consumption of renewable energy for the various purposes sheds light on which areas lag the most behind in the shift to renewable energy. For example, renewable energy today accounts for a large share of district heating and electricity consumption, while in cooling and transport, it accounts for a smaller share. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the total energy consumption from renewable energy sources, by purpose of consumption: heating and cooling, transport and electricity consumption.

Trend

The share of total energy consumption for heating and cooling as well as electricity production that comes from renewable energy sources increased by 7 percentage points and 11 percentage points, respectively, from 2015 to 2018. Consumption of renewable energy for transport remained unchanged at approximately 7 per cent between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 99. Share of total energy consumption from renewable energy sources, by purpose
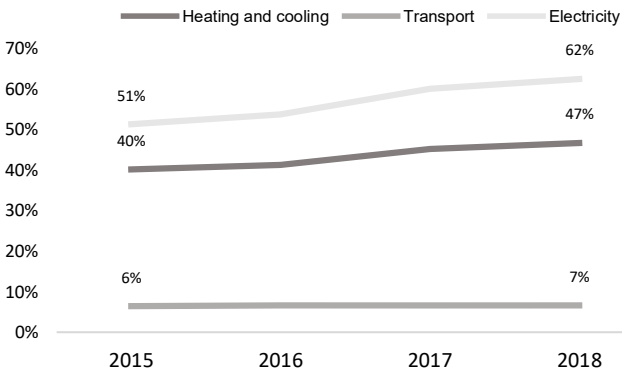
Note: The figure shows the share of renewable energy in energy consumption by purpose. Heating and cooling are combined as separate data are not publicly available. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Eurostat

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 7.2.iii.
CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour for electricity, gas and district heating

Background

A green transition is underway in the Danish energy sector, and investments are being made on an ongoing basis to reduce CO_2 emissions per output unit in the electricity, gas and heating sectors. For example, the CO_2 emissions from production of a kilowatt hour of energy have more than halved in ten years. The suggested Danish indicator is calculated as the average CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour of electricity, gas and district heating consumed. District heating covers approximately 50 per cent of all Danish heating and is, therefore, considered to be a comprehensive indicator for CO_2 emissions from heat production.

CO_2 emissions per output unit depend on wind and weather. Windy years result in higher production of electricity from wind turbines, which typically results in fewer CO_2 emissions. Winters with long periods of freezing temperatures will typically lead to greater heat production and more peak periods when renewable energy is not used in heat production. In order to be able to make the best possible comparison across years, a climate-adjusted energy consumption measure is used to estimate electricity and district heating use. By calculating CO_2 emissions per output unit of climate-adjusted energy consumption, the progress in the national transition to renewable energy is shown, rather than the impact of the weather on consumption. At present, it is not possible to climate-adjust gas consumption.

Trend

CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour of electricity, district heating and gas decreased between 2015 and 2018. Electricity fell by 12 per cent, district heating by 20 per cent and gas by 6 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 100. CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour
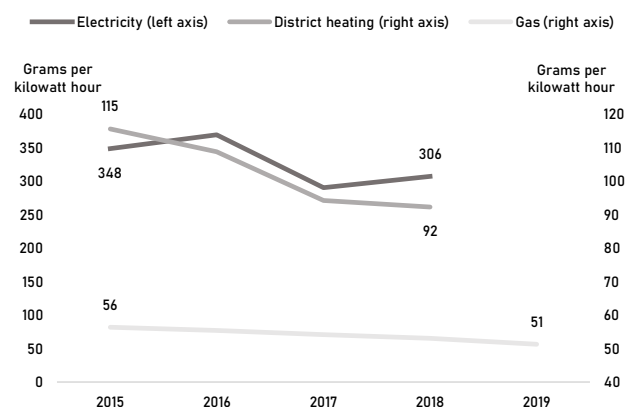
Note: The figure shows the trends in CO_2 emissions per kilowatt hour for electricity, district heating and gas. Data are for the period 2015-2019. At present, there are no data for electricity and district heating for 2019.
Source: Danish Energy Agency and Energinet.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 7.3.i.
Final energy consumption compared with gross energy consumption

Background

The better we are at producing the primary energy resources and converting these into the forms of energy we need, the more efficiently we use the energy. The relationship between final energy consumption and gross energy consumption helps to shed light on energy efficiency by looking at the conversion and conduction losses that occur all the way from energy production to the consumer. The suggested Danish indicator is the final energy consumption compared with the gross energy consumption.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2018, final energy consumption compared with gross energy consumption increased by 1 percentage point.

Baseline

Figure 101. Final energy consumption compared with gross energy consumption
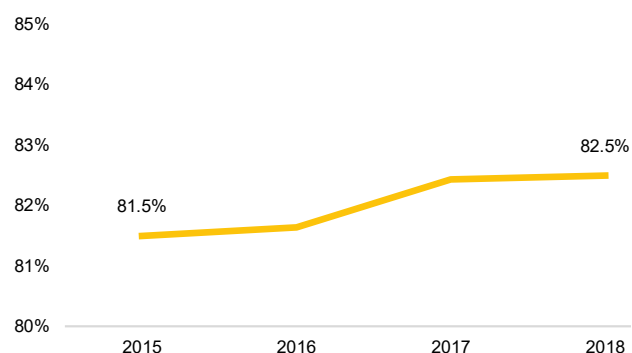
Note: The figure shows the trend in final energy consumption compared with gross energy consumption between 2015 and 2018. Climate-adjusted consumption is used.
Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

PROMOTE ACCESS TO RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY

Suggested Danish indicator 7.a.i.
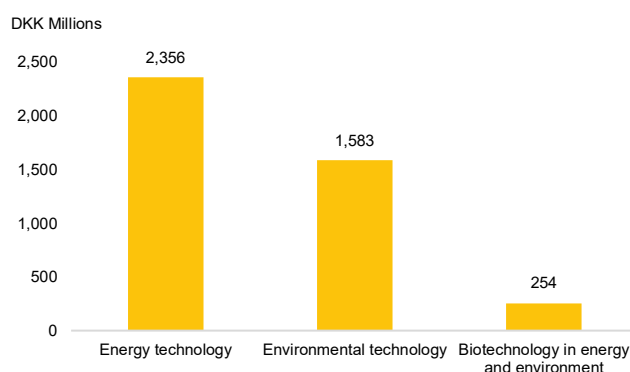## Private funds used for climate and energy research

Background

Research and development within new technologies are essential for restructuring the energy sector to more sustainable energy sources and for increased energy efficiency. Research and development take place in both the public and the private sector. Investments by private businesses in research and development play an important role in the restructuring of the energy sector. By monitoring private funds used for research within climate and energy, the efforts of the private sector are made visible. The suggested Danish indicator is investment by private businesses in research and development within energy and climate solutions. This is disaggregated by energy technology, environmental technology and biotechnology.

Trend

Danish investments by private businesses in research and development within energy and environmental technology as well as biotechnology amounted to almost DKK 4.2bn in 2017. The private business sector invested a total of DKK 2.4bn in energy technology, DKK 1.6bn in environmental technology and DKK 0.3bn in biotechnology within energy and the environment in 2017.

Baseline

Figure 102. Private funds used for climate and energy research

DKK Millions

Note: The figure shows the amount of private funds used in 2017 for research and development within climate and energy research. Data are currently only available for 2017 but are expected to be published every two years. For 2019, data are expected to be available by the end of 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 7.B.
EXPAND AND UPGRADE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPLY RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles and do not only measure inputs of resources. For example, several suggestions have been received regarding the amount of Danish development aid given for improving energy infrastructure and access to renewable-energy technology in developing countries.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

We must promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

A global perspective

The economy must continue to grow. We must achieve full employment, including for the young and those with disabilities, and productivity must be increased and technology upgraded. This must, of course, be done without compromising the environment and the climate, and while ensuring that workers have good terms and decent working conditions.

SDG 8 focuses on ensuring a good working life for all, where there is growth and jobs without compromising our climate ambitions; where we are innovative and create new solutions and new workplaces; and where we take effective action against unacceptable conditions, such as poor work environments, and human trafficking and child labour.

A Danish perspective

In a global perspective, the Danish labour market is considered among the best at ensuring good working conditions and high productivity. The Danish *flexicurity* labour market model is an inspiration for labour market reforms in many other countries. In a Danish context, SDG 8 is about ensuring continued economic growth, a good framework for job creation, opportunities for employment for all regardless of background, a resource-efficient economy, a good working environment, it is about promoting sustainable tourism and trade with developing countries.

A few of the targets require translation into a Danish context. For example, the growth rates in a rich country like Denmark are not as high as in some developing countries for good reasons. In general, all the targets are relevant to Denmark, and during the consultation process, citizens and stakeholders suggested areas of focus and Danish indicators for almost all targets. In particular, many suggestions came in for target 8.5, which is about ensuring equal access to the labour market for different groups in society and about a good working life without stress. The discussion on sustainable economic growth was about identifying the best measure of income in the national accounts, as well as how to best measure resource efficiency in the Danish economy. There was also much debate about whether there is an upper limit to economic growth.

In relation to the sustainability of economic growth in Denmark, the debate kept a sharpened focus on climate and on waste sorting and recycling of resources. Several of these focus areas are closely linked to SDG 12 and are reflected in the Danish indicators for that SDG.

The Danish indicator for 8.4.i on land use and the so-called *Earth Overshoot Day* was the subject of some debate due to the way in which CO_2 footprints, including Danish shipping's CO_2 footprint, are included in this indicator.

Inclusion in the labour market was another popular topic in the consultation process, and there were many suggestions to measure employment rates and pay for a number of groups in society, including people with disabilities as well as refugees, immigrants and descendants of immigrants. The opportunities available to young people in the labour market and the number of young people, who are neither in education nor in work were also subjects of debate.

It was highlighted that cases of human trafficking and slave-like working conditions emerge within various industries from time to time. The lack of data on these cases is, however, a particular challenge to Danish indicators in this area. Monitoring occupational accidents, workplace environments and well-being, including stress, was on the minds of many. Stress is often referred to as the new national epidemic, which of course makes it relevant to monitor. Finally, it was discussed whether adherence to the Danish *flexicurity* labour market model should be included as a Danish indicator, for example, by calculating the proportion of working people that are members of an unemployment insurance fund and/or a trade union.

Danish indicators

Table 8 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the 16 suggested new Danish indicators and an additional 33 other suggestions for SDG 8, based on the 12 targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 8. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8

TARGET 8.1. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
8.1.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.1.i. Labour productivity 8.1.ii. GNI per capita 8.1.iii. NNI per capita	• Economic inequality among municipalities

TARGET 8.2. ACHIEVE HIGHER LEVELS OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Achieve higher economical productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	8.2.i. Survival rate of enterprises 8.2.ii. Firm dynamics 8.2.iii. Business climate in Denmark according to the World Bank's *Ease of Doing Business* score	• Participation in supplementary training

TARGET 8.3. PROMOTE POLICIES THAT CREATE JOBS AND SUPPORT ENTERPRISES

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	8.3.i. Proportion of high-growth start-ups 8.3.ii. Proportion of high-growth enterprises	• Investment in innovation • Freelancers when measuring atypical employment • Employment contracts with a rate of employment between one and eight working hours per week (when measuring atypical employment) • Zero-hour contracts (when measuring atypical employment) • Investment in artificial intelligence

TARGET 8.4. USE RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY IN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
8.4.1. Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2. Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP	8.4.i. The ecological footprint of citizens in Denmark	• *Non-food* destroyed before it is sold by retailers

TARGET 8.5. CREATE FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

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.

UN indicator(s):
8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
8.5.i. Proportion of employers with employees in supported employment

8.5.ii. Employment rate

Other suggestion(s):
- Pay conditions in the formal and informal labour market, respectively
- Breakdown of the formal and informal labour market by sector
- Rate of insurance measured as the proportion of pay earners that pay into an unemployment fund (a-kasse)
- Rate of formality measured as the proportion of pay earners that are members of a trade union
- Rate of employment among persons with disabilities, perhaps the proportion of unemployed persons selected for a so-called flexjob
- Proportion of precarious workers

TARGET 8.6. PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

UN indicator(s):
8.6.1. Proportion of youth (15-24 år) not in education, employment or training

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
8.6.i. Unemployment among recent graduates

Other suggestion(s):
- The gap between unemployment among recent graduates with and without disabilities

TARGET 8.7. END MODERN SLAVERY, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

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.

UN indicator(s):
8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator that meet the methodological principles. This is due to a combination of the facts that the challenges related to this target are perceived as being relatively limited in a Danish context and that data to shed light on the challenges largely do not exist at present.

Other suggestion(s):
- Occurrence of human trafficking

TARGET 8.8. PROTECT WORKERS' RIGHTS AND MAKE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS SAFE

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.

UN indicator(s):
8.8.1. Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
8.8.i. Number of work accidents

8.8.ii. Employees' experience of the workplace environment

8.8.iii. Incidence of stress

Other suggestion(s):
- Coverage of collective agreements in the private sector
- Workplace wellbeing index based on work environment data
- Number of occupational diseases, including cancer following exposure to hazardous chemicals
- Labour market exit age, by sex and sector
- Absence through sickness, by sex and sector
- Proportion of workers that feel mentally overloaded
- Proportion of workers exposed to work-related violence during and outside their working hours
- Noise level
- Proportion of workers exposed to bullying and offensive behaviour at work or in relation to their work
- Number of reported occupational injuries (occupational disease or work accidents) concerned with musculoskeletal disorder

TARGET 8.9. SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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

UN indicator(s):
8.9.1. Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2. Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
8.9.i. Number of *Green Key*-certified hotels and resorts

Other suggestion(s):
- Cruise ships' environmental impact
- Bed capacity/night in Denmark compared with the number of train and bus lines that stop close to primary tourist attractions
- Number of train/bus lines between the primary places that provide overnight accommodation (big cities) and tourist attractions outside the cities
- Climate and environmental impact per domestic bed night

TARGET 8.10. GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

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

UN indicator(s):
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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, or which differ significantly from the UN indicators. However, two suggestions to supplement the UN indicators have been received, concerning confidence in the financial sector and digitalisation of the sector's services. Due to lack of available data, these appear on the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
- Confidence in the financial sector
- Number of digital transactions

TARGET 8.A. INCREASE AID FOR TRADE SUPPORT

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.

UN indicator(s):
8.a.1. Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, and which are not covered by suggestions under other SDGs. Reference is thus made to the Danish indicators 17.3.i, 17.3.ii and 17.11.i.

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of trade agreements that involves the least developed countries receiving trade support

TARGET 8.B. DEVELOP A GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

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

UN indicator(s):
8.b.1. Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, or which differ significantly from the UN indicators. Suggestions have been received for indicators regarding the number of young people, who are neither in work nor in education. This group is called NEET (*Not in employment, education or training*). Statistics Denmark includes a NEET indicator on its SDG platform for target 8.6. This is assessed to cover the most important Danish focus areas under this target.

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 8.1.i.
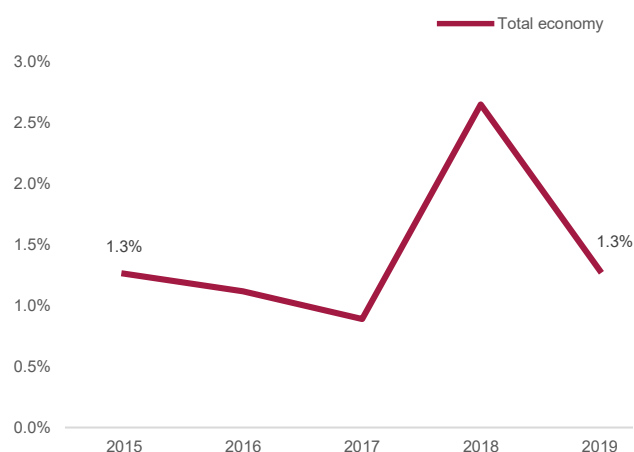## Labour productivity

Background

Increased productivity contributes to driving long-term economic growth, which helps to increase living standards in Denmark. In Denmark, we have a high labour productivity in an international context, based on a well-educated workforce, high capital intensity and long-term accumulated technological progress. On the other hand, the rate of increase in labour productivity is relatively low, which can partly be explained by the fact that Denmark is among the world's richest countries, so there are few easy productivity gains to be had. Among other things, the question of how to increase Danish productivity was the discussion point of the 2012-2014 Danish Productivity Commission. A suggested Danish indicator is labour productivity, including private-sector labour productivity, to shed light on how much more value we create through the same work effort.

Trend

Since 2015, Denmark has seen a growth in labour productivity of about 1-1.5 per cent, however, with somewhat higher growth of 2.7 per cent in 2018. It is important to look at productivity growth over time, as growth in any individual year can be sensitive to large fluctuations in investments in capital.

Baseline

Figure 103. Growth in labour productivity in Denmark, total economy

Note: The figure shows the trend in the annual growth rate of labour productivity as a percentage (2010 prices, chained values) between 2015 and 2019. The growth rates for labour productivity are based on real gross value added (GVA) per hour worked.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.1.ii.
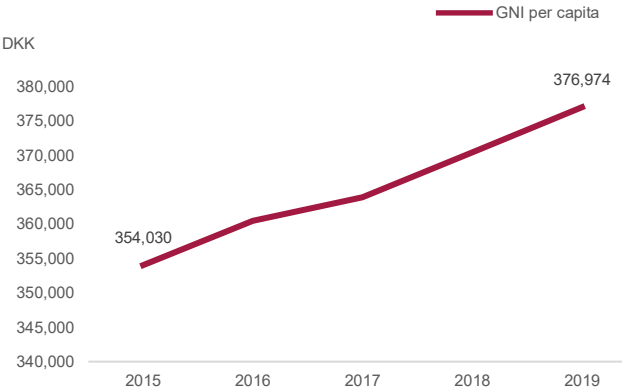## GNI per capita

Background
Gross national income (GNI) is an expression of the total value creation that citizens in Denmark generate, and it is thus an expression of Denmark's total income. GNI is defined as gross domestic product, plus net receipts from abroad of compensation of workers property income and net taxes less subsidies on production. GDP is the total income from the production of goods and services in the territory of Denmark, GNI shows the value of the total generated income that Danish residents have at their disposal. GNI is a suggested Danish indicator to shed light on the total gross income of the Danish population.

Trend
Danish real GNI is steadily increasing with average annual growth of 1.58 per cent between 2015 and 2019.

Baseline
Figure 104. Real disposable GNI per capita

Note: The figure shows the trend in real disposable GNI per capita between 2015 and 2019, in 2010 prices.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.1.iii. NNI per capita

Background

Net national income (NNI) is the total value-added that citizens in Denmark generate and thus an expression of the total income in Denmark. NNI corresponds to GNI minus the total depreciation on the Danish capital assets, including intangible assets registered as domiciled in Denmark. NNI is a suggested Danish indicator to shed light on the total disposable income of citizens in Denmark.

Trend

Danish NNI is steadily increasing with average annual growth of approximately 1.6 per cent between 2015 and 2019.

Baseline

Figure 105. Real disposable NNI per capita

Note: The figure shows the trend in real disposable NNI per capita between 2015 and 2019, in 2010 prices.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.2.i.
Survival rate of enterprises

Background

The start-up of new enterprises and the closure of existing ones are part of the dynamic process that helps free up productive resources so they can be used more efficiently elsewhere. In 1942, economist Joseph Schumpeter termed this process 'creative destruction'. All else being equal, the lower the survival rate of enterprises, the more creative destruction takes place in the Danish economy. However, a high survival rate in a sector can also be a sign that there are major barriers to starting an enterprise in the industry, which will drive the number of new firms down and thus the survival rate up. It is important for the dynamic process in Denmark that we are able to start up new enterprises that can survive and grow big. It is equally important that less productive enterprises close down and free up resources that can be transferred to more produc-tive enterprises. The enterprise survival rate thus affects productivity growth in Denmark. A suggested Danish indicator that sheds light on this issue is the survival rate of new enterprises.

Trend

Based on the latest figures from 2018, the two-year survival rate of Danish enterprises is approximately 61 per cent. Thus, of the enterprises established in 2016, 61 per cent still existed in 2018, which also means that more than a third closed down within two years. These latest figures show that the financial and insurance services sector and the real estate sector, with a survival rate of 74 and 70 per cent, respectively, made up the largest share of start-ups still operating after two years. The lowest two-year survival rate is recorded in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

Baseline

Figure 106. Proportion of start-ups still operating after two years
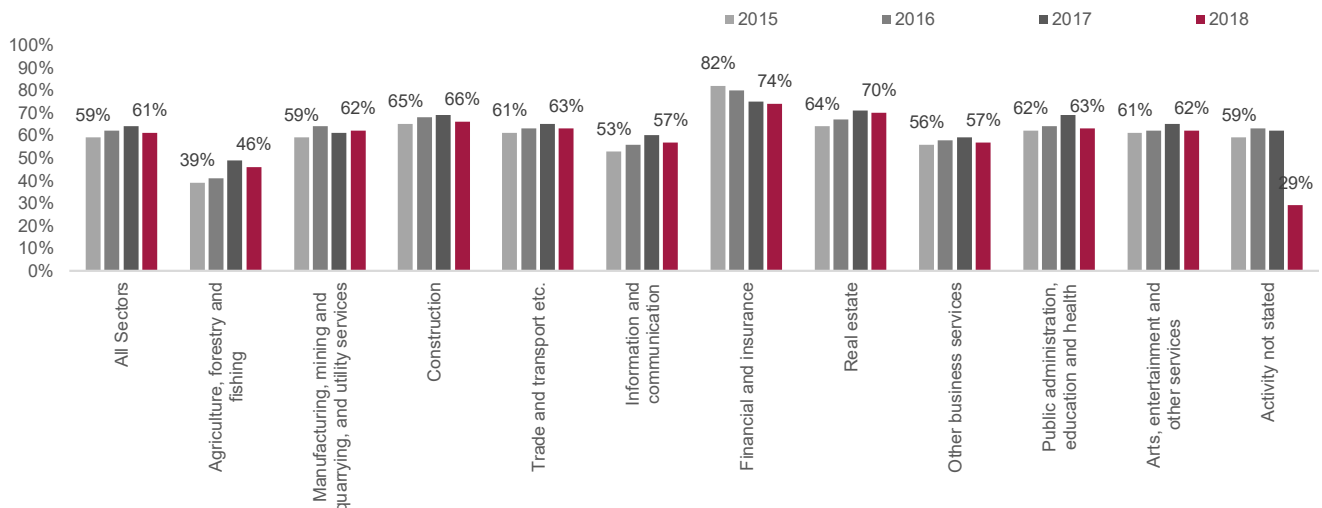
Note: The figures shows the development in the share of start-ups still operating after two years between 2015 and 2018. The data for the respective years show the proportion of the enterprises that were established two years before and that were still in existence two years later.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.2.ii.
## Firm dynamics

Background

Firm dynamics - calculated as the entry and exit of firms - is another measure of creative destruction, where higher firm dynamics is a sign of more creative destruction. In this way, firm dynamics affects productivity growth in Denmark. A suggested Danish indicator that sheds light on firm dynamics in Denmark is the entry and exit of enterprises.

Trend

The figure shows that, over the period 2015-2018, the entry and exit of firms was roughly balanced, which is precisely what one would expect in a period without huge economic growth or a deep recession. While the entry rate during the period was between 10 and 11 per cent, the exit rate was between 10 and 12 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 107. Rate of entry and exit of firms
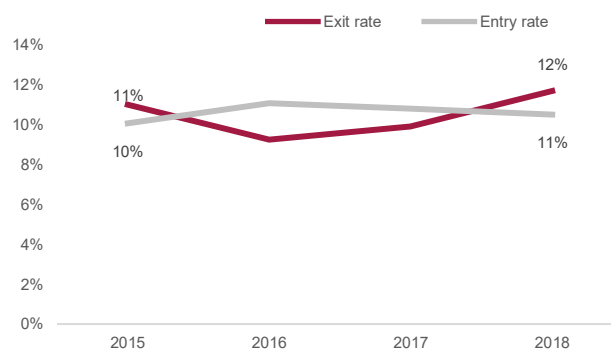
Note: The figure shows the trend in the share of the total number of enterprises at year end that were newly started during the year, called the entry rate, as well as the share of enterprise closures during the year relative to the total number of enterprises at the beginning of the year. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.2.iii.
The business climate according to the World Bank *Ease of Doing Business score*

Background

The easier it is to start a business, the better it is for entrepreneurs to turn their ideas and innovations into businesses, and the easier it is to run a business, the better the opportunities for businesses to grow and thus create economic growth. The World Bank *Ease of Doing Business* index is used to evaluate how easy it is to set up and run a business. The index assesses factors such as the ease of starting a business, hiring and firing employees, managing building permits and registering property, and accessing credit, as well as basic infrastructure, such as electricity and water supply, tax and international trade. A suggested Danish indicator is the business climate based on Denmark's score in the World Bank's *Ease of Doing Business index.*

Trend

According to the World Bank *Ease of Doing Business index*, Denmark is one of the easiest countries in the world to do business in. Denmark ranks third or fourth in the index between 2015 and 2020. Particularly, Denmark ranks high in 2020 in areas such as ease of starting a new business, accessing credit and protection of small investors

Baseline

Figure 108. Ranking of the business climate in Denmark based on the World Bank *Ease of Doing Business Score*
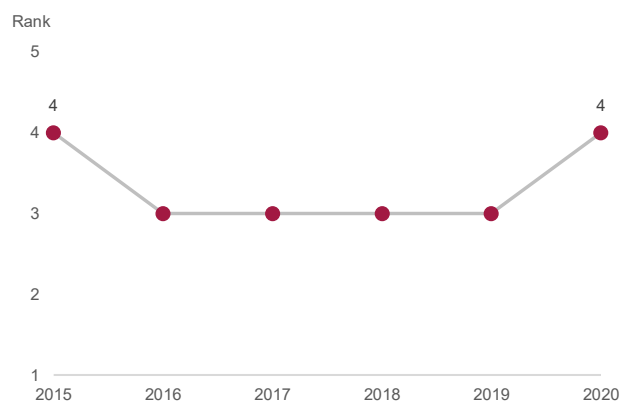
Note: The figure shows the trend in Denmark's rank relative to the business climate of 189 of the world's economies between 2015 and 2020. The score of 4 means that Denmark ranks 4th out of the 189 countries when it comes to *ease of doing business*.
Source: World Bank.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Baseline

Figure 109. Denmark's business climate score, selected areas
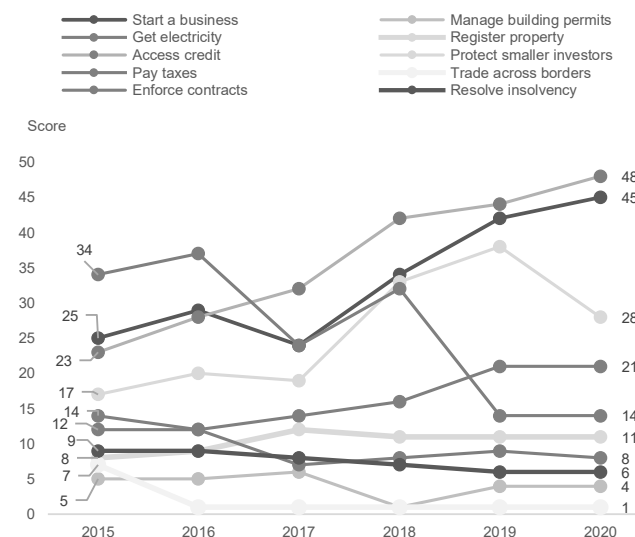
Note: The figure shows the trend in Denmark's score relative to almost all countries in the world for a selection of the different areas that are included in the overall assessment. By aggregating all scores for each country, the total ranking in the overall index is achieved. Data are for the period 2015-2020.
Source: World Bank.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.3.i.
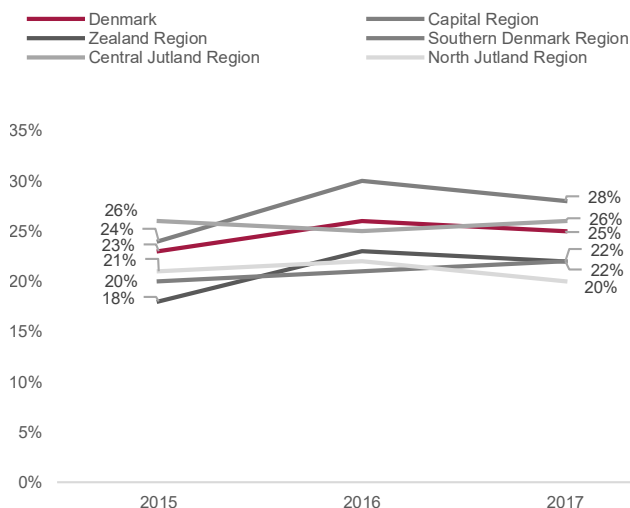## Proportion of high-growth start-ups

Background

The proportion of high-growth start-ups is a sign of how many start-ups are growing rapidly and employ many people and thus promote growth and employment. High-growth start-ups are defined as market-oriented private enterprises up to five years old that had an average annual growth of more than 10 per cent over a three-year period and five or more employees at the start of the growth period. The percentage of high-growth start-ups is calculated as the ratio of high-growth start-ups to total active enterprises with at least five employees and the same start year. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of high-growth start-ups, as this can be regarded as sign of job creation and new ideas.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2017, 23-26 per cent of the newly started Danish enterprises were high-growth start-ups. There is a degree of geographical variation in the proportion of high-growth start-ups across Denmark. In the Capital Region the proportion was 24-30 per cent, while in the North Jutland Region it was 20-21 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 110. Proportion of high-growth start-ups by region

Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of high-growth start-ups distributed by the regions in Denmark between 2015 and 2017. The most recently published Figurees for these statistics are from 2017. This is partly due to the way in which the number of high-growth start-ups is calculated. High-growth start-ups are defined as market-oriented private enterprises up to five years old that had an average annual growth of more than 10 per cent over a three-year period and five or more employees at the start of the growth period. The data are the number of high-growth start-ups as the percentage of total active enterprises with at least five employees and the same start year.
Source: Danish Business Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 8.3.ii.
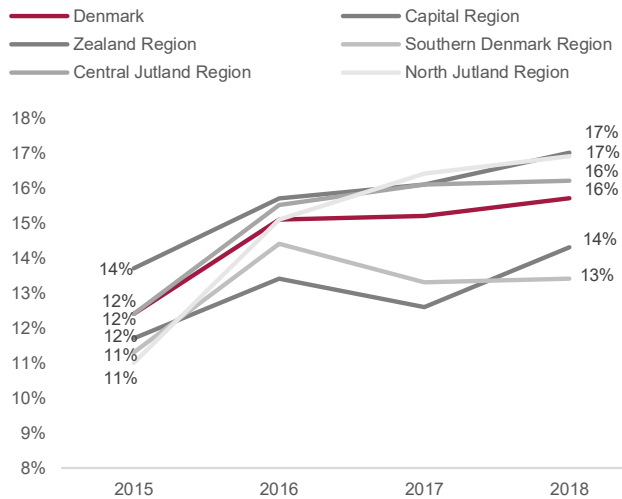## Proportion of high-growth enterprises

Background

The proportion of high-growth enterprises is a sign of how many start-ups are growing rapidly and have an increasing number of employees and thus promote growth and employment. High-growth enterprises are defined as enterprises in the non-agricultural private sector that have had average annual growth in the number of employees of at least 10 per cent over a three-year period and at least 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period. To help shed light on job creation in the form of growth in new employment, a suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of high-growth enterprises.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2018, the share of high-growth enterprises increased from 12 per cent in 2015 to 16 per cent in 2018. There is a degree geographical variation in the proportion high-growth enterprises across Denmark. In the Capital Region the increase was 14-17 per cent, while in the Zealand Region it was 12-14 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 111. Proportion of high-growth enterprises by region

Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of high growth enterprises over the period 2015-2018. High-growth enterprises are defined as enterprises in the non-agricultural private sector that have had average annual growth in the number of employees of at least 10 per cent over a three-year period, and that had at least 10 employees at the beginning of the growth period. The proportion is calculated as the number of high growth enterprises as a percentage of the total population of active enterprises with at least 10 employees.
Source: Danish Business Authority

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 8.4.i.
## The ecological footprint of citizens in Denmark

Background

Denmark's ecological footprint implies how much biologically productive global land and sea area is required to produce Denmark's total consumption. It thus helps to illustrate the sustainability of Denmark's consumption and production. Denmark has both direct and indirect consumption of the space required to produce the goods and services it consumes. The indirect consumption includes CO_2 emissions, where the greenhouse gases resulting from burning fossil fuels are converted to the area that would be needed to absorb a corresponding amount of CO_2. The biologically productive land and sea area that is available to provide the resources for the consumption and waste absorption of the population is used to calculate the available biocapacity, i.e., how many global hectares of biologically productive area are available. The ecological impact is thus the ecological footprint subtracted from the biocapacity. This can be calculated both for Denmark and globally. The rationale for examining the ecological footprint is to measure whether we use a larger area than we have available. If Denmark consumes more of the Earth's resources than the planet can regenerate, Denmark's ecological footprint is greater than its biocapacity. Comparing Denmark's biologically productive area consumption per inhabitant with the globally available biocapacity per inhabitant offers an indication of how many Earths would be needed if everyone in the world consumed as much as the average citizen in Denmark. A suggested Danish indicator is the per-capita land and sea area necessary to provide the goods and services consumed in Denmark, that is, ecological footprint, compared to the nationally and globally available biocapacity.

Trend

Denmark has a relatively large productive area available, i.e. biocapacity, per capita compared to the global average. More specifically, in 2016, Denmark had a biocapacity per capita of 4.17 ha compared to a global per-capita biocapacity of 1.63 ha. Denmark's area consumption fell from 7.22 ha to 6.80 ha from 2015 to 2016. This was mainly driven by lower greenhouse gas emissions, which account for about half of Danish area consumption. Thus, from 2015 to 2016, citizens in Denmark reduced area consumption, i.e. made a lower ecological footprint, also in comparison with the national and global biocapacity.

Baseline

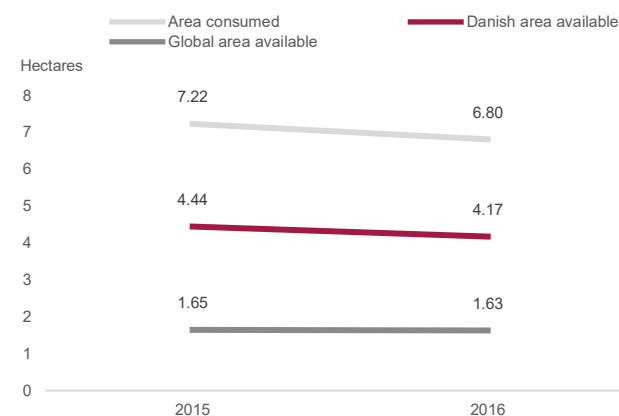**Figure 112.** Area consumed (ecological footprint) in global hectares per capita
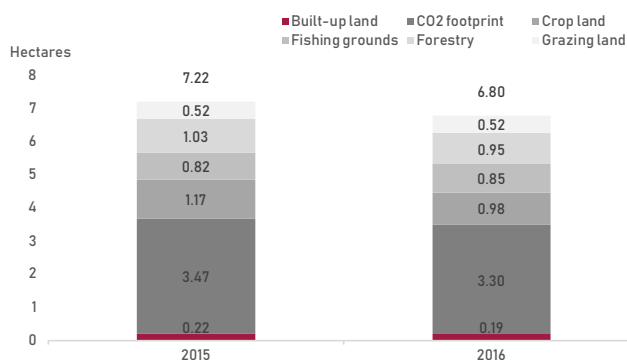
Note: The figure shows the development in Denmark's ecological footprint, i.e. its consumption converted to area, measured in global hectares per capita in 2015 and 2016. The Figurees for 2016 are the latest available.
Source: Global Footprint Network.

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
	National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
	✓						

Figure 113. Per capita area consumed and available (ecological footprint and biocapacity)

Note: The figure shows the trends in Denmark's ecological footprint, i.e. its consumption converted to area measured in global hectares per capita as well as Danish and global biocapacity, i.e. the available biologically productive area, in 2015-2016. The Figurees for 2016 are the latest available.
Source: Global Footprint Network.

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
	National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
	✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.5.i.
Proportion of employers with employees in supported employment

Background

There are several schemes in Denmark that are aimed at facilitating access by the unemployed to the labour market, for example, schemes for recent graduates or people with disabilities, or schemes for retaining employees in employment that, for one reason or another, require support. In this context, the proportion of employees in jobs supported by an employment scheme can indicate the extent to which employers take responsibility for creating employment opportunities for people with special circumstances. It is important to note that employers also employ people with special circumstances on completely normal terms of employment, thus without making use of the special schemes. These employers are not necessarily included in the data. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of organisations with employees in supported employment, disaggregated by sector (private/public) and size.

Trend

Public-sector entities tend to have more employees in supported employment than private companies. In the public sector, the proportion of entities with employees in supported employment fell slightly from 3.15 per cent to 3.07 per cent between 2015 and 2018. Conversely, the share of private enterprises with employees in supported employment increased from 2.07 per cent to 2.39 per cent over the same period.

Baseline

Figure 114. Proportion of employers with employees in supported employment, by organisation sector and size
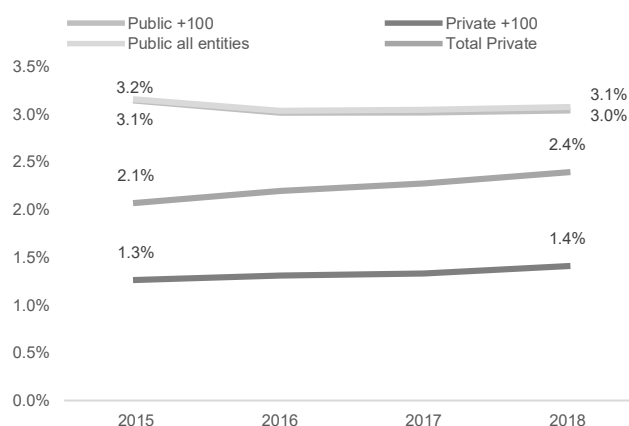
Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of organisations with supported employees by employer size between 2015 and 2018. '+100' indicates that the enterprise or public sector entity has more than 100 employees. 'Public all entities' and 'total private' indicate the proportion of total supported employment regardless of size.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality		Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓							

Suggested Danish indicator 8.5.ii. Employment rate

Background

In order to monitor the development towards full employment for all, it is important to be able to measure the employment rate for different groups in society. The employment rate is the proportion of the population between the ages of 16 and 64 that is employed, measured as a percentage. A suggested Danish indicator is the employment rate, disaggregated by sex and ancestry.

Trend

For the total Danish economy, the employment rate increased from 72 per cent in 2015 to 75 per cent in 2018. In general, the employment rate is slightly higher for men than for women, which is true for all countries that Denmark normally compares with. Persons of Danish origin have an employment rate that is 16-17 percentage points higher than the employment rate for immigrants and descendants of immigrants, although the employment rate increased relatively more for immigrants and descendants of immigrants between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 115. Employment rate by sex
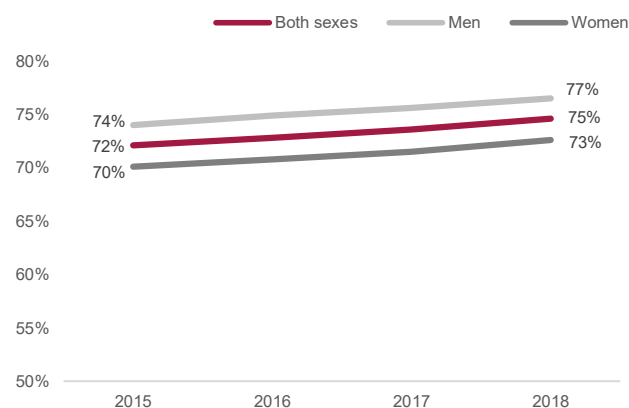
Note: The figure shows the trends in the employment rate for persons aged 16-64 years between 2015 and 2018, disaggregated by sex.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Figure 116. Employment rate by ancestry
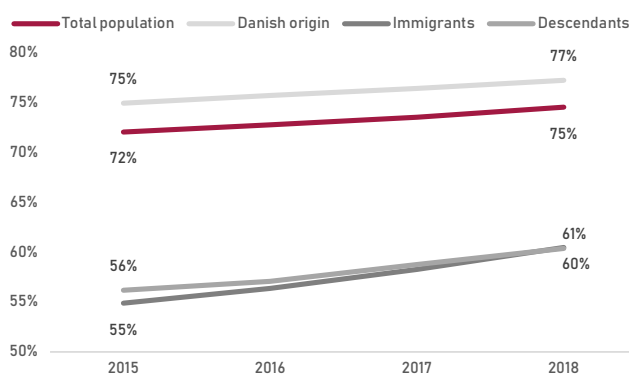
Note: The figure shows the trends in the employment rate by ancestry between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

PROMOTE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Suggested Danish indicator 8.6.i.
## Unemployment among recent graduates

Background

The UN's global SDG indicator is the proportion of youth not in work, education or training. As a supplement to this, it is relevant to look at unemployment among recent graduates. In general, it is desirable to ensure that all recent graduates begin to work shortly after graduation. It is important from a socio-economic perspective, not least in Denmark where education is free and thus an investment for Danish society. It is also important for individuals to make use of their education and get the opportunity to support themselves. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of recent graduates that are unemployed six months after graduation, disaggregated by type of education.

Trend

From 2015 to 2016, unemployment fell for all types of education except master's programmes. In particular, unemployment among those with a vocational diploma and other medium-term higher education graduates fell during this period. Overall, the unemployment rate for recent graduates fell from 20 per cent to 19 per cent from 2015 to 2016. However, this level is still significantly above the unemployment rate for the total population. In general, the longer the education, the higher the unemployment rate for recent graduates.

Baseline

Figure 117. Proportion of unemployed recent graduates, by type of education
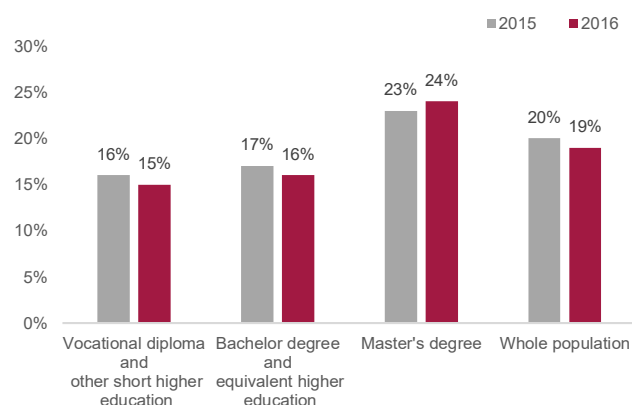
Note: The figure shows the development in graduate unemployment six months after graduation in 2015-2016. Data on the following years have been unavailable before project closure.
Sources: Ministry of Higher Education and Science and Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 8.7.
END MODERN SLAVERY, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator that meet the methodological principles. This is due to a combination of the facts that the challenges related to this target are perceived as being relatively limited in a Danish context and that data to shed light on the challenges largely do not exist at present.

PROTECT WORKERS' RIGHTS AND MAKE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS SAFE

Suggested Danish indicator 8.8.i.
Number of work accidents

Background

A safe working environment is, among other things, about avoiding work accidents. Denmark has a comprehensive register of occupational accidents and, therefore, we have information about where and to whom in the Danish labour market the occupational accidents happen. Consequently, it is natural to calculate the proportion of occupational accidents per full-time equivalent employee. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of occupational accidents relative to the number of full-time equivalent employees, disaggregated by industry and sex. In this way, it is possible to compare the degree of unsafe work environments across sectors and work functions as well as for men and women.

Trend

The construction sector stands out by having significantly more accidents than other industries with more than three accidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees. Information/communication and financial/insurance services sectors have less than 0.5 accident per 100 full-time equivalent employees, while most other sectors have between one and two. As can be seen in figure 119, men have slightly more accidents at work (2.1 per 100 full-time equivalent employees) than women (1.7 per 100 full-time equivalent employees).
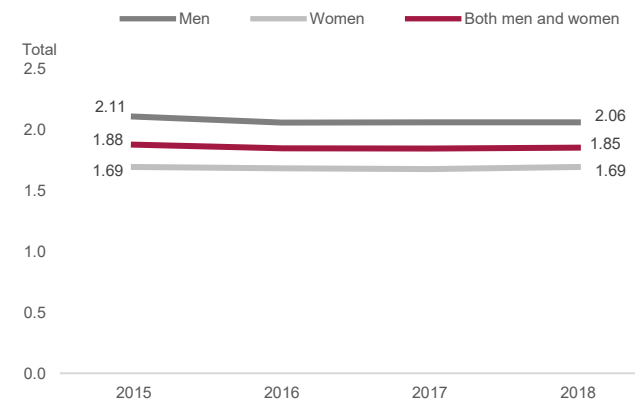
Figure 119. Total number of accidents at work per 100 full-time equivalent employees, by sex

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of occupational accidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees, by sex, between 2015 and 2018.
Sources: Statistics Denmark and the Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Baseline

Figure 118. Total number of occupational accidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees, by sector

Note: An accident at work is defined as an occupational injury reported to the employer that results in a minimum of one day's sick leave.
Sources: Statistics Denmark and the Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.8.ii. Employees' experience of the workplace environment

Background

The workplace's efforts are central to ensuring workers' rights and a safe workplace environment. A good workplace environment requires both that the employees contribute and that the place of employment has a good framework for the work and prioritises having a good workplace environment. Every two years the Danish Working Environment Authority conducts a large survey on the working environment and health in Danish workplaces, which comprises approximately 35,000 participants. One of the questions in the survey focuses on the employees' experience of whether their workplace prioritises the working environment. A suggested Danish indicator is the efforts made by workplaces to ensure a better working environment, based on the National Research Centre for the Working Environment survey.

Trend

Almost 50 per cent of Denmark's workforce respond that the working environment is given priority "to some extent", and approximately 25 per cent respond that it is given priority "to a high degree". Between 2014 and 2018, there was a small increase in the proportion of employees, who experience that their workplace prioritises the work environment very highly.

Baseline

Figure 120. Employees' assessment of the prioritisation of the working environment by the workplace
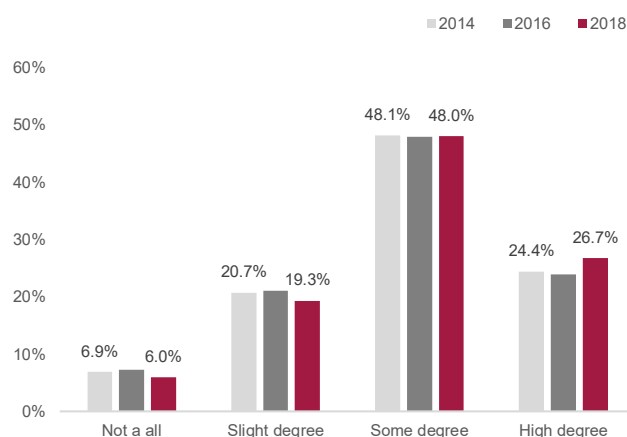
Note: The figure shows employees' assessment of the prioritisation of the working environment by the workplace. In 2014, there were approximately 25,000 participants, in 2016 approximately 30,000 participants and in 2018 approximately 35,000 participants. The survey is conducted every two years, and data are for 2014, 2016 and 2018.
Source: Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.8.iii.
## Incidence of stress

Background

Stress is often referred to as the new national epidemic and is one of the most discussed problems in the Danish labour market. Stress is associated with both personal and economic costs to society, and studies indicate that people that have taken sick leave due to stress are more easily affected by stress in the future. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor stress in connection with the work environment. As mentioned in relation to the previous indicator, every two years, the Danish Working Environment Authority conducts a large survey of the working environment in Danish workplaces, including approximately 40,000 participants. One of the survey questions focuses on how often employees experience stress and whether the reason for this is related to work and/or their private life. A suggested Danish indicator is the incidence of stress, based on the Danish Working Environment Authority survey. The indicator only includes stress among employees.

Trend

From 2014 to 2018, there was a small increase in the proportion of respondents, who 'never' experience stress, while slightly fewer 'sometimes' experience stress. In 2018, 13 per cent experienced stress 'often' or 'always', which was a small decrease from 2014, when this figure was 14 per cent. While work was the most important or one of the most important sources of stress for 86 per cent of those that 'always' experienced stress in 2018, this figure has declined slightly from 90 per cent in 2014.

Baseline

Figure 121. Frequency of stress experienced in the past two weeks
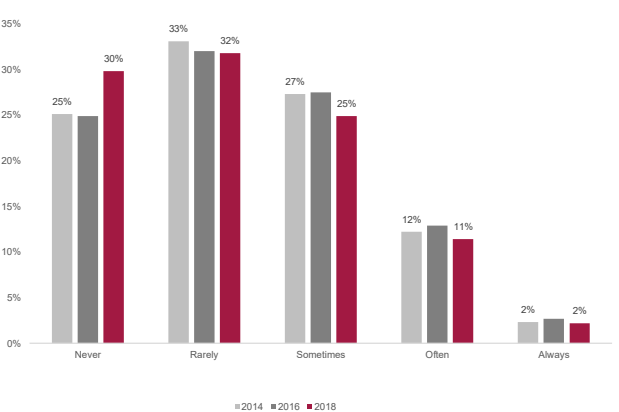

Note: The figure shows the proportion of respondents that felt stressed due to work in the past two weeks. In 2014, there were approximately 25,000 participants, in 2016 approximately 30,000 participants and in 2018 approximately 35,000 participants. The survey is conducted every two years, and data are for 2014, 2016 and 2018.
Source: Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 122. Main sources of stress for those who 'always' feel stressed
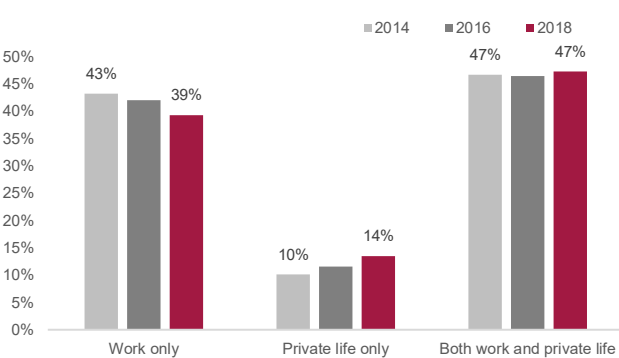
Note: The figure shows the sources of stress among people that responded that they 'always' feel stressed in figure 121. The survey is conducted every two years, and data are from 2014, 2016 and 2018.
Source: Danish Working Environment Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 8.9.i.
Number of *Green Key*-certified hotels and resorts

Background

Tourism is generally thought of as having a relatively high climate and environmental footprint, where the climate footprint is largely due to air traffic, while the environmental impact is about the consequences of the resource consumption that tourism generates in the country of destination. In the hotel industry, there is a range of national and international certification programmes for the industry's environmental and climate impact. *Green Key*, which is headquartered in Denmark, is an internationally recognised certification programme for tourist facilities. The programme assesses 13 overall criteria. All members of *Green Key* are inspected, approved and audited on an ongoing basis by a jury consisting of the Danish Outdoor Council and HORESTA, while the Danish Environmental Protection Agency participates as a watchdog with influence on procedures and criteria. A suggested Danish indicator is the number and proportion of *Green Key*-certified hotels and resorts.

Trend

Data for *Green Key* certification are relatively new; therefore, the only available Figurees are for 2019. According to these, there were approximately 120 hotels with *Green Key* certification in 2019, which corresponds to approximately 20-21 per cent in the low season, i.e. the winter months, and almost 19 per cent in the high season, i.e. the summer when more hotels are open, including more hotels without *Green Key* certification.

Baseline

Figure 123. Number and proportion of hotels and resorts with *Green Key* certification
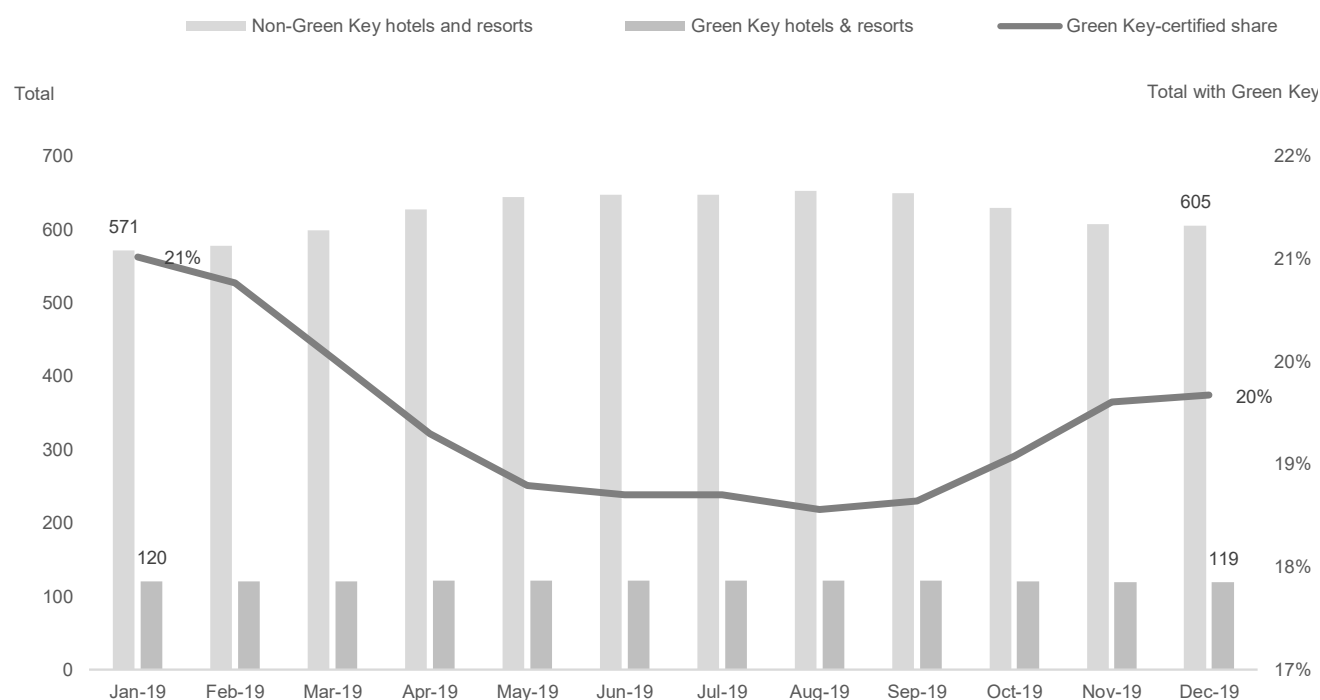
Note: The figure shows the development in the number and proportion of hotels and resorts with *Green Key* certification for each month in 2019. The statistics were calculated for the first time in 2019.
Sources: Statistics Denmark and HORESTA.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 8.10.
GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

No Danish relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, or which differ significantly from the UN indicators. However, two suggestions to supplement the UN indicators have been received, concerning confidence in the financial sector and digitalisation of the sector's services. Due to lack of availability data, these appear on the list of other suggestions.

TARGET 8.A.
INCREASE AID FOR TRADE SUPPORT

No Danish relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator that meet the methodological principles, and which are not covered by suggestions under other SDGs. Reference is thus made to the Danish indicators 17.3.i., 17.3.ii. and 17.11.i.

TARGET 8.B.
DEVELOP A GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

No Danish relevant indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators that meet the methodological principles, or which differ significantly from the UN indicators. Suggestions have been received for indicators regarding the number of young people that are neither in work nor in education. This group is called NEET (*Not in employment, education or training*). Statistics Denmark includes a NEET indicator on its SDG platform for target 8.6. This is assessed to cover the most important Danish focus areas under this target.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUC-TURE

We must build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and support innovation

A global perspective

SDG 9 is about using technology and innovation to find solutions to the challenges related to sustainable develop-ment, for example by finding new production methods that utilise resources more efficiently and better protect the environment, climate and people. The industrial sector must be transformed to become more environmentally and climatically sustainable and create new jobs. In developing countries, it is also particularly important for manufacturing to grow and form a larger part of the economy, thus creating jobs and increased economic value locally.

This requires infrastructure, such as roads and other means of transport, water and energy, financial services and the internet, which must both be accessible to all and contribute to greater environmentally and climate-friendly development. For example, more than four billion people still do not have access to the internet, and 90 per cent of these people live in developing countries. Therefore, internet access must be provided for everyone in the least developed countries and it must be affordable.

A Danish perspective

The green transition was a common thread in the debate on industrialisation, innovation and infrastructure in a Danish context. The importance of innovation and research and development in the business sector was pointed out both in relation to the green transition and in relation to maintaining a competitive business sector that creates jobs and value in Denmark. In addition, inclusion in a Danish context was about equal opportunities for all groups in the population regardless of their geographical location across the country.

The value chains and infrastructure of business were highlighted as a starting place to illustrate the extent of the changes required to achieve increased sustainability, including within energy and resource efficiency, green-house gas emissions, innovation and types of industries and sectors. In addition, the focus was on the ability of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to obtain bank finance or otherwise obtain financial support, also considering which industries most often seek and/or obtain support. The debate on infrastructure focused on the geographical coverage and reliability of public trans-port, bicycle infrastructure, investments in the capacity of the electricity grid to cope with more electric vehicles and the time lost due to delays in traffic. Discussions about access to the internet were primarily about price and quality as well as locally weak coverage and about which communication equipment is used and how by both households and businesses.

The discussion about Denmark's involvement in the developing countries was limited and primarily revolved around Danish investments in and development aid to the developing countries within infrastructure, research and development and through student exchanges with technical and scientific educational institutions.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 9 on the following page contains a brief presentation of 13 suggested Danish indicators and 21 other sugges-tions for SDG 9, based on the eight targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 9. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9

TARGET 9.1. BUILD SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2. Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	9.1.i. Proportion of types of fuel used in electricity generation 9.1.ii. Punctuality of train transport 9.1.iii. Experienced quality and efficiency of infrastructure in Denmark	• The degree of coverage of public transport • Proportion of citizens impacted by noise from infrastructure • Hours lost in a vehicle in the Danish road system • Punctuality of public bus transport • Infrastructure for bicycle traffic • Capacity of the transmission and electric power distribution networks for electric and hybrid cars • Material and energy consumption related to the construction and operation of infrastructure • Charging points for electric cars

TARGET 9.2. SUPPORT INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.2.1. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	9.2.i. Employment in businesses by sector 9.2.ii. Proportion of people employed in green goods and services	• Enterprises with an ISO sustainability certification (ISO 500001, 1400001 and ISO 14064)

TARGET 9.3. INCREASE ENTERPRISES' ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.3.1. Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2. Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	9.3.i. Small and medium-sized enterprises' access to finance	• Enterprises receiving support from support schemes targeted small and medium-sized enterprises

TARGET 9.4. UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO BECOME SUSTAINABLE

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.4.1. CO_2 emission per unit of value added	9.4.i. CO_2e emissions from the business sector 9.4.ii. Development in CO_2 emissions from transport	• Parking spots allocated to shared cars (in cities) • Waste management in the industrial sector in the form of amounts of recycled, incinerated or landfilled waste • Resource efficiency • Energy intensity of enterprises by industry • Development of the energy efficiency of passenger cars

TARGET 9.5. STRENGTHEN RESEARCH AND UPGRADE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.5.1. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2. Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	9.5.i. Business sector expenditure on own research and development 9.5.ii. Proportion of enterprises undertaking innovation activities 9.5.iii. Development in Danish patents within environment-related technologies	• Industrial researchers in the industrial sector and the public sector • Investments in innovation exclusive of research and development

TARGET 9.A. STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
9.a.1. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource input have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. Very few sug-gested indicators have been received for this target, and the suggestions only concern the size of Danish development aid provided to infrastructure projects.	

TARGET 9.B. SUPPORT NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
9.b.1. Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that are not covered by suggested indicators under other SDGs have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators. For example, suggested indicators regarding scholarships to researchers and students from developing countries have been received. In this case, reference is made to, among others, the Danish indicator 17.6.i. on exchange visits for foreign students in Denmark.

Other suggestion(s):
- Scholarships to students from developing countries
- Technology research programmes with developing countries

TARGET 9.C. GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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.

UN indicator(s):
9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
9.c.i. Broadband coverage in Denmark

9.c.ii Number of online stores with an e-mark certification

Other suggestion(s):
- Wi-Fi hotspots open to the public
- Proportion of enterprises with an e-mark certification or the like by industry

Suggested Danish indicator 9.1.i.
## Proportion of types of fuel used in electricity generation

Background

The electricity supply is a central part of the infrastructure in Denmark, as practically all sectors of society use electricity to one degree or another - from agriculture to manufacturing, schools, hospitals, roads and cities and private homes. Several types of fuel are used for Denmark's electricity supply, and the composition of these in the generation of electricity has an impact on the environmental and climate-related sustainability of our energy infrastructure, together with the consumption of energy. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the different types of fuel used in the total electricity generation.

Trend

Electricity from wind turbines accounts for about half of the total electricity generated in Denmark. Coal accounts for about a quarter, and there was a small decrease from 2015 to 2018. The share of electricity generated from biomass increased from 13 per cent in 2015 to 18 per cent in 2017. In general, the shares of all types of fuel show small fluctuations over the years, which may be due to various factors, including winter temperatures and pressure from increasing consumption.

Baseline

Figure 124. Total electricity generation, by fuel type
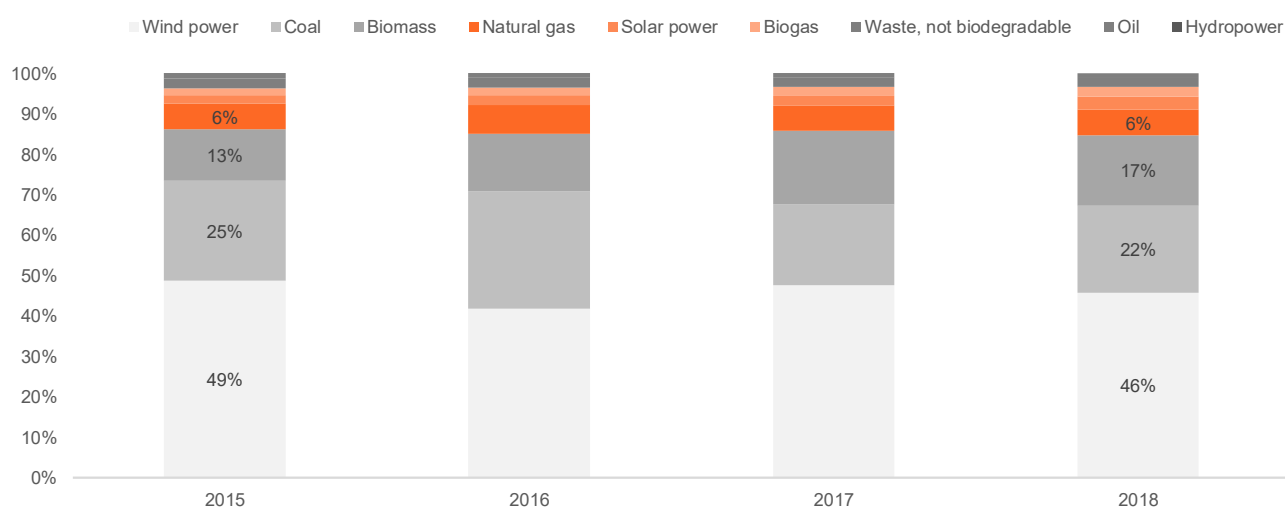
Note: The figure shows the total electricity generation, by type of fuel used, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 9.1.ii. Punctuality of train transport

Background

Public transport, including trains, is a better choice than transport by car in terms of climate impact and the use of energy resources. Therefore, when as many people as possible take public transport, both the climate and society benefit. The punctuality of the train network can affect the number of people taking trains. Delays significantly affects a passenger's overall satisfaction with the journey and may have a direct impact on the retention of existing passengers and the number of new users of public transport. A suggested Danish indicator is punctuality of passenger train transport, measured as arrival within three minutes of the scheduled time. The indicator helps to shed light on satisfaction with a part of the public transport system. If comparable data are developed for other forms of public transport and other operators of train transport, the indicator can be expanded to also cover these.

Trend

There are differences in punctuality between the three surveyed operators of passenger train networks in Denmark. The punctuality of the train network operated by Arriva has been quite stable since 2015 and it was at 93 per cent punctuality in 2019. The punctuality of the train network operated by Nordjyske Jernbaner was almost 92 per cent in 2019 and is thus slightly lower than Arriva's. While the punctuality of the train network operated by DSB has improved since 2015 and was 79 per cent in 2019, it is still the lowest among the three operators.procent, men den ligger stadig lavest af de tre operatører.

Baseline

Figure 125. Punctuality of long-distance, regional and local trains
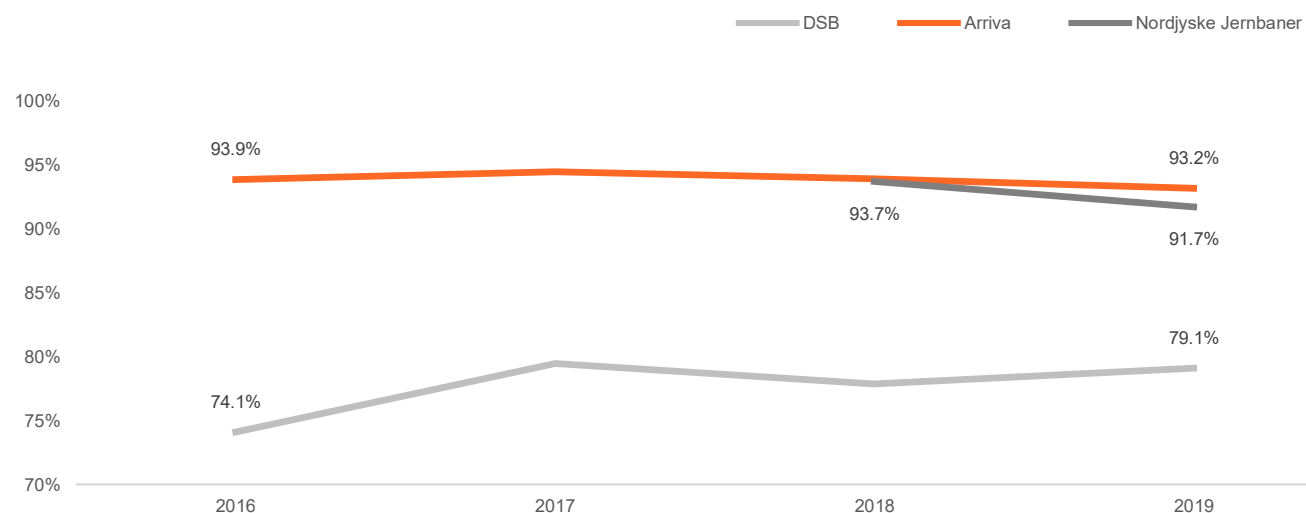
Note: The figure shows the trend in the achievement of punctuality of three train operators measured as arrival within three minutes of the scheduled time. Punctuality is calculated by taking an average of data calculated on a monthly basis between 2016 and 2019. There are no data for 2015 on Rail Net Denmark's website for DSB and Arriva, and there are no data for Nordjyske Jernbaner before 2018.
Source: Rail Net Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 9.1.iii. Experienced quality and efficiency of infrastructure in Denmark

Background

The quality and efficiency of the infrastructure in Denmark affect the operation and production of businesses and to get employees to work without delays and to connect key functions in society. In its annual assessment of competitiveness in the *Global Competitiveness Report*, the *World Economic Forum* assessed twelve pillars for business sector productivity. One of these is infrastructure. The perception of the quality and efficiency of the infrastructure in Denmark is a suggested Danish indicator. This is assessed every year by the *World Economic Forum* and is based on a survey of business leaders across industries in Denmark.tværs af brancher i Danmark.

Trend

The quality and efficiency of the Danish infrastructure create a good foundation for the business sector in Denmark. In its annual assessment of the competitiveness of countries, the *World Economic Forum*'s assessment found the infrastructure within the road and rail networks, aviation, ports, electricity and water in Denmark to be well above average. The water supply score is close to the highest possible, which is seven points.

Baseline

Figure 126. Experienced quality and efficiency of the infrastructure in Denmark
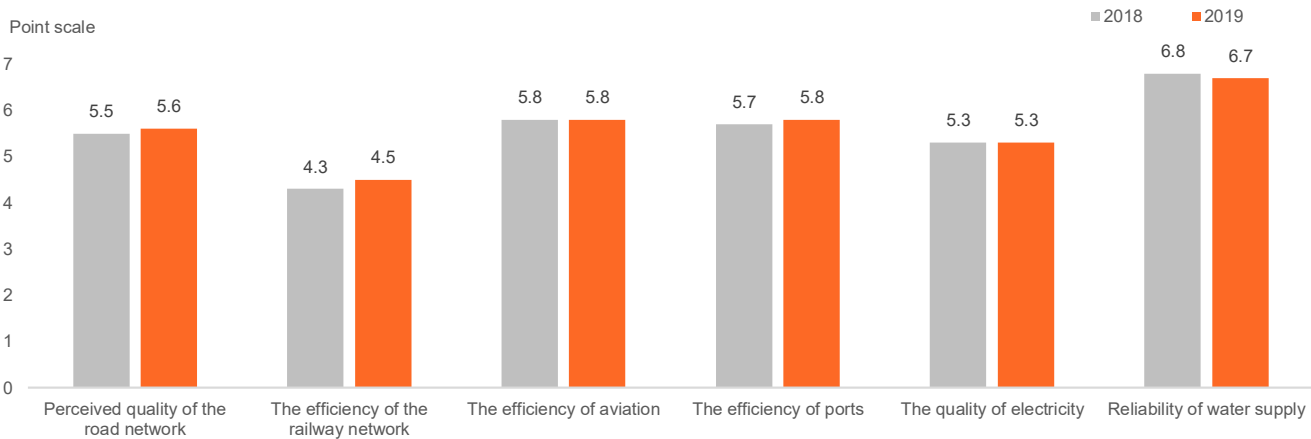
Note: The figure shows the perceived quality and efficiency of the infrastructure in Denmark in 2018-2019. Data are based on a survey of business leaders across industries. The scale goes from 0 to 7, where 0 is the worst and 7 is the best. The method was changed in 2017, which is why previous years have not been included.
Source: *World Economic Forum.*

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 9.2.i.
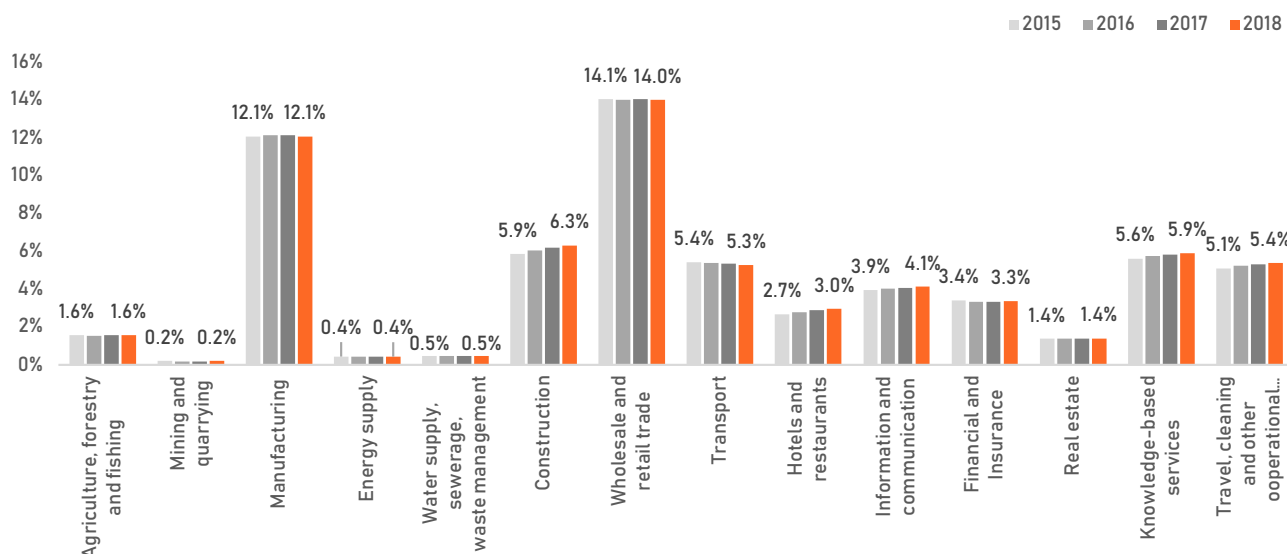## Employment in businesses by sector

Background

Workplaces in Denmark are distributed across regions and sectors and reflect the business structure in Denmark. The business structure illustrates, among other things, which sectors employ the most people in Denmark and where workplaces are found. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of full-time equivalent employees of businesses by sector in Denmark. An indicator of full-time equivalent employees of businesses by geographic location is also relevant.

Trend

About a quarter of the business employees in Denmark work in trade and manufacturing. Employment in construction, knowledge services, transport and travel agencies, cleaning and other operational services sectors is about 5-6 per cent in each, while the information and communication sector employs about 4 per cent. The financial and insurance services sector as well as the hotel and restaurant sector have a share of about 3 per cent each. Other sectors account for smaller shares of the total employment. The proportion of employees in the individual sectors is stable between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 127. Proportion employed in businesses by sector

Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of persons employed in businesses, i.e. both those with main jobs and various side jobs, calculated as full-time equivalent employees, by sector, in Denmark between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 9.2.ii. Proportion of people employed in green goods and services

Background

Danish enterprises are world leading in the development and delivery of green energy and environmental technologies, and they contribute to supporting a green transition through environmental goods and services. These environmental or green goods and services are either cleaner and resource-saving goods and services with a secondary environmental focus, or specific goods and services with a primary environmental focus. The enterprises report these data to the authorities. The green goods and services can target the domestic market or export markets and involve varying levels of employment in Denmark. Consequently, a suggested Danish indicator is employment in all the enterprises that produce or deliver green goods and services. The figure does not display employment in sectors that do not produce or deliver green goods and services.

Trend

Vast majority of green jobs are in water supply and waste disposal, with just over 70 per cent of employees in these sectors working in green goods and services. Energy supply accounts for the second-largest share, with about a third engaged in green goods and services. The corresponding shares in the other sectors are about 10 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 128. Proportion of people employed in green goods and services
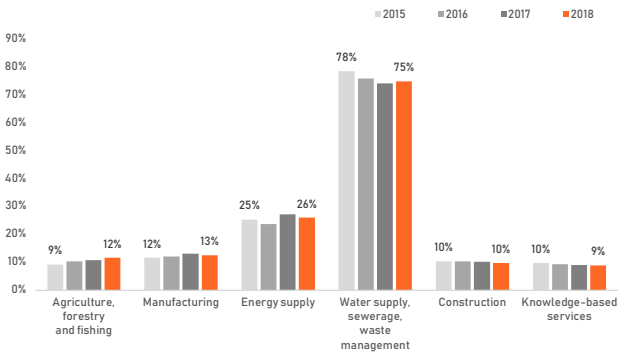
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of employees producing or delivering green goods and services between 2015 and 2018. Green goods and services are products or services that have a direct environmental or resource-saving purpose, for example, wastewater treatment and production of wind turbines, as well as products that are clean and/or resource-efficient, so that they pollute and/or consume less than other products with the same main purpose, for example, production of low-energy houses.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 9.3.i. Small and medium-sized enterprises' access to finance

Background

In general, enterprises that get a loan or credit approved by a bank are more solid and have higher profitability than those that do not achieve this. New and innovative enterprises are more risk-averse and may, therefore, have difficulty finding ordinary bank financing. SMEs make up a large part of the Danish business sector, and, due to their size and character, some of these may have difficulty obtaining approval of finance in the form of loans from banks, equity and other forms of finance, including overdraft facilities, lines of credit, leasing and trade credits from suppliers. A suggested Danish indicator is access to finance for SMEs by type of finance.

Trend

In general, SMEs seem to have their finance needs fully or partially met in the vast majority of cases. In 2014, 86 per cent of the SMEs' finance needs were fully or partially met, while this figure had risen to 89 per cent in 2018. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the number of SMEs that had their finance needs met via equity finance. As for other types of finance, 98 per cent had their finance needs fully or partially met in both 2014 and 2018.

Baseline

Figure 129. Proportion of SMEs that have applied for finance according to types of finance and outcome
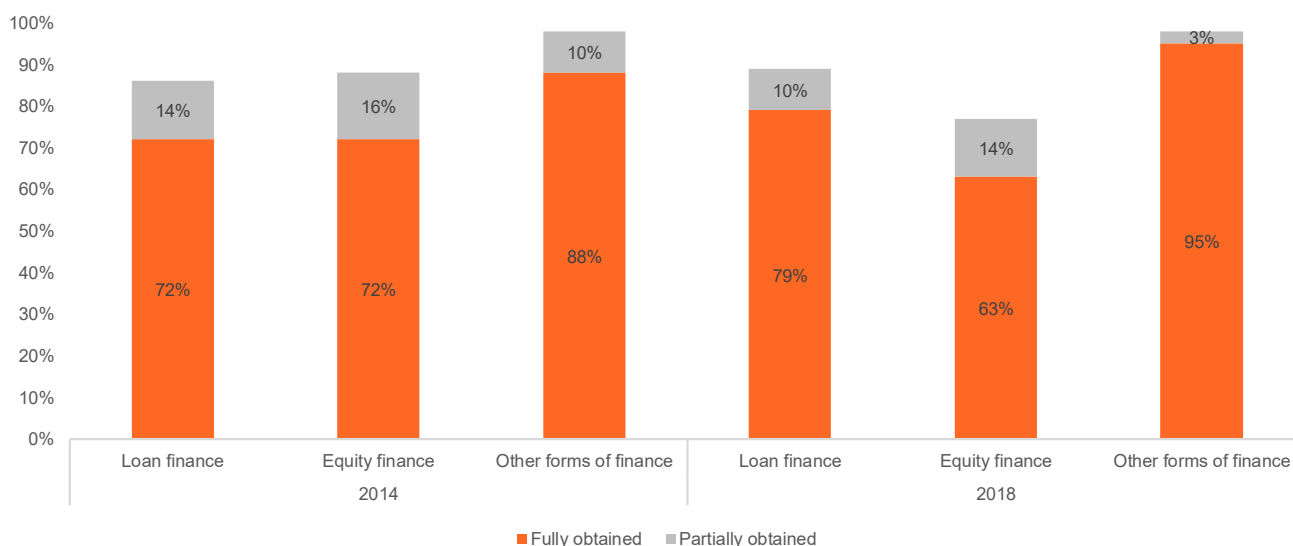
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of SMEs that applied for and obtained different types of financing in 2014 and 2018. Data are only published for every fourth year. Loan finance includes, for example, loans from commercial, savings and mortgage banks or from the enterprise owner(s). Equity finance is funds or other assets that are given in return for part ownership or shares in the enterprise. Other finance includes overdrafts, lines of credit, and leasing and trade credits from suppliers. SMEs are defined as enterprises with fewer than 250 full-time employees.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 9.4.
UPGRADE ALL INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO BECOME SUSTAINABLE

Suggested Danish indicator 9.4.i.
CO_2e emissions from the business sector

Background

The vast majority of Denmark's greenhouse gas emissions, in the form of CO_2 and CO_2 equivalents (CO2e), come from the production and transport of goods and services. In Denmark, we have, generally, been good at converting our production to technologies that emit fewer greenhouse gases so that, today, we can produce more with fewer emissions as a result. The business sector composition has also changed over the years, and, overall, it now consists of industries that emit fewer greenhouse gases. To monitor this trend, a suggested Danish indicator is CO_2e emissions disaggregated by sector relative to tonnes per DKKm gross value added. CO_2e is CO_2 and other greenhouse gases converted to CO_2 equivalents. Data for transport include international transport, which is not normally included in targets for reductions in CO_2e emissions.

Trend

Among the Danish business sectors, agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for the highest CO_2e emissions with around 700 tonnes per DKKm in 2018, excluding burning of biomass. The sector shows significant fluctuations from year to year. Within energy as well as water supply and waste disposal, there are clear differences in the figures with and without burning of biomass. Emissions from the energy supply sector without the burning of biomass declined from 345 tonnes per DKKm in 2015 to 265 tonnes per DKKm in 2018, while emissions with burning biomass were approximately 617 tonnes per DKKm. In the water supply and waste disposal sector, the emissions without the burning of biomass were approximately 200 tonnes per DKKm in 2018. When the burning of biomass is included, this figure shows an increase of approximately 85 per cent in 2018 to a total of 369 tonnes per DKKm.

Baseline

Figure 130. Emissions of CO_2e relative to gross value added, excluding burning of biomass, by sector
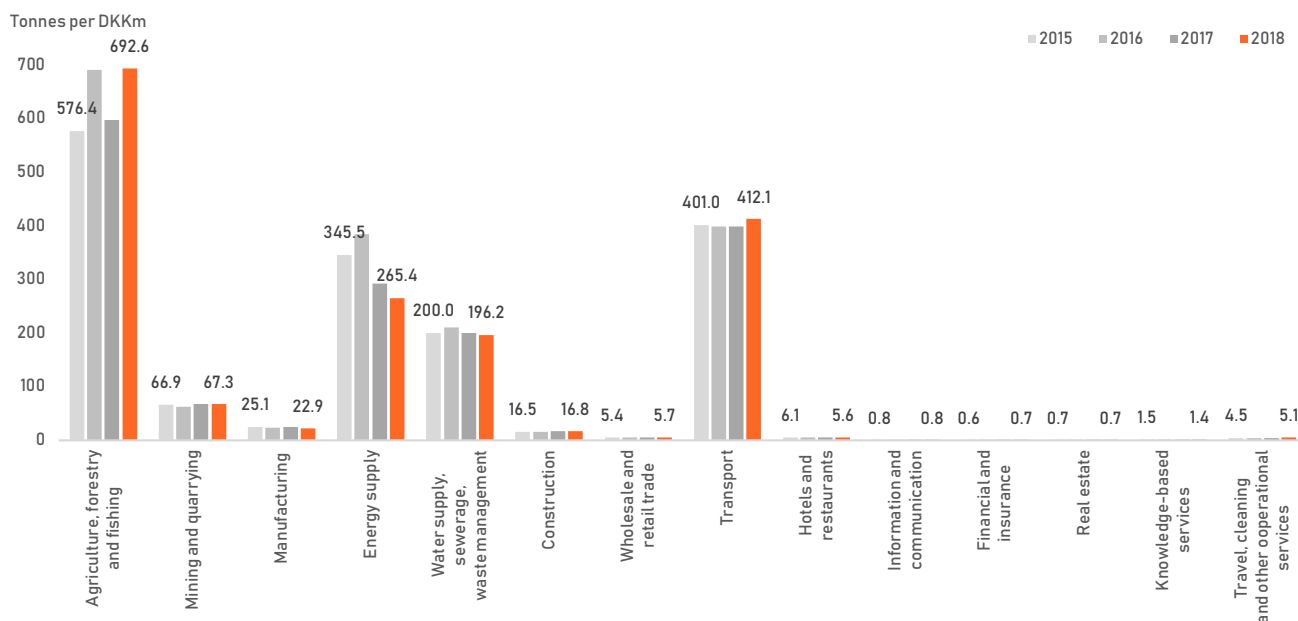
Note: The figure shows the development in CO_2e emissions relative to gross value added in tonnes per DKKm, disaggregated by business sector, between 2015 and 2018. CO_2e emissions are exclusive of burning of biomass.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 131. Emissions of CO_2e relative to gross value added, including burning of biomass, by sector

Tonnes per DKKm

■2015 ■2016 ■2017 ■2018
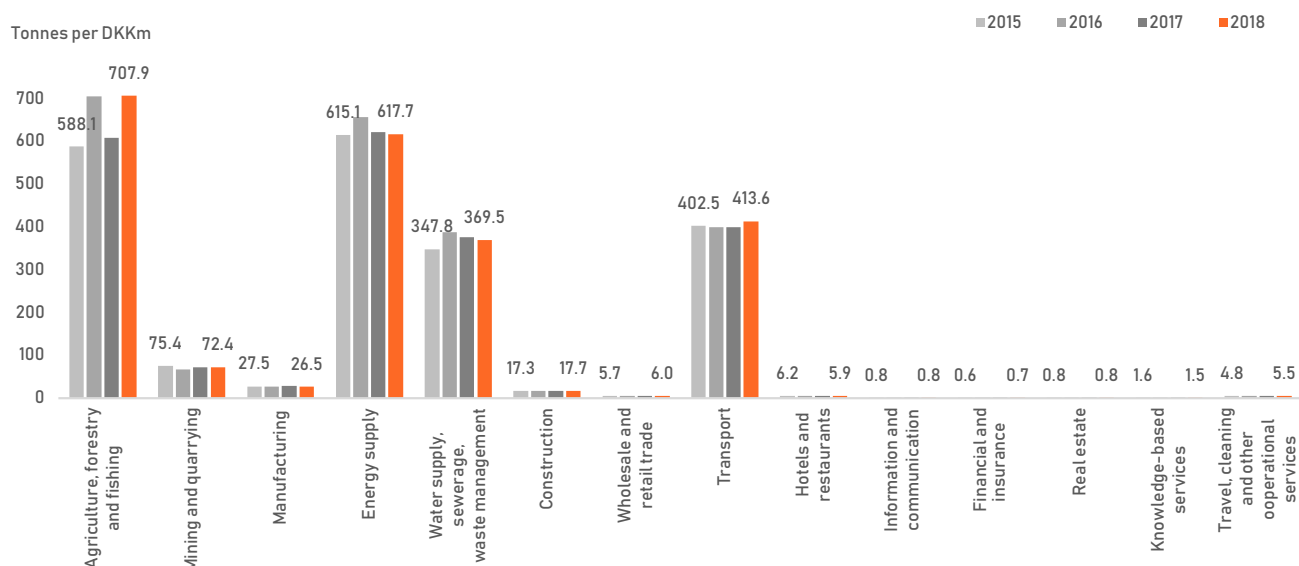
Note: The figure shows the development in CO_2e emissions relative to value added in tonnes per DKKm, disaggregated by business sector, between 2015 and 2018. CO_2e emissions are inclusive of burning of biomass.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Make the global goals our goals

Suggested Danish indicator 9.4.ii. Development in CO_2 emissions from transport

Background

The transport of goods and services as well as daily private transport is essential for society to function. At the same time, transport puts a strain on the climate as a significant portion of it is still powered by fossil fuels. The Danish transport sector is involved in both national and international transport. In the case of shipping, the international share is particularly large. According to the UN climate convention, emissions from international shipping do not count towards the national greenhouse gas emissions as they are reported separately. A suggested Danish indicator is CO_2e emissions from the transport sector as a whole, disaggregated by transport type and by total and international transport in order to shed more light on the challenges within the transport sector. CO_2e is CO_2 and other greenhouse gases converted to CO_2 equivalents.

Trend

Approximately 89 per cent of the CO_2e emissions from the transport industry in Denmark come from international transport by Danish ships, aircraft and road transport. For national transport, land and road transport and transport via pipelines make up the major part of CO_2e emissions, with about 5 per cent each of the total transport sector's emissions (including international transport).

Baseline

Figure 132. Annual emissions of CO_2e from transport, including international transport, and Denmark's total CO_2e emissions, including biomass
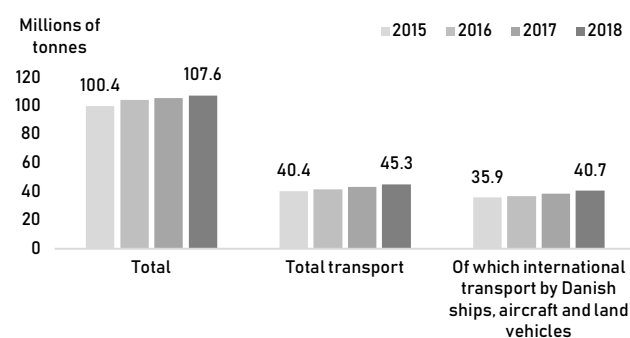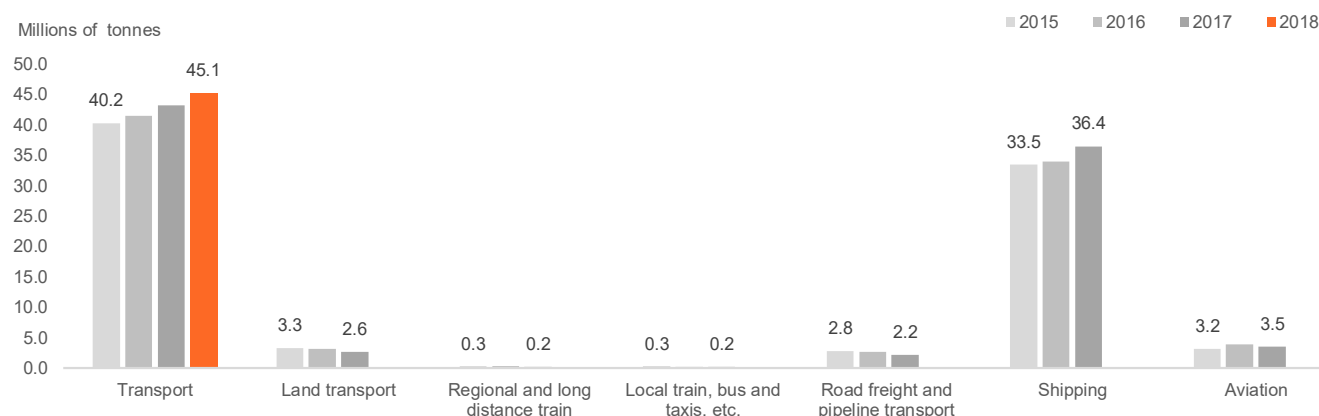

Note: The figure shows the development in annual CO_2e emissions from the total transport sector and from the international transport by Danish ships, aircraft and land vehicles as well as the total CO_2e emissions between 2015 and 2018. Emissions from biomass are included.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 133. Annual emissions of CO_2e, by transport type

Note: The figure shows the development in annual emissions of CO_2e in the transport sector disaggregated by different types of transport. The figures are exclusive of biomass, and data are from 2015 to 2018. For some of the transport types, data for 2018 were not available.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

STRENGTHEN RESEARCH AND UPGRADE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

Suggested Danish indicator 9.5.i.
Business sector expenditure on own research and development
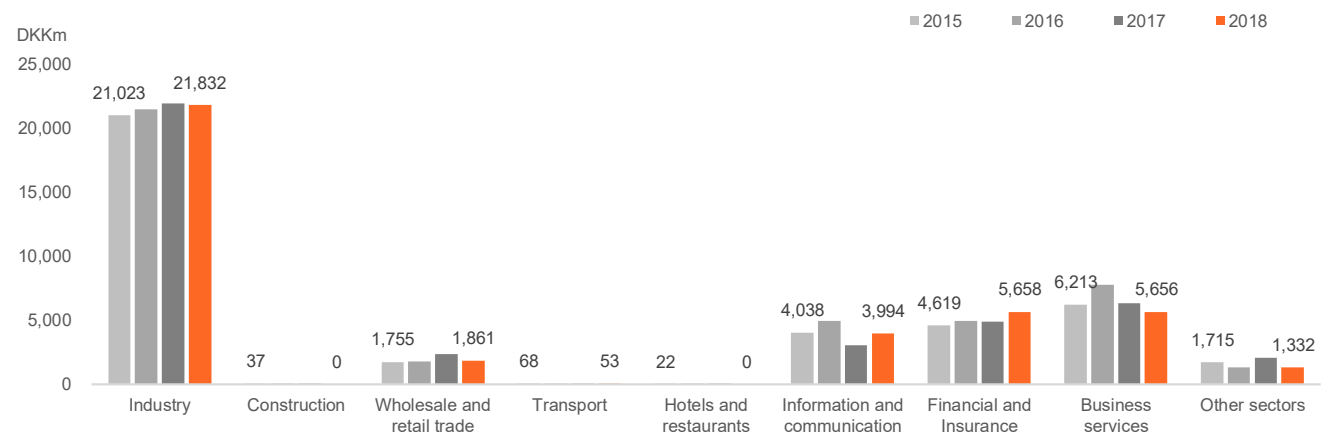
Background

Business sector expenditure on own research and development is important for developing new products and ways of producing. It also contributes to enterprises being able to integrate new knowledge from outside into their own products and processes. However, there are differences in how research-intensive sectors and industries are depending on what the enterprises produce. The suggested Danish indicator is the business sector's expenditure on own research and development, disaggregated by sector and type of manufacturing industry.

Trend

The manufacturing sector accounts for more than half of the business sector's investment in research and development. The other sectors spend less than a quarter of the level of the expenditure in the manufacturing sector, with the trade sector spending the least amount on research and development. The changes in expenditure on research and development in the individual manufacturing industries were modest between 2015 and 2018. Within the manufacturing sector, expenditure on research and development by the pharmaceutical industry was approximately twice as high as the investment by the next highest industries; namely, the machinery and electronics industries.

Figure 135. Manufacturing sector expenditure on own research and development, by type of manufacturing industry
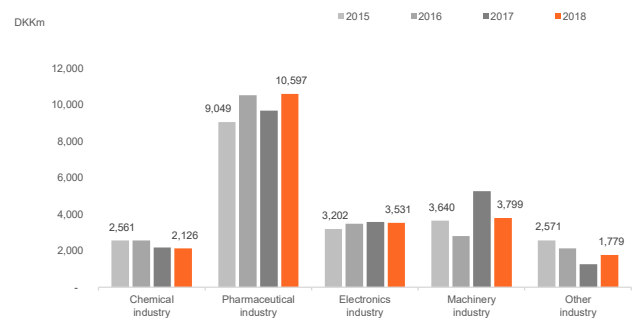
Note: The figure shows the development in expenditure on own research and development in DKKm, by type of manufacturing industry between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Baseline

Figure 134. Development in business sector expenditure on own research and development, by sector

Note: The figure shows the development in expenditure by the business sector on own research and development in DKKm, by sector, based on Statistics Denmark's industry codes. Data are from 2015 to 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 9.5.ii. Proportion of enterprises undertaking innovation activities

Background

Continual innovation is important for the competitiveness and long-term growth of many enterprises. It is also a key element in developing more sustainable goods and services that reduce the negative impact on people, the environment and the climate, require fewer resources, and it helps solve the challenges facing the world today. Innovation is defined as enterprises that report having implemented product-only innovation, process-only innovation or both. The innovation can include the implementation of new products, services, production and work processes, marketing methods and organisational forms. The suggested Danish indicator sheds light on the proportion of enterprises that implement innovation activities by sector. The indicator does not indicate whether the innovation activities support sustainable development.

Trend

By international comparison, Danish enterprises are generally innovative, but there is a big difference in the types of innovation that enterprises undertake. More than half of the enterprises carry out both product and process innovation. 63 per cent of enterprises in the information and communication sector introduced new products or business processes between 2016 to 2018, and the sector was thus the most innovative followed by financial and insurance services as well as other business services (56 per cent) and manufacturing (55 per cent), while the transport sector, with 34 per cent, had the markedly lowest share of innovative enterprises.

Baseline

Figure 136. Proportion of innovative enterprises, by sector
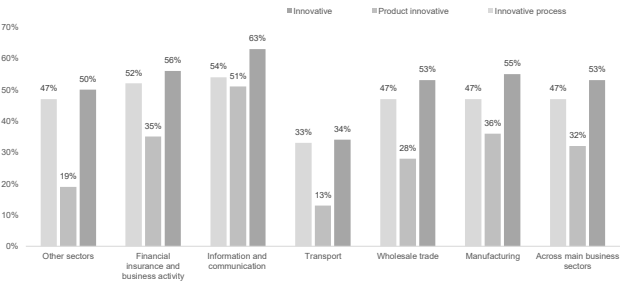
Note: The figure shows, for the business sectors, the proportion of enterprises that were innovative, either product-only innovative, process-only innovative or both in 2018. There are no comparable data from previous years.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 9.5.iii. Development in Danish patents within environment-related technologies

Background

The development of new environment-related technologies is a prerequisite for supporting an environmentally sustainable transition in production and consumption. Through patents, Danish enterprises can secure intellectual and commercial rights to the knowledge, technology and new products they develop, and they can use these in a commercial context. In recent years, international competition in environmental and energy technology has increased significantly, which puts pressure on Danish enterprises to continually develop new solutions. The suggested Danish indicator is Denmark's position of strength within environmental-related technologies in relation to the global status of patents within this area. This is also described as Denmark's relative specialisation.

Trend

Denmark has about twice as many patents in environmental-related technologies as the average for the countries in the world.

Baseline

Figure 137. Denmark's relative specialisation in environment-related technologies
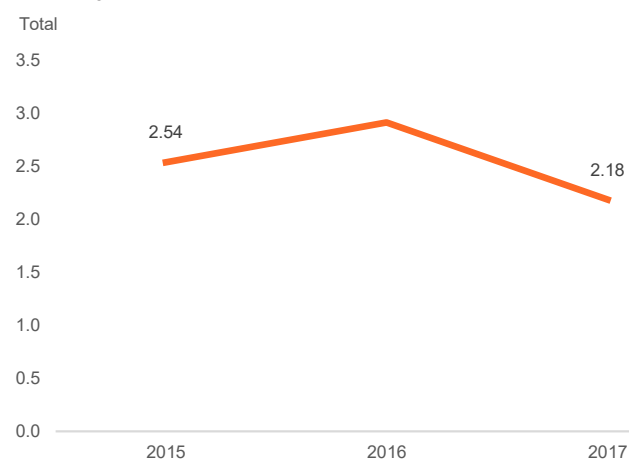
Note: The figure shows the trend in Denmark's relative specialisation within environment-related technologies between 2015 and 2017. This is calculated as follows: (number of environment-related patents in Denmark / number of technology patents in total in Denmark) / (number of environment-related patents in the world / number of technology patents in total in the world). Data from 2018 to 2019 were not available at the time of writing.
Source: OECD.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 9.A.
STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target, and the suggestions only concerned the amount of Danish development aid provided for infrastructure.

TARGET 9.B.
SUPPORT NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and which are not covered by suggested indicators under other SDGs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions for indicators regarding scholarships for researchers and students from developing countries were received. Reference is made here to, among other things, indicator 17.6.i. on exchange programmes for foreign students to Denmark.

GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Suggested Danish indicator 9.c.i.
Broadband coverage in Denmark

Background

Broadband coverage in Denmark creates the opportunity for individuals and enterprises across the country to have direct access to the internet, even those located in rural areas. Broadband differs from mobile internet in that it allows higher speeds. This makes it possible to use various new technologies and more advanced programmes and networks, which can be important, especially for business purposes, and, thus, helps make workplaces possible across the country. A suggested Danish indicator is the broadband coverage in Denmark as an indication of the access of citizens in Denmark to information and communication technology.

Trend

The broadband coverage in Denmark increased from 84 per cent to 93 per cent between 2015 and 2019; thus, Denmark is almost fully covered by broadband connection.

Baseline

Figure 138. Broadband coverage in Denmark
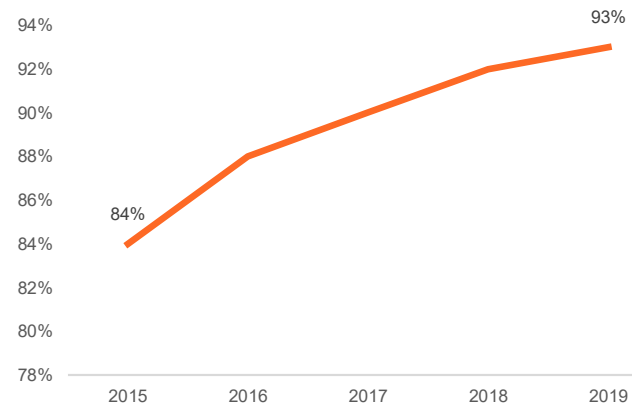
Note: The figure shows the trend in broadband coverage in Denmark between 2015 and 2019. The coverage of broadband is mapped by comparing addresses and coverage areas with housing types – dwellings and holiday homes – using the Danish building and housing register. A distinction is made between broadband connections offered to private and business customers. If several speeds are registered, the highest speed is used.
Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 9.c.ii.
Number of online stores with an e-mark certification

Background

Use of the internet is relatively widespread in Denmark and citizens in Denmark make an ever-increasing share of their purchases online. In this context, secure online trade, or e-commerce, was debated under this target, and a specific suggestion for an indicator is the number of online stores with an e-mark certification. The e-mark certification is a certification scheme for Danish online stores that is intended to guarantee secure and transparent online shopping for both buyers and sellers. Note that some enterprises may well have several online stores. It is possible to disaggregate the indicator by categories of online stores.

Trend

In Denmark, the number of online stores with an e-mark certification increased between 2015 and 2019. Thus, there were 1,810 online stores with an e-mark certification in 2015 compared with 2,273 in 2019, which is an increase of 26 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 139. Number of online stores with an e-mark certification
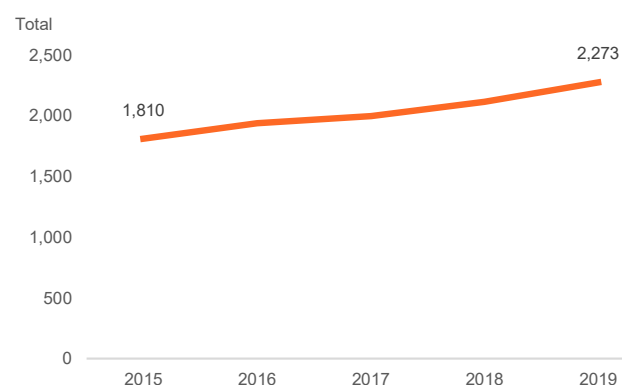
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of online stores with an e-mark certification between 2015 and 2019.
Source: e-mærket.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
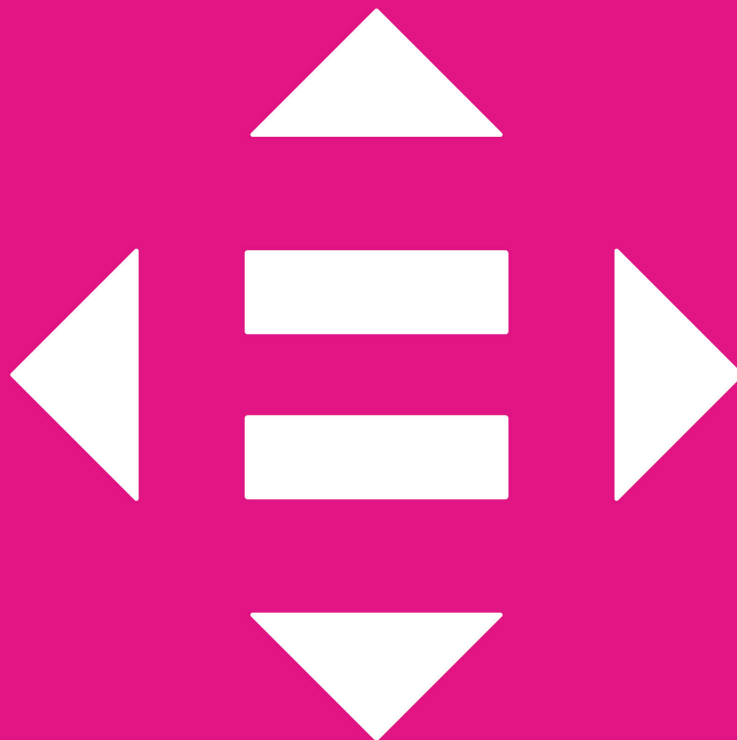
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

We must reduce inequality within and between countries

A global perspective

SDG 10 is about reducing inequalities between people and between countries. Denmark is a rich country compared with many other countries, and inequality within Denmark is also less than in many other countries in the world, although there are some people who are far richer than others within Denmark. The question of whether inequality is a problem at all has traditionally been a much-discussed topic. In recent years, there has been a growing debate about the importance of inequality for the economic growth and development of sustainable societies. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have jointly stated that less inequality in the world will benefit everyone because inequality hampers economic growth. SDG 10 is, among other things, about reducing the gap between the poorest 40 per cent of the population and the rest of the population, and about making it more afforda-ble for migrant workers to send money back to their home countries.

A Danish perspective

Denmark is one of the richest countries in the world and one of the countries with the least inequality. In a 2018 report by the OECD (the latest available at the time of writing), Denmark was the fifth most equal country, surpassed only by Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Iceland. However, since 2015, economic inequality has been increasing in Denmark, and this has been an issue that has filled the debate; and several suggestions for indicators concerned income inequality across ancestry and age as well as vulnerable groups in society. On this point, the debate under SDG 10 has many parallels with the debate on poverty in SDG 1.

Apart from income differences, the debate on inequality in Denmark includes inequality between rural areas and cities, inequality in participation in public life, for example, as candidates in elections or exercising one's right to vote, whether we in Denmark are able to break negative social inheritance patterns in relation to education and employ-ment, and whether there are fewer visible barriers in society for immigrants and their descendants. Discrimina-tion against, for example, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities and LGBTI + people, was also debated in this connection. This debate has many similarities to the debate under SDG 5 on gender equality.

Another aspect of the debate was about the unequal distribution of assets in society. Here, wage trends across industries and genders were highlighted as relevant indicators, just as indicators on regulations and measures to strengthen transparency in the financial markets were suggested.

Migration and conditions for migrants are central to SDG 10, but these issues received very little attention in the debate, with the debate being mainly about limiting migration to Denmark. Thus, suggestions for relevant indicators were also limited and primarily concerned the content and dissemination of various schemes targeted at migrants.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 10 on the following page contains a brief presenta-tion of the eight suggested new Danish indicators and an additional nine other suggestions for SDG 10, based on the 10 targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 10. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 10

TARGET 10.1. REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITES

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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	10.1.i. The Palma ratio	• Development in real income after tax since 2010

TARGET 10.2. STRENGTHEN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
10.2.1. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	10.2.i. Proportion of women in politics 10.2.ii. Proportion of persons with other ancestry than Danish in politics 10.2.iii. Educational background of candidates for the Danish Parliament 10.2.iv. Proportion of the populationember of a voluntary association	• Perceived inclusion in society

TARGET 10.3. GIVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL, AND END DISCRIMINATION

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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	10.3.i. Relationship between income in the childhood home and as an adult 10.3.ii. Pay discrimination in the labour market	

TARGET 10.4. ADOPT POLICIES THAT PROMOTE FISCAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

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

UN indicator(s):
10.4.1. Labour share of GDP

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. Some qualified suggestions under this target were broadly the same as suggestions already included under SDG 1, including suggestions about the livelihood and wealth of the population.

Other suggestion(s):
- Rate of compensation when unemployed
- Lifetime income depending on childhood municipality, sex and ancestry

TARGET 10.5. IMPROVE THE REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

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

UN indicator(s):
10.5.1. Financial Soundness Indicators

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. For example, a number of qualified suggestions were received that are in line with the practice of calculating the solvency of financial institutions and overlap with the existing UN indicator.

Other suggestion(s):
- Financial transparency

TARGET 10.6. STRENGTHEN REPRESENTATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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.

UN indicator(s):
10.6.1. Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. This can be explained by the wording of the target, which directly focuses on developing countries and international institutions.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 10.7. FACILITATE SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE MIGRATION

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

UN indicator(s):
10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

10.7.2. Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
10.7.i. Labour immigration to Denmark

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of illegal immigrants
- Average case processing time when applying for residence permit, asylum and family reunification
- Number of decisions assigned to foreign firms in relation to social dumping

TARGET 10.A. GIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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

UN indicator(s):
10.a.1. Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators have been identified to supplement the UN's global indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's indicator. Few suggestions for this target were received. For example, suggestions were received to calculate Danish imports from developing countries. This topic is already covered by the suggested indicator17.11.i.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 10.B. ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENT IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
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)

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, suggestions were received that particularly overlap with the suggested Danish indicator 17.3.i. on direct private investment in developing countries and the Danish indicator 17.11.i. on Danish imports from developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):
- Investments made in developing countries via the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU)

TARGET 10.C. REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANTS REMITTANCES

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.

UN indicator(s):
10.c.1. Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN's global indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, the only qualified suggestion was to calculate transfer costs in Denmark for money transfers to developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 10.1.i.
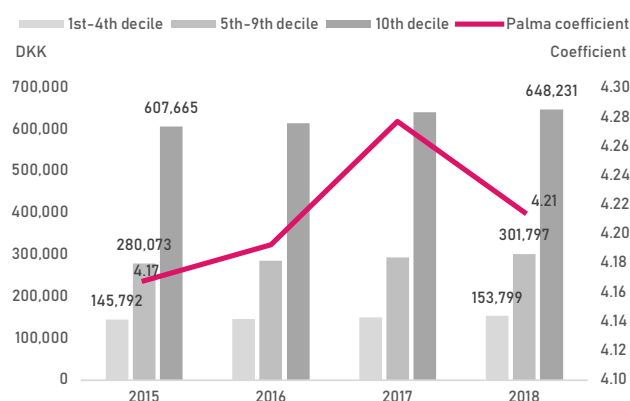## The Palma ratio

Background

This target focuses on income increases for the bottom 40 per cent of the population compared to the national average. As there is a relatively large middle-income group in Denmark, it was suggested in the debate that, in a Danish context, it is more relevant to look at income development among those with the 10 per cent lowest incomes compared with the 10 per cent highest. In addition, one view was that it is useful to calculate income inequality in Denmark in a way that is in line with the UN definition. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the Palma ratio, which is a simple and intuitively understandable measure of a country's income inequality. Specifically, the Palma ratio shows how much more the 10 per cent of the population with the highest incomes have compared with the 40 per cent of the population with the lowest incomes. The Palma ratio is calculated by taking the average income of the 10 per cent at the top of the income distribution and dividing it by the average income of the 40 per cent at the bottom of the income distribution. The indicator uses average equivalent disposable income, which sheds light on total family income rather than individual income, taking into account family size and the age composition.

Trend

In Denmark there was a slight increase in the Palma ratio, calculated as the average equivalent disposable income, from 4.17 in 2015 to 4.21 in 2018; however, there was a decrease from 2017 to 2018. This means that inequality has become greater according to the Palma method. The Palma ratio for 2018 shows that the average equivalent disposable income for the 10 per cent of the population with the highest incomes was 4.21 times greater than the average income of the 40 per cent of the population with the lowest incomes.

Baseline

Figure 140. Trends in the Palma ratio and the average equivalent disposable income, by deciles for the whole population

Note: The figure shows the trends in the Palma ratio based on equivalent disposable income between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 10.2.i.
## Proportion of women in politics

Background

The debate under this target particularly focused on under- or overrepresentation of certain population groups in politics relative to the size of the groups in the population in general. For example, women and ethnic minorities are generally underrepresented in politics, just as the proportion of university graduates among the members of the Danish Parliament is relatively large compared with the proportion of university graduates in the general population. Therefore, a suggestion for a Danish indicator is the proportion of nominated and elected candidates for municipal, regional and parliamentary elections, by sex.

Trend

Men are generally overrepresented in all popularly elected positions and thus occupy about two thirds of all popularly elected posts. In the last two parliamentary and municipal elections the proportion of women nominated and elected increased slightly.

Baseline

Figure 141. Proportion of nominated and elected candidates for parliamentary, municipal and regional elections, by sex
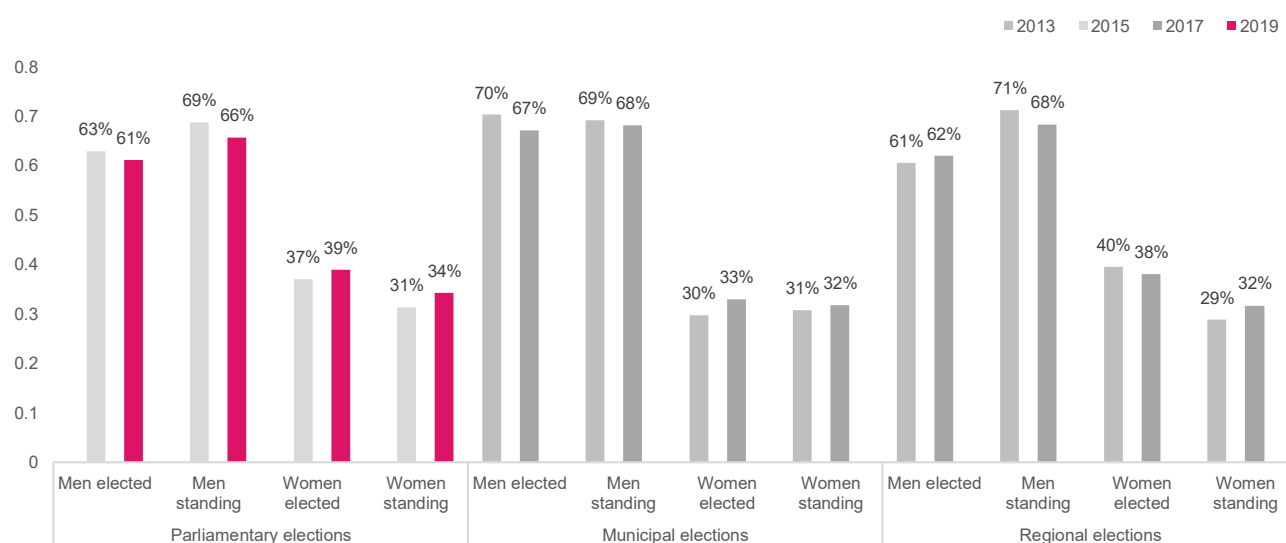
Note: The figure shows the development in nominated and elected candidates for the parliamentary elections in 2015 and 2019, and for the municipal and regional elections in 2013 and 2017, by sex.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Suggested Danish indicator 10.2.ii.
## Proportion of persons with other ancestry than Danish in politics

Background

As mentioned in target10.2.i above, the debate under this target particularly focused on under- or overrepresentation of certain population groups in politics relative to the size of the groups in the population in general, with ethnic minorities being one of the underrepresented groups. Following on from SDG 10.2.i, a further suggestion for a Danish indicator is the proportion of candidates nominated for and elected in municipal, regional and parliamentary elections by ancestry: specifically, Danish ancestry, immigrants and descendants of immigrants.

Trend

Although immigrants and descendants of immigrants make up almost 14 per cent of the population today, their representation in elected seats in the Danish Parliament, and municipal and regional governments is only about 3-4 per cent. No significant change is seen in connection with any of the two most recent parliamentary, municipal or regional elections.

Baseline

Figure 142. Proportion of nominated and elected candidates and composition of the population, by ancestry
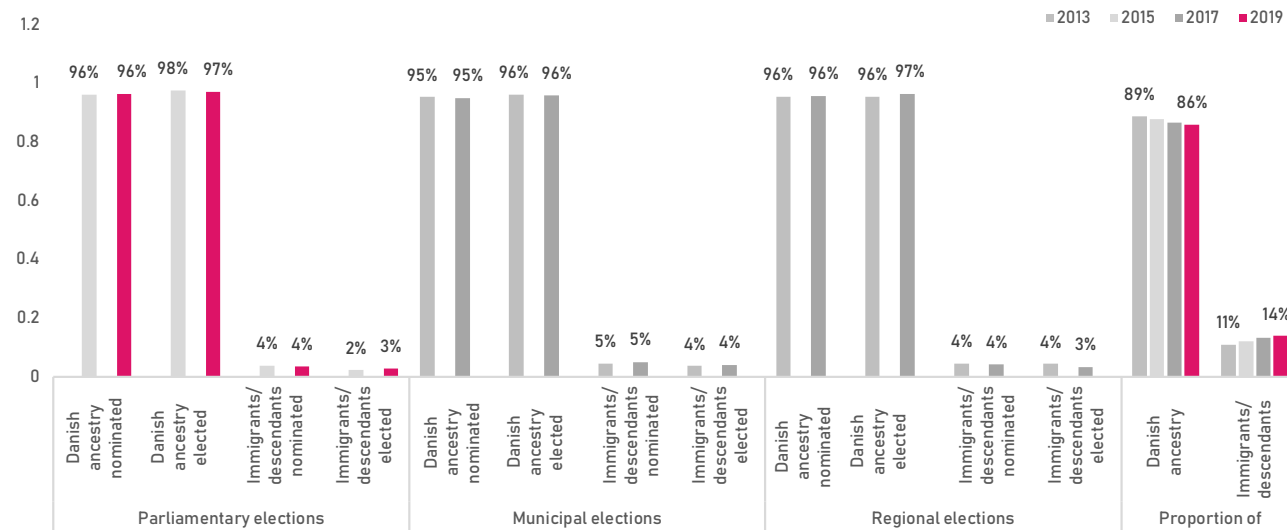
Note: The figure shows the development in nominated and elected candidates for the parliamentary elections in 2015 and 2019 and for the municipal and regional elections in 2013 and 2017, by ancestry: specifically, persons of Danish ancestry, and immigrants and descendants of immigrants. The figure also shows the development in the composition of the population by ancestry between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓			✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 10.2.iii. Educational background of candidates for the Danish Parliament

Background

As mentioned in target 10.2.i above, the debate under this target particularly focused on under- or overrepresentation of certain population groups in politics relative to the size of the groups in the population in general, with university graduates being an overrepresented group in the Danish Parliament. The first two suggestions for Danish indicators for this target are supplemented by a final suggestion for a Danish indicator, which is the distribution of candidates for the Danish Parliament by their highest completed level of education. This distribution is compared to the corresponding distribution in the population over 15 years of age.

Trend

One third of the candidates for the Danish Parliament in 2019 had completed a master's degree or higher. As this group's share of the population in general is 10 per cent, this is an overrepresentation. Conversely, candidates with lower or upper secondary or vocational education and training (VET) as their highest completed level of education are relatively underrepresented, as these groups comprise a relatively large proportion of the population in general. It should be noted that the age distribution of the parliamentary candidates does not reflect the age distribution of the population in general, which may explain some of the differences.

Baseline

Figure 143. Distribution of candidates nominated for the Danish Parliament and the population aged over 15, by highest completed level of education
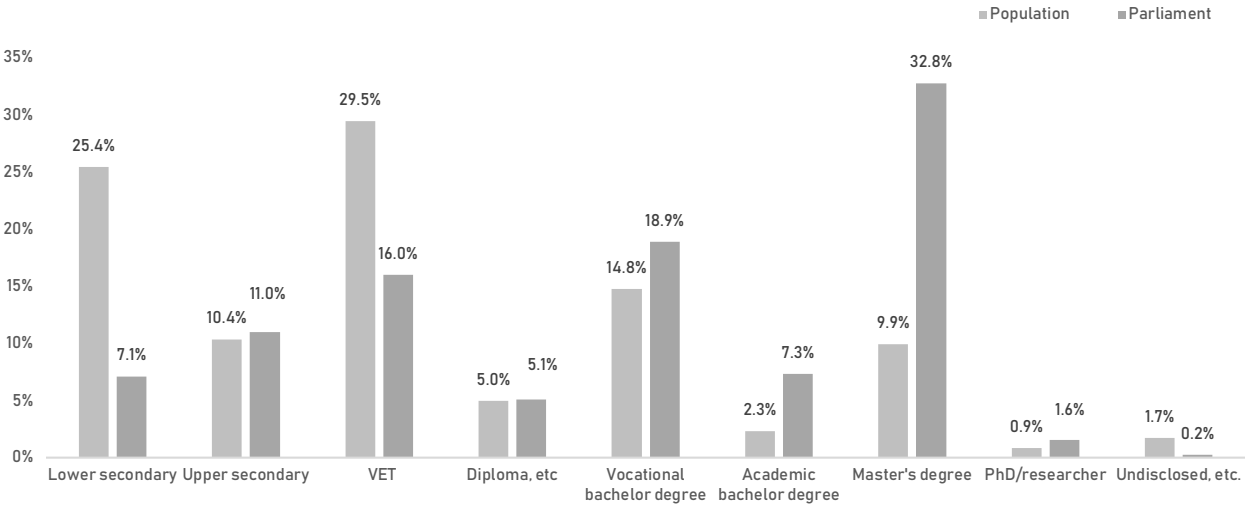
Note: The figure shows the distribution of candidates nominated for the Danish Parliamentary elections, by highest completed level of education, and the distribution in the population in general in 2019. Data for the candidates in the 2015 election are not available.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 10.2.iv.
Proportion of the population being a member of a voluntary association

Background

The level of participation in community life can be measured in various ways, including membership of voluntary clubs or associations, participation in debates or writing letters to editors of newspapers, collecting signatures for a petition or collecting money for a charity. Membership of clubs and associations in Denmark is diverse and widespread throughout the country, and many see participation in such voluntary and non-profit organisations as an important element of social inclusion and community participation. The specific suggestion for the Danish indicator is the proportion of the population with Danish ancestry, immigrants and descendants of immigrants who are members of an association.

Trend

Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of people with Danish ancestry who were members of an association has fallen by three percentage points from 81 per cent to 78 per cent. During the same period, the proportion of descendants of immigrants who are members of an association has increased by five percentage points, while a small decrease can be traced among immigrants. In general, the proportion of immigrants and descendants of immigrants who are members of an association is smaller than among persons with Danish ancestry.

Baseline

Figure 144. Proportion of the population being a member of a voluntary association, by ancestry
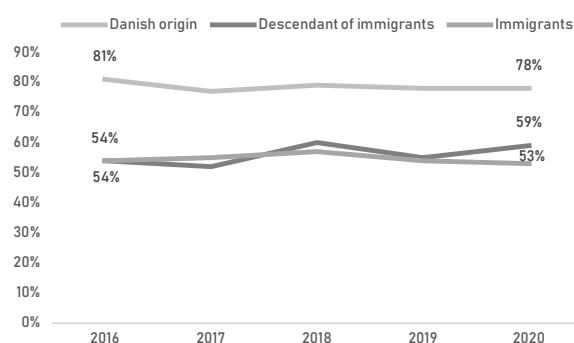
Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of people with Danish ancestry, immigrants and descendants of immigrants who responded that they belonged to an association or a club between 2016 and 2020. The question was: 'There are many associations in Denmark, for example trade unions, sports clubs, social clubs, residents' associations, cultural and religious associations, consumer associations such as Coop and charitable associations such as the Red Cross. Are you a member of an association?' The population groups descendants of immigrants and immigrants were put together in one category in 2016, which is why the proportion is the same for these two groups in 2016. No data are available for 2015, as the civics survey was not conducted that year.
Source: Ministry of Immigration and Integration.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓					✓	

Suggested Danish indicator 10.3.i. Relationship between income in the childhood home and as an adult

Background

The issue of social inheritance played a major role in the debate on target 10.3, including, in particular, the issue of social mobility across income categories, i.e. the extent to which children of parents in the low-income categories achieve a life with better economic opportunities than their parents. In this context, a suggestion for an indicator is the relationship between the level of income in the childhood home when the person was aged 10 and the income level of the person at age 35. The indicator uses equivalent disposable income that is based on the total family income before tax, which is corrected for family size and age composition. In order to reduce the effects of extreme income observation, the individual cohorts are first divided into deciles, i.e. into ten equal groups based on the level of their income in the relevant year.

Trend

There is a clear correlation between the income decile of the childhood family home that individuals were in at age 10 and the income decile they are in at age 35. Among those who were in the lowest income decile as a 10-year-old, i.e. decile 0, 18 per cent were still in this decile as a 35-year-old. Only 7 per cent of those in the lowest income decile at age 10 were in the highest income decile at age 35. The same pattern is seen for people who were in the highest income decile, decile 9, at age 10, but with the reverse sign – with 22 per cent of this group also being in the highest income decile at age 35, and only 6 per cent having fallen to the lowest income decile.

Baseline

Figure 145. Relationship between income decile in the childhood home and income decile for 35-year-olds in 2018
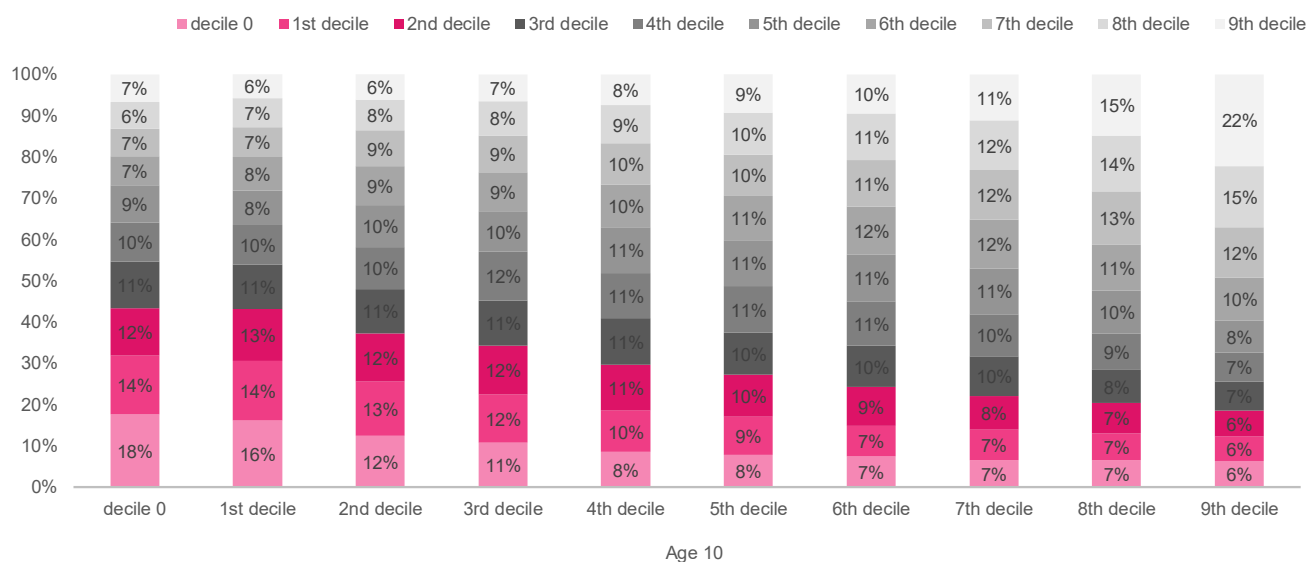
Note: The figure shows the distribution of income deciles for 35-year-olds in 2018 according to the income decile of their childhood home at age 10. The indicator can be calculated historically, but for the sake of clarity, this report only presents the most recent year, which is 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 10.3.ii.
## Pay discrimination in the labour market

Background

The debate on discrimination in the labour market was particularly focused on inequality in pay for equal work – primarily in relation to gender, but also in relation to ethnic minorities, migrants and people with disabilities. Therefore, a suggested Danish indicator is the distribution of average hourly earnings of men and women. Specifically, standard hourly earnings are used, which is the wage that has been agreed or the pay that the worker receives for each normal hour he or she works. The standard hourly earnings are independent of the number of hours of absence and overtime hours. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age, socio-economic status, industry and ancestry. The indicator does not currently provide data separately for people with disabilities, but if this becomes possible, this aspect should also be included.

Trend

The average standard hourly wage is approximately DKK 260. The hourly wage is approximately DKK 35 higher for men than for women. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a slight increase in average standard hourly earnings for both men and women. The rate of increase was relatively similar across the two sexes, which also means that the difference between men and women's standard wages was relatively unchanged over the period.

Baseline

Figure 146. Average, standard hourly earnings, by sex
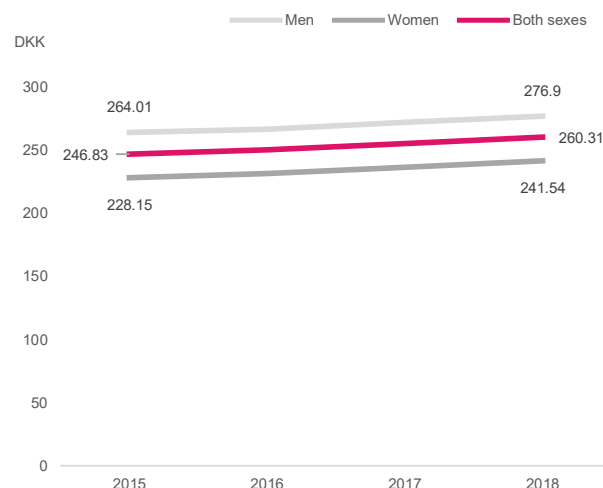
Note: The figure shows the trends in average standard hourly earnings, by sex, between 2015 and 2018. The standard hourly wage indicates approximately the wage that has been agreed or the wage that the worker receives for each normal hour he or she works. The standard hourly earnings are independent of the number of hours of absence and overtime hours.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓	✓	

TARGET 10.4.
ADOPT POLICIES THAT PROMOTE FISCAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicators were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. Some qualified suggestions under this target were broadly the same as suggestions already included under SDG 1, including suggestions about the livelihood and wealth of the population.

TARGET 10.5.
IMPROVE THE REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, a number of qualified suggestions were received that are in line with the practice of calculating the solvency of financial institutions and overlap with the existing UN indicator.

TARGET 10.6.
STRENGTHEN REPRESENTATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can be explained by the wording of the target, which directly focuses on developing countries and international institutions.

Suggested Danish indicator 10.7.i.
Labour immigration to Denmark

Background

The debate on responsible immigration focused on measures to ensure that labour immigration to Denmark takes place solely for the purpose of offsetting shortages of qualified Danish labour, and that, when the need arises, schemes exist so that enterprises can effectively employ foreign labour when required. A suggested Danish indicator is the annual labour immigration to Denmark disaggregated by workers from the EU and from other countries.

Trend

The number of people who immigrate to Denmark annually to work was relatively stable between 2015 and 2019. In 2019, 11,437 men and 4,502 women with citizenship in another EU country immigrated to Denmark to work. While there is a clear predominance of male immigrant workers from other EU countries to Denmark, the gender distribution among labour immigrants with citizenship in a country outside the EU is more equal. In 2019, 4,173 men and 3,354 women immigrated to Denmark to work from a country outside the EU.

Baseline

Figure 147. Number of persons who immigrate to Denmark annually to work, by type of work permit and sex
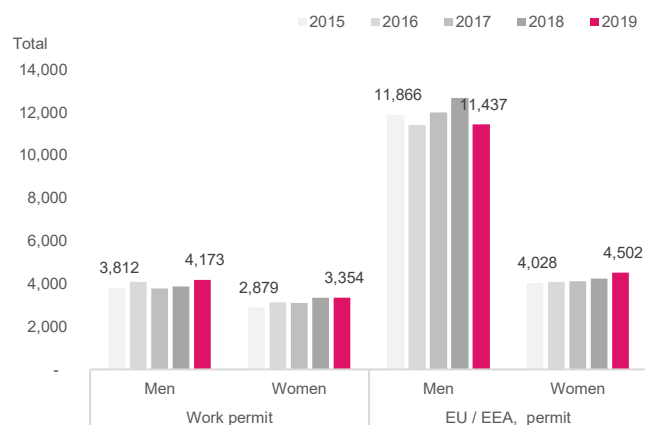
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of people who immigrate to Denmark annually to work, by sex, between 2015 and 2019. Data are disaggregated by 'EU/EEA, permit', which includes EU citizens working in Denmark, and 'Work permit', which includes all non-EU citizens who hold a visa permitting them to live and work in Denmark.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 10.A.
GIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Few suggestions for this target were received. For example, suggestions were received to calculate Danish imports from developing countries. This topic is already covered by the suggested indicator 17.11.i.

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received that particularly overlap with the suggested Danish indicator 17.3.i. on direct private investment in developing countries and the Danish indicator 17.11.i. on Danish imports from developing countries.

TARGET 10.C.
REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANTS REMITTANCES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, the only qualified suggestion was to calculate transfer costs in Denmark for money transfers to developing countries.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

We must make cities, communities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

A global perspective

More than half of the world's population now live in urban areas, and migration from rural areas to cities seems to continue. By 2050, two thirds of the world's population are expected to live in cities. This poses both challenges and opportunities. The world's many big cities use very large amounts of food, water and other resources and produce a lot of waste that needs to be managed. However, cities also provide opportunities to use resources and manage waste more efficiently, as many people live in concentrated locations. On the other hand, the concentration of people in cities means they face major challenges from air pollution from intensive transport. Conversely, the population density also provides better opportunities to solve the challenges, for example through more and better public transport, which can also make it easier for the elderly and people with disabilities to move around the local area and thereby take part in community life.

The way we organise our cities, local communities and residential areas is, therefore, crucial to ensuring global sustainable development. SDG 11 is precisely about making cities, local communities and residential areas inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This SDG includes ensuring that people have access to housing, transport, cultural activities and facilities, while taking into account the need to minimise the impact on the environment and climate and to give everyone equal opportunities.

A Danish perspective

Denmark ranks top in an international context in terms of sustainability and living conditions in its cities. Denmark is also among the leading countries within urban planning, and virtually everyone has access to housing and basic services, such as water, sanitation, energy and transport facilities. However, there are also areas where we can make the cities and local communities more inclusive, green and sustainable, and Denmark, like the rest of the world, faces having to manage risks and adapt behaviours, technologies and regulations to the negative impact of, in particular, the climate and the environment and of urban population growth.

Prior to the 'Our Goals project', the pilot project 'Baseline for the SDGs - SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities' was launched. The pilot project was completed in January 2019, and its recommendations for the baselines for targets 11.1-11.7 have offered qualifying input for the suggested Danish indicators of this report. Thus, inputs from the pilot project carry the same weight as inputs from the

consultation process for 'Our Goals', and together they form the basis for the suggested Danish indicators for SDG 11. The pilot project did not address targets 11.a-11.c; hence, the background material for these targets is only based on inputs from this project's consultation phase and from experts.

In a Danish context, SDG 11 is about various aspects of sustainable development in cities and local communities. There is a particular focus on inclusion and equal opportunities in relation to, among other things, income and disability, transport and mobility in the urban space, well-being and facilities and the environment and climate, as well as safety in relation to using the urban and local community areas. In the consultation process, the participants highlighted the financial burden of housing, especially in the cities; socio-economic differences between cities and rural areas; owner-occupied and rental housing; and the extent of housing that is in poor physical condition and harmful to health. Some suggested measuring how attractive it is to live in rural areas. Public transport was considered important, in particular, access to public transport for the elderly and people with reduced mobility as well as the price of transport. The debate on culture and cultural inheritance focused on the extent of public support for cultural institutions and the municipalities' financial support of voluntary work in relation to sports and social activities. Protection of buildings and urban environments worthy of preservation was also emphasised.

The environment and the climate were central issues in debates, for example on waste management, energy supply and energy efficiency of buildings and the resulting environmental impacts, as well as the dissemination of municipal, regional and nationwide plans and policies within energy and the environment. As natural disasters rarely have fatal consequences in a Danish context, focus was on the preparedness of municipalities to counteract damage resulting from increasing rainfall and rising water levels. In relation to Denmark's support for developing countries, it was suggested to monitor the proportion of Danish development aid targeted at cities.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 11 on the following page contains a brief presentation of 14 suggested Danish indicators and 18 other suggestions for SDG 11, based on the ten targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 11. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 11

TARGET 11.1. BUILD SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
11.1.1. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.i. Perceived financial burden of housing 11.1.ii. Trend in the financial burden of housing	• Living in vulnerable housing areas • Waiting time for handling offers for accomodation • Trend in social housing rent

TARGET 11.2. CREATE AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.2.i. Price trends of public transport 11.2.ii. Perceived accessibility of public transport	• Distance to public transport for older persons and persons with disabilities • Proportion of train stations with level-free access

TARGET 11.3. MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate (LCR) to population growth rate 11.3.2. Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	11.3.i. Number of buildings and urban areas with sustainability certification 11.3.ii. Energy rating levels of Danish buildings 11.3.iii. Percentage of green space by region	• Number of Swan Ecolabelled construction and renovation works in Denmark • Composition of population in cities • Number of properties with green roofs or other delays of rainwater • The relationship between the land use and the increase in population

TARGET 11.4. PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
11.4.1. Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	11.4.i. Number of listed buildings	• Number of designated buildings worthy of preservation in applicable byelaws and local development plans

TARGET 11.5. REDUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

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.

UN indicator(s):
11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators, although suggestions came in to monitor public investment in protection against climate change and the number of cities with climate protection systems

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of cities with completed or planned effective climate protection systems
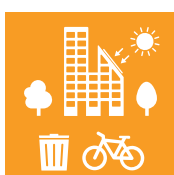
TARGET 11.6. REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
11.6.i. Quantity of household waste

11.6.ii. Proportion of recycled household waste

11.6.iii. Proportion of electric cars, buses and trains

11.6.iv. Proportion of electric vehicles registered to municipal, regional and central governments

Other suggestion(s):
- Connection to waste-water treatment plants
- Proportion of electric vehicles in businesses in charge of transport for the public
- Proportion of separate sewerage
- Proportion of recycled construction waste

TARGET 11.7. GIVE EVERYONE ACCESS TO GREEN PUBLIC SPACES

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
11.7.i. Perceived safety of public spaces

Other suggestion(s):
- Distance to green space
- Proportion of public space per capita

TARGET 11.A. STRENGTHEN LINKS BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS WITH BETTER PLANNING

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

UN indicator(s):
11.a.1. Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
11.a.i. Proportion of higher education places outside the larger cities

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 11.B. MAKE MANY MORE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES MORE RESILIENT TO DISASTERS

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. A few suggestions dealt with the measures taken by and policies of the municipalities. Due to lack of available data, these suggestions are listed under other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
· Number of municipalities having or implementing sustainability policies

TARGET 11.C. SUPPORT THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDINGS

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

UN indicator(s):
11.c.1. Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries spent on construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials.

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. A few suggestions for indicators for this target came in, including a suggestion to calculate the proportion of Danish development aid allocated to cities in developing countries to counteract and adapt to climate change and disasters.

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 11.1.i.
Perceived financial burden of housing

Background

The cost of housing affects the financial ability of individuals and families to live safe and healthy lives in Denmark, as the cost of housing can comprise a significant proportion of the total cost of living. Whether the price of a home is considered affordable can be judged by the actual price and by whether the financial burden is perceived to be manageable. By estimating the perceived financial burden of the cost of housing, it is possible to shed light on the perceptions of housing costs of the citizens in Denmark and, thereby, their perception of whether they will have enough money left over for other living expenses. A suggested Danish indicator is, therefore, the population's perception of the financial burden of housing.

Trend

At least 50 per cent of the population across income groups in Denmark respond that housing costs are not a problem. In 2019, the perception of 76 per cent of the group with the highest incomes was that housing costs were not a problem. On average, 66 per cent of the three middle-income groups did not perceive housing expenditure to be a problem either. The group with the lowest income contained the highest proportion of the population that perceived housing costs to be a heavy burden, at 12 per cent in 2019.

Baseline

Figure 148. Perceived financial burden of the cost of housing
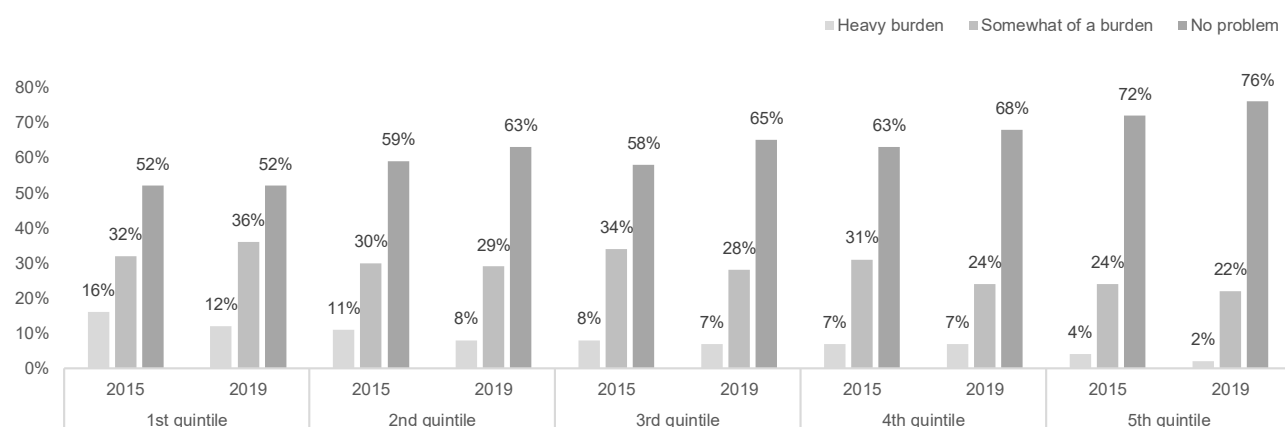
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of the population that perceives cost of housing to be a heavy burden, somewhat of a burden or no problem, by income groups divided into five quintiles, between 2015 and 2019. Only one adult per household was interviewed. Answers are assumed to cover all household members. The figures are based on a sample and thus subject to some statistical uncertainty.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			✓

Suggested Danish indicator 11.1.ii.
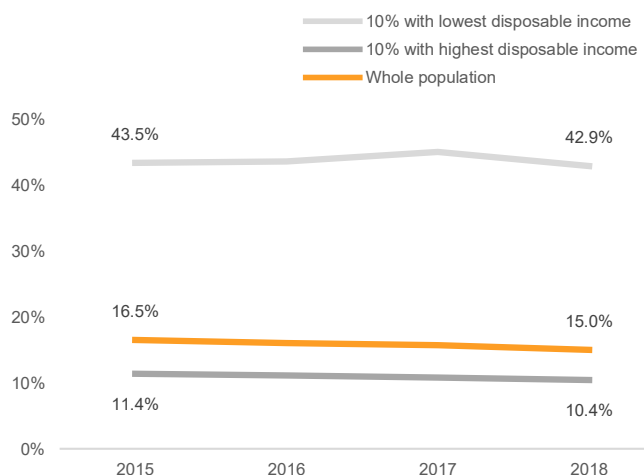## Trend in the financial burden of housing

Background
The actual cost of housing affects the financial ability of individuals and families to live a safe and healthy life in Denmark, as the cost of housing can comprise a significant proportion of the total cost of living. By looking at how much of a household's disposable income the cost of an owner-occupied home consumes, it is possible to shed light on the financial burden of the cost of housing based on how much the home actually costs when adjusting for the development in interest rates and pay. The data for the indicator include the parts of the population that live in owner-occupied housing and, thus, it excludes those in cooperative and rental housing.

Trend
The housing costs have become less of a burden for citizens in Denmark in owner-occupied housing between 2015 and 2018. There are big differences in how much of a household's budget housing costs consume. For the 10 per cent with the lowest disposable income, the cost of housing consumes almost half of their disposable income, while the housing burden accounts for about 10 per cent for the 10 per cent of the population with the highest disposable income. Regional differences can also be identified as the data can be disaggregated by region.

Baseline
Figure 149. Financial burden of housing

Note: The figure shows the trend in the financial burden of the cost of housing for homeowners in Denmark between 2015 and 2018. The financial burden of housing is calculated as the ratio between housing costs and disposable income. The housing costs include interest expenses and taxes, but not repayments of the principal part of home loans. The data are for private individuals who live in dwellings (houses and apartments) that they personally own and occupy.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				✓

TARGET 11.2.
CREATE AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Suggested Danish indicator 11.2.i.
Price trends of public transport

Background
Price is an important factor when citizens in Denmark choose which type of transport to use. If the price of public transport becomes too high, it could lead more people to choose private transport, for example their own car, which could lead to increased congestion on the roads and increased pollution and strain on the climate as well as reduced financial viability of public transport. The suggested Danish indicator is the trend in the relative price of public transport compared with the consumer price index. The indicator can shed light on whether the prices for public transport rise more than the general price level.

Trend
The price of public transport services has increased 5 per cent more than average consumer prices since 2015. There have been several price hikes in the prices of transport by the metro and by train since the beginning of 2019.

Baseline
Figure 150. Relative price of selected public transport services
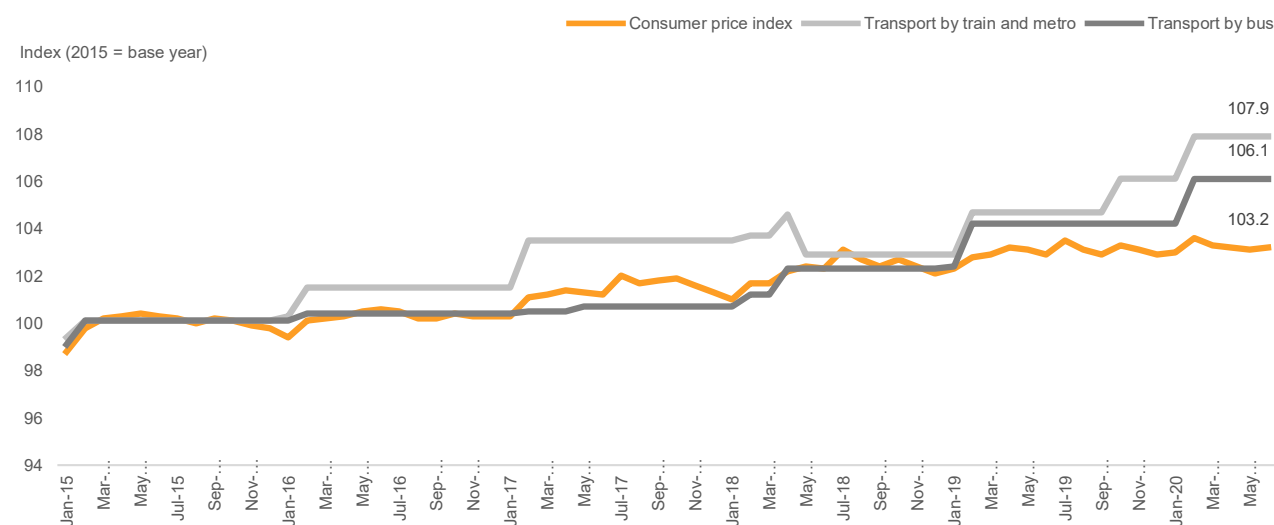
Note: The figure shows the trend in prices for selected public transport services relative to the general price trend between 2015 and 2020. The base year is 2015.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 11.2.ii.
Perceived accessibility of public transport

Background

Public transport is available to everyone in Denmark, and it facilitates equal opportunities for people to move across cities and around other areas of the country. Accessibility to public transport is important in terms of being able to easily and quickly go to work or other activities. This can be particularly crucial for the mobility of those with disabilities and their ability to participate in community life. The suggested Danish indicator is the level of satisfaction with the accessibility of public transport for people with and without disabilities.

Trend

Approximately 20 per cent more people with disabilities than people without disabilities find it difficult to use public transport. From 2012 to 2016 there was a decrease in the perceived accessibility of public transport for both groups. In 2016, 67 per cent of people with disabilities felt that they could use public transport without difficulty. This is a decrease of 9 percentage points compared to 2012. The relatively high positive response rate of people with disabilities is mainly due to a predominance of people with minor physical disabilities. The same downward trend applies to people without disabilities. Here, 97 per cent perceived that they could use public transport without difficulty in 2012, compared with 90 per cent in 2016.

Baseline

Figure 151. Proportion of people who can easily use bus and train services, even when there are many passengers
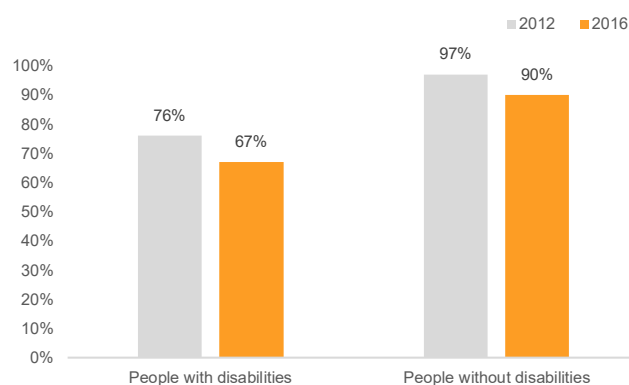
Note: The figure shows the development in the perception of how accessible public transport is for people with physical and mental disabilities compared with the perception of people without disabilities for the years 2012 and 2016. The survey is conducted every four years.
Source: The Danish Centre for Social Science Research (VIVE).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 11.3.i.
Number of buildings and urban areas with sustainability certification

Background

Certification schemes for sustainability in construction provide a means for the construction industry to document the extent to which their buildings and urban areas are sustainable, and such certification also contributes to creating competition to be the most sustainable. The schemes set standards for various environmental, social and economic requirements as well as for inclusive planning within the construction and built-environment industries. There are several schemes, and in Denmark DGNB certification (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen – German Sustainable Building Council*) is the most widespread. Certification can be obtained at three levels (silver, gold and platinum) depending on the score achieved in the various categories. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of buildings and urban areas that are DGNB certified. This sheds light on the prevalence of buildings and urban areas with a sustainability certification. Several certification schemes, for example the Nordic Swan Ecolabel, may be added in the future.

Trend

There has generally been an increase in the number of buildings that are DGNB certified at silver and gold level. Few buildings have achieved a platinum score, and those that have are all in the category of office buildings, hospitals, institutions and others. In some years, no buildings or urban areas have achieved DGNB certification, and therefore no figures are available for these years.

Baseline

Figure 152. Number of DGNB-certified buildings and urban areas in Denmark by property type
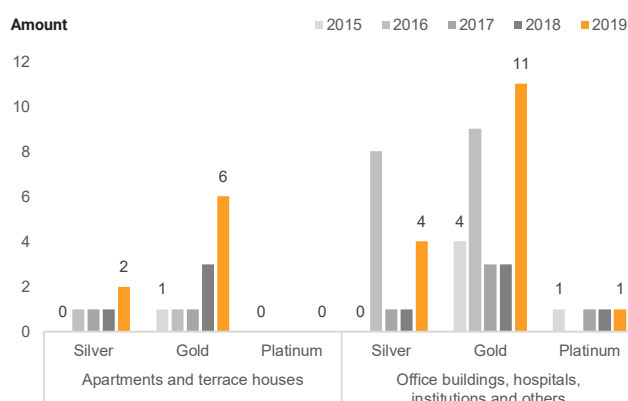
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of buildings in Denmark that are certified under the DGNB scheme, by property type and certification level, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: *Green Building Council Denmark.*

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 11.3.ii.
# Energy labels of Danish buildings

Background

Buildings account for about 40 per cent of Denmark's total energy consumption. An increased number of energy-efficient buildings will enable a reduction in the energy consumption of buildings and, thereby, contribute to reducing energy waste and the negative impact on the climate, to the extent that the energy is produced from fossil fuels. A suggested Danish indicator is the statutory energy labelling of Danish buildings disaggregated by type of building. The indicator is also relevant to target 7.3. regarding improved energy efficiency.

Trend

The energy ratings has improved across building categories since 2015, and the index score was around 4 in 2019, which, on average, corresponds to energy label D. However, about 33 per cent of the buildings were energy-labelled E or worse in 2019, indicating that there is still potential for significant energy savings. Single-family homes accounted for approximately 84 per cent of the total number of energy-labelled buildings in 2019 and see a 5 per cent increase in the index score from 2015 to 2019.

Baseline

Figure 153. Average labels across building categories
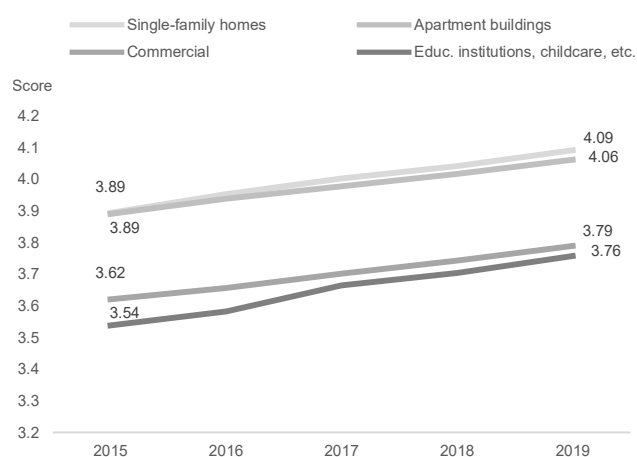
Note: The figure shows the trends in the index score for the statutory energy labelling, by building categories. The indexed score is calculated by taking the average of the indexed energy label from 1 to 7, (labelled A to G in Denmark), where A = 7 (best), and G = 1 (worst). Data are for 2015-2019.
Source: Danish Energy Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 11.3.iii.
Percentage of green space by region

Background

Green spaces are essential for quality of life and health. They provide a place for outdoor social life and give people living in the cities access to areas of nature. It is also well known that green areas help to ensure an attractive and healthy microclimate in the local area. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of green areas in the country's five regions in order to shed light on the development of green space across the country.

Trend

The development in the share of green space out of the total area in the Danish regions did not change significantly from 2016 to 2018. The Capital Region has the largest share of green areas relative to the region's total area and the Zealand Region has the smallest share. Forests, heaths, bogs, meadows and dunes make up the largest proportion of the green space in all the regions. The variation in types of green areas across the country is limited.

Baseline

Figure 154. Green space calculated as a proportion of the total area, by region
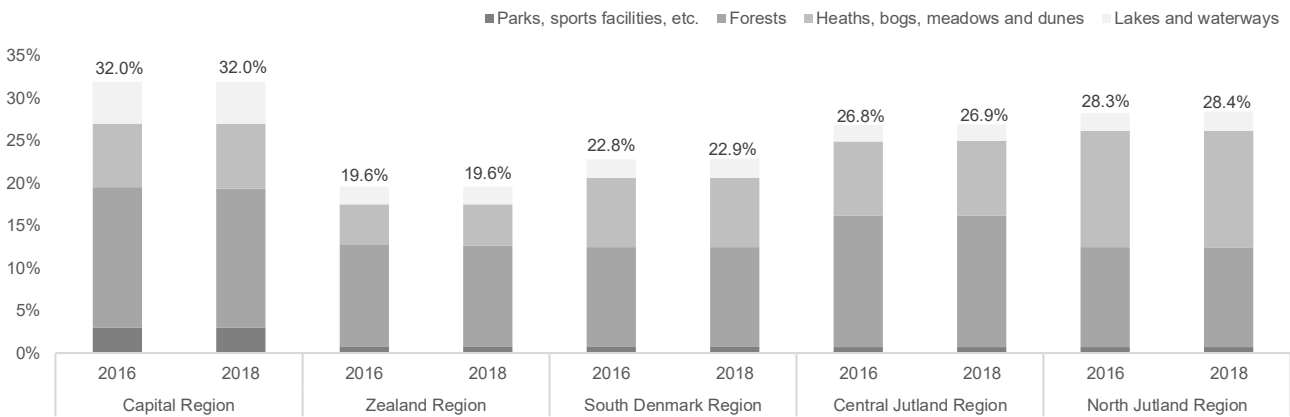
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of green space in the country's five regions in 2016 and 2018. Calculations are done every two years.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Suggested Danish indicator 11.4.i.
Number of listed buildings

Background

In Denmark, many buildings are protected or worthy of preservation and these form a valuable part of the collective character of buildings, urban environments and landscapes. They constitute cultural value and show how Denmark has developed over time. What's more, they are often of great importance to many communities as historical references and identity. A suggested Danish indicator is the number of listed buildings, as this sheds light on the status of a part of Denmark's cultural heritage.

Trend

There was a modest decrease of 2.9 per cent in the number of listed buildings in Denmark between 2015 and 2019. There are major differences in trends between the regions. The Southern Denmark Region and the Central Jutland Region accounted for the largest decline of 5.1 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively, from 2015 to 2019, while the North Jutland Region was the only one to experience a modest increase of 0.3 per cent. The Capital Region of Denmark and the Southern Denmark Region combined had 70 per cent of all the listed buildings in Denmark in 2019.

Baseline

Figure 155. Number of listed buildings nationwide and in the five regions
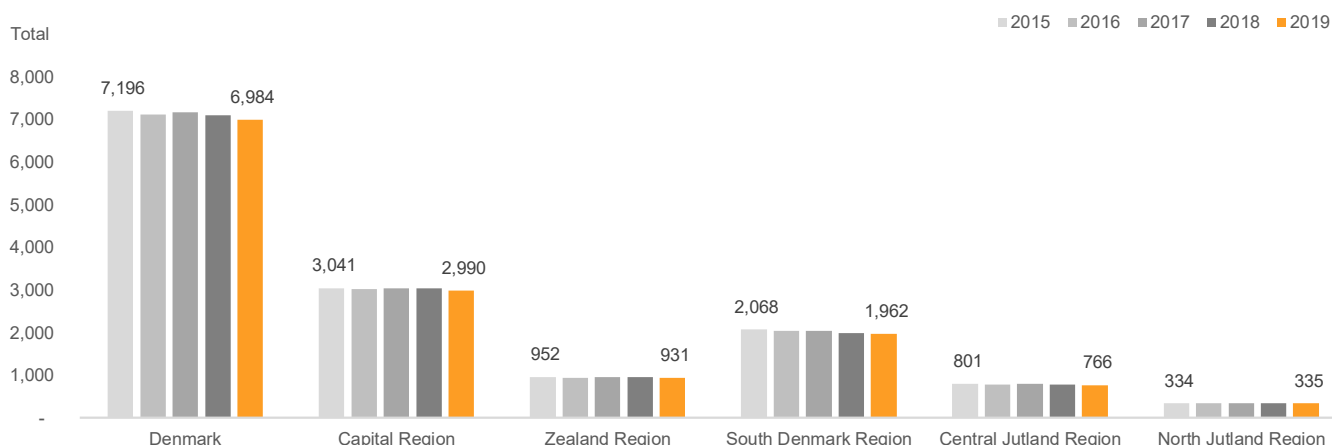
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of listed buildings in Denmark, in total and by region, between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

TARGET 11.5.
REDUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators, although suggestions came in to monitor public investment in protection against climate change and the number of cities with climate protection systems.

Suggested Danish indicator 11.6.i.
Quantity of household waste

Background

Danish households account for about a quarter of the total waste produced in Denmark.[1] A reduction in the amount of waste prevents materials and food generated by households from being wasted, it reduces the impact on the environment and climate and is cheaper for society. A suggested Danish indicator is the trend in the quantity of household waste.

Trend

There was a modest decrease in the quantity of waste in Denmark from 0.48 tonnes per capita to 0.45 tonnes per capita between 2015 and 2018. All regions in Denmark, except the Zealand Region, generated a smaller amount of waste in 2018 than in 2015. The North Jutland Region experienced the largest decline of all the regions, with a reduction of 12 per cent from 0.55 tonnes per capita in 2015 to 0.49 tonnes per capita in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 156. Quantity of household waste per capita, by region
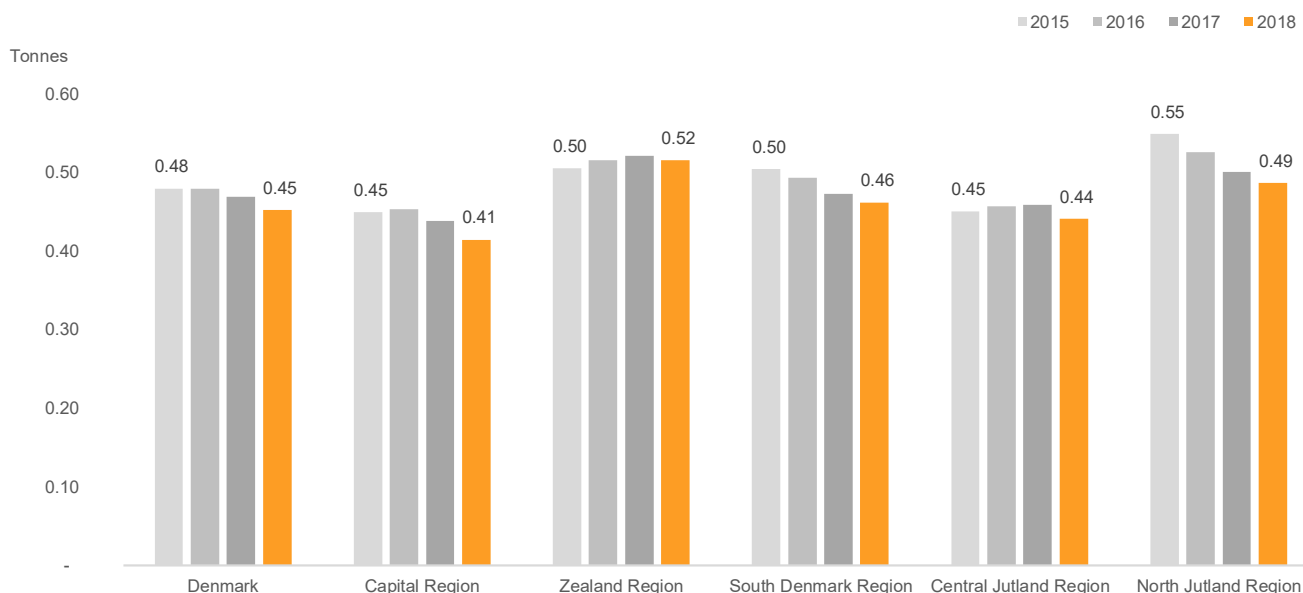
Note: The figure shows the development in the distribution of the quantity of household waste in tonnes per capita for the five regions and for the whole country in 2015-2018. Household waste is defined as the following waste materials: organic waste, paper and cardboard, glass, plastic, metal and wood waste.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency and Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

[1]Miljøstyrelsen: https://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publikationer/2020/05/978-87-7038-183-3.pdf

Suggested Danish indicator 11.6.ii.
Proportion of recycled household waste

Background
Analyses of single-family homes in Denmark show that a large part of the household waste could be recycled if it were sorted.2 Food waste and paper make up a large part of the waste that is incinerated, and increased recycling would prevent materials and food from households being wasted and reduce the impact on the environment and climate, and it would be cheaper for society. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of household waste that is recycled relative to the total amount of household waste, disaggregated by region.

Trend
The share of household waste that is recycled increased by 5 percentage points from 2015 to 2018, and the share of recycled household waste in 2018 was 38 per cent of the total amount of household waste. The Central Jutland Region recycled the most, with a share of 44 per cent. The proportion of household waste sent for incineration was fairly constant between 2015 and 2017, and in 2017 it was 53 per cent.

Baseline
Figure 157. Proportion of recycled household waste relative to the total amount of household waste, by region
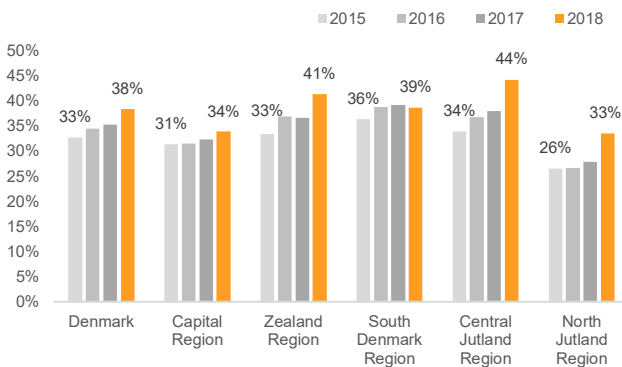
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of recycled household waste relative to the total amount of household waste for the five regions and for the whole country between 2015 and 2018. Household waste is defined as the following materials: organic waste, paper and cardboard, glass, plastic, metal and wood waste.
Source: Danish Environmental Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Figure 158. Proportion of waste, by type of disposal in Denmark
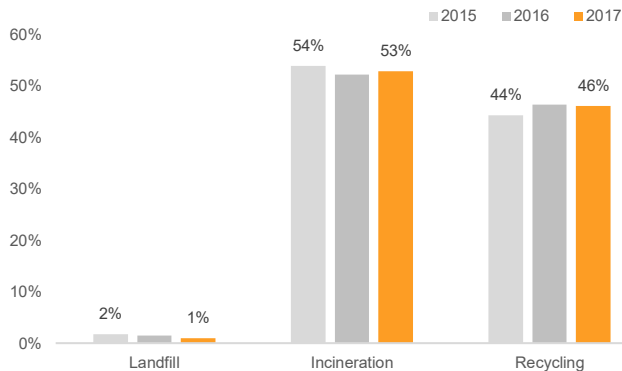
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of waste, by type of disposal, relative to the total amount of recycled waste between 2015 and 2017. The proportion is calculated based on the weight of the waste. The 2018 waste statistics will be published in September 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

[2]Miljøstyrelsen: https://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publikationer/2020/05/978-87-7038-183-3.pdf

Suggested Danish indicator 11.6.iii. Proportion of electric cars, buses and trains

Background

Transport constitutes a large part of the overall negative impact on air quality and the climate in Denmark. A transition from ordinary petrol and diesel-powered vehicles to electric vehicles powered by renewable energy is important for reducing this load. This applies to both private and public transport. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of electric vehicles, disaggregated by types: passenger cars, buses and trains out of the total number of vehicles, in order to shed light on the trends in this transition.
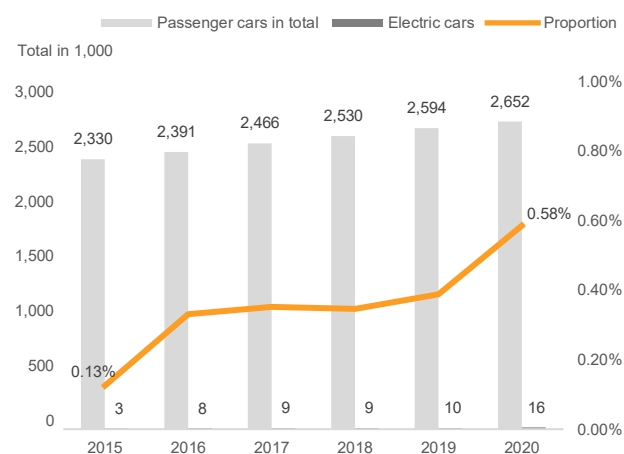
Trend

About half of the seats in the country's trains are on trains powered by electricity. On the other hand, the proportion of electric buses and passenger cars is modest. However, the share of electric passenger cars in the total number of cars increased from 0.13 per cent in 2015 to 0.58 per cent in 2020. The share of electric buses is minimal and accounted for 7 out of 13,158 buses, or approximately 0.05 per cent, in 2019.

Baseline

Figure 159. Number of electric passenger cars relative to the total number of passenger cars in Denmark

Note: The figure shows the trends in the total number of passenger cars and the proportion of electric passenger cars between 2015 and 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Figure 160. Seats in electric passenger trains relative to the total number of seats in all passenger trains
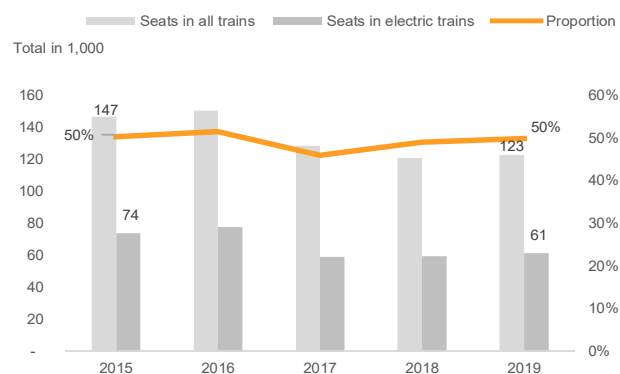
Note: The figure shows the trends in the number of seats on electric passenger trains relative to the number of seats on all passenger trains between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 161. Electric buses relative to the total number of buses
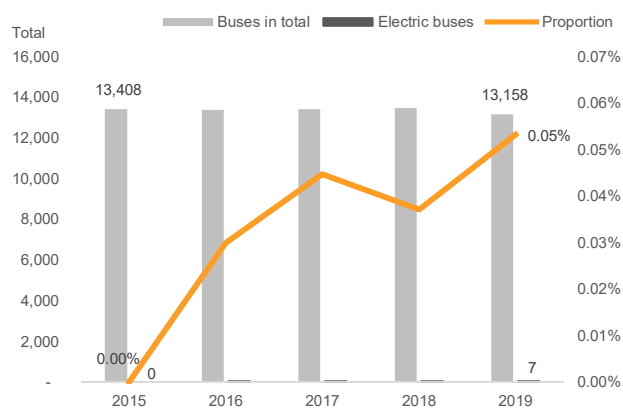
Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 11.6.iv. Proportion of electric vehicles registered to municipal, regional and central governments

Background

The public sector uses vehicles to provide public services, for example home help services and passenger transport. To the extent public-sector vehicles are powered by fossil fuels, they contribute to the overall negative impact on the air quality in Denmark. Conversely, public-sector use of electric vehicles powered by a high proportion of renewable energy can reduce the burden on the climate. In 2010, the regulations on environmentally conscious procurement of vehicles for road transport came into force. In addition, Denmark complies with the EU's green procurement criteria for transport. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of newly registered public-sector electric passenger cars and goods vans, disaggregated by municipal, regional and the central governments, which helps to shed light on the transition to more climate-friendly transport in the public sector.

Trend

The share of newly registered electric vehicles in the public sector has averaged almost 6 per cent between 2015 and 2019. In 2018, the regions had a share of newly registered electric vehicles of 17 per cent, while the following year it fell to 6 per cent. The municipalities' share fluctuated to a lesser extent and was 12 per cent in 2019. The share fluctuates from year to year, which may be due to large tenders in some years.

Baseline

Figure 162. Proportion of public-sector newly registered cars and goods vans that run on electricity, by municipal, regional and central governments

Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of newly registered public-sector passenger cars and goods vans that run on electricity, by municipal, regional and central governments between 2015 and 2019. **Source:** Statistics Denmark..

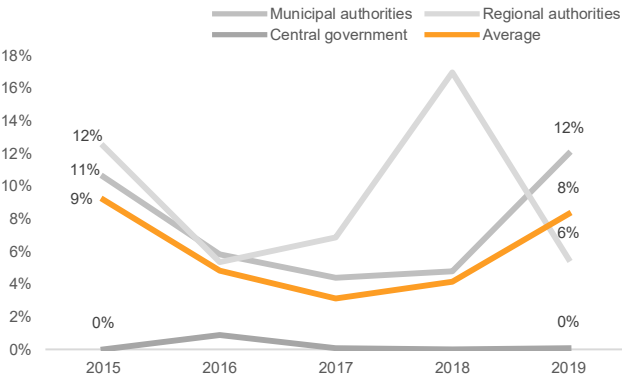| Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 11.7.i.
Perceived safety of public spaces

Background

The perception of safety in public spaces helps to make the public spaces inclusive and accessible. In Denmark, there is generally a low degree of crime and violence in public spaces and there are good traffic conditions and a high degree of security for all. This creates an opportunity for citizens in Denmark to move around safely and use public spaces. A suggested Danish indicator is citizens' perceived safety in public spaces.

Trend

The vast majority (85.6 per cent) of citizens felt safe in public spaces in 2019. The proportion of citizens who feel safe is lower among those who live in particularly vulnerable housing areas than among citizens in general (70.9 per cent).

Baseline

Figure 163. Perceived safety of public spaces
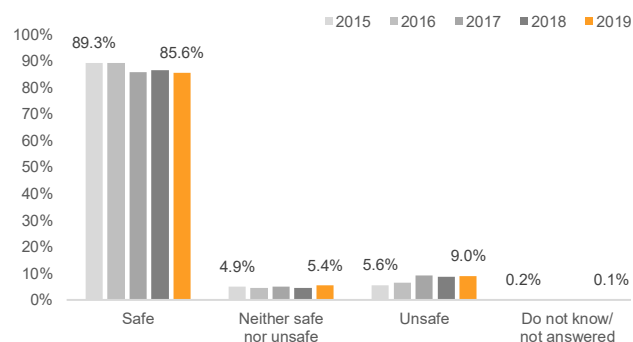
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of the population that feels safe, neither safe nor unsafe, unsafe or does not know/has not answered in public spaces between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Danish Police.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Figure 164. Perceived safety in public spaces in particularly vulnerable residential areas
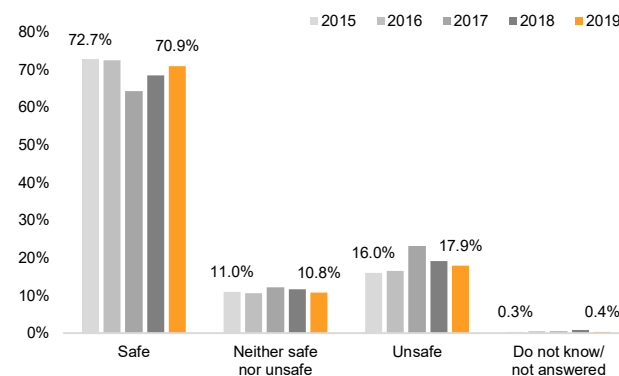
Note: The figure shows the development in the population that feels safe, neither safe nor unsafe, unsafe, or does not know or unanswered in particularly vulnerable housing areas between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Danish Police.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 11.a.i.
Proportion of study places outside the big cities

Background

The location of educational institutions close to where young people live has an impact on whether they continue to study and have the possibility of staying in their local area. This can also help to retain them in their local area after graduation and thus stem the migration from rural areas to the cities. A suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of study places outside the big cities of Copenhagen, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg in order to shed light on one aspect of the connection between rural areas and cities.

Trend

Almost 60 per cent of the vocational education and training study places and almost 40 per cent of the short-cycle higher education study places are outside the larger cities of Copenhagen, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg, and the proportions has risen slightly. The share of both bachelor degree and master's degree programmes outside these four cities is around 10 per cent and has also increased slightly since 2015.

Baseline

Figure 165. Proportion of higher education study places located outside Copenhagen, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg, by level of education
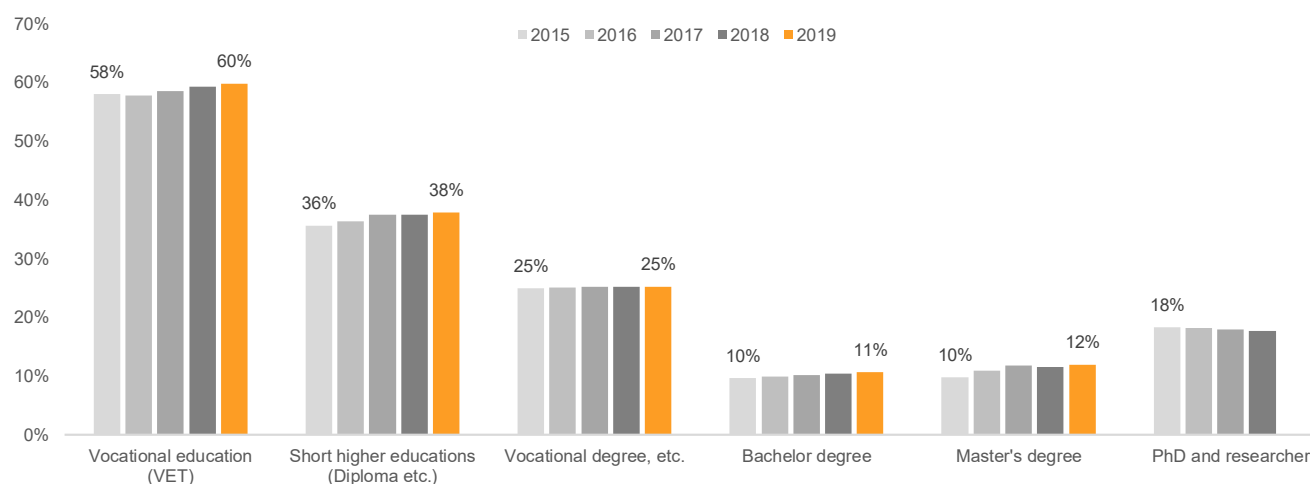
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of higher education places outside the major cities of Copenhagen, Odense, Aarhus and Aalborg out of the total number of higher education places, by education level, between 2015 and 2019. Figures for PhD and research programmes in 2019 were not available at the time of writing.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

MAKE MANY MORE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES MORE RESILIENT TO DIS-ASTERS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. A few suggestions dealt with the measures taken by and policies of the municipalities. Due to lack of available data, these suggestions are listed under other suggestions.

TARGET 11.C.
SUPPORT THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT BUILDINGS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. A few suggestions for indicators for this target came in, including a suggestion to calculate the proportion of Danish development aid allocated to cities in developing countries to counteract and adapt to climate change and disasters.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRO-DUCTION

We must ensure sustainable consumption and production

A global perspective

SDG 12 is about implementing sustainable consumption and production patterns. Worldwide, one third of all food ends up as waste. Therefore, there is a focus on changing consumer behaviour with a goal of halving global food waste by 2030. To reduce the amount of waste, it needs to be considered as a resource that can be incorporated into new goods through reuse and recycling.

In general, the production of goods in the world must be more sustainable and responsible so that overconsumption is combatted, and the use of chemicals and other harmful substances is reduced. The efforts must promote the stability of nature and ensure human health in a global perspective. A significant focus under SDG 12 is, therefore, to disseminate knowledge about sustainable production and waste disposal so that, by 2030, people have the relevant information needed to lead a sustainable lifestyle. On this point, companies must include information on sustainability measures in their reporting.

A Danish perspective

The debate on SDG 12 in a Danish context was largely about waste, including quantities of various types of waste produced as well as sustainable production and consumption of organic and environmentally friendly foods and products. Denmark is a country that consumes a large amount of natural resources. With Denmark's well-developed technologies and high production and consumption activity, the handling of materials must be viewed, to a greater extent, from a circular economic perspective, where materials are recycled rather than ending up as waste. In the circular cycle, eco-labels that certify organic or environmentally friendly products, such as the Ecolabel, the Nordic Swan Ecolabel and the EU Flower, must lead to fewer chemical substances in production for the benefit of both nature and human health, and the number of these eco-labels is highlighted as a relevant indicator.

During the consultation process, there was a focus on how Danish consumption can integrate imports of goods to Denmark in order to prevent overproduction, and how consumption-related activities, such as transport of and waste generation from, for example, food, textiles and packaging, can form part of a sustainable strategy.

A number of suggested indicators dealt with the environmental impact of the construction industry, as 36 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU come from the construction industry, and in Denmark, the construction industry is responsible for 30 per cent of the total amount of waste generated. It is essential for the environmental footprint to take into account the natural resources used for constructing and operating buildings.

Finally, the role and responsibilities of citizens as consumers were discussed. In line with increasing the responsible production of goods in the Danish market, it is also important to involve citizens in the sustainable transformation. Among other things, information is highlighted as an important means to achieve this, and a specific suggestion for this is the inclusion of environmental awareness in the curriculum of Danish schools.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 12 on the following page contains a brief presentation of 13 suggested new Danish indicators and also 61 other suggestions for SDG 12, based on the 11 targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 12. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 12

TARGET 12.1. IMPLEMENT THE 10-YEAR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FRAMEWORK

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.

UN indicator(s):
12.1.1. Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.1.i. Proportion of food inspections detecting excess residue levels of harmful substances

Other suggestion(s):
- The amount of waste from households
- Proportion of harmful substances detected in the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's food inspections
- Proportion of products sold in Denmark containing substances on ECHA's list of harmful substances
- Index measuring life quality relative to environmental footprint

TARGET 12.2. USE AND MANAGE NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY

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

UN indicator(s):
12.2.1. Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.2.i. Proportion of Danish agricultural land used for organic and zero tillage farming

12.2.ii. Amounts of CO_2e emissions from food production

12.2.iii. Date of *Earth Overshoot Day*

Other suggestion(s):
- Environmental footprint per capital, potentially including imported products
- Number of goods on the Danish market with producer liability
- Greenhouse gas emissions from building industry activities, measured in CO_2 equivalents
- Environmental footprint of establishing a new construction, made up on both building materials and operations
- Total environmental footprint for Danish consumption (including imports)
- Denmark's organic footprint expressed in percent bio capacity surplus/deficit relative to area
- Produced waste per capita
- Emission in CO_2 equivalents per kilo produced and/or sold food
- Proportion of EPD labelled building materials sold in Denmark
- Average number of cars per household, by fuel type
- Emissions from transport, made up in CO_2 equivalents by means of transportation
- Consumption of goods by type
- Proportion of products with the Nordic Swan Ecolabel or the EU-Ecolabel sold within each goods category
- Proportion of total Danish farmland cultivated by zero tillage farming or permaculture

TARGET 12.3. HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

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.

UN indicator(s):
12.3.1. Global food loss index

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.3.i. Amount of food waste per household

12.3.ii. Amount of food waste from Danish sectors

Other suggestion(s):
- Food waste and other food garbage per household per year for various types of households
- Estimated food waste per household per year for various types of households
- Tons of food waste, by industry
- Tons food and kitchen waste, at municipality level
- Proportion of food waste used for energy production, by sector

TARGET 12.4. MANAGE CHEMICALS AND WASTE RESPONSIBLY

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.

UN indicator(s):
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

12.4.2. Hazardous waste generated per capita; and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.4.i. Proportion of exported hazardous waste that is not processed correctly

Other suggestion(s):
- Packaging supply in Denmark, in tons of glass, plastic, paper and cardboard, iron and metal as well as wood, respectively
- Total volume of waste found in nature, by type/source

TARGET 12.5. SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE QUANTITY OF WASTE

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

UN indicator(s):
12.5.1. National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.5.i. Quantity of waste generated

12.5.ii. Quantity of waste recycled, incinerated, and sent to landfill

12.5.iii. Consumption of packaging

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of municipalities that collect food and kitchen waste separately in the entire or parts of the municipality
- Volume of produced waste, by fraction, including e.g. clothes and textiles, batteries, plastic and plastic packaging, etc.
- Used volume of virgin materials
- Measuring point, by type of material
- Recycling rate on fractions/ sources
- Recycling rate for packaging waste, by glass, plastic, paper and cardboard, iron and metal, wood as well as textiles, respectively
- Proportion of waste recycled, incinerated, and sent to landfill, respectively
- Proportion of returned refundable bottles and cans
- Repair need for products
- Number of citizens using sharing-economy solutions, by product/service category
- Waste prevention through building renovation instead of new construction

TARGET 12.6. MOTIVATE BUSINESSES TO ACT SUSTAINABLY

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

UN indicator(s):
12.6.1. Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.6.i. Number of green jobs

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of jobs in the Danish green sector, by full-time positions
- Proportion of pension companies having implemented a process for responsible investments
- Proportion of businesses whose annual report contains a report on sustainability parameters
- Proportion of businesses having a CSR report, by business size
- Proportion of Danish businesses working with CSR allowing a breakdown on business size
- Proportion of businesses completing an ESG evaluation allowing a breakdown on business size

TARGET 12.7. PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY IN PUBLIC SECTOR PROCUREMENT

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

UN indicator(s):
12.7.1. Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.7.i. Share of organic foodstuffs in the public sector

Other suggestion(s):
- Public sustainable procurement measured in DKK divided by the total procurement in DKK
- Proportion of tenders including a sustainability criterion
- Proportion of organic food in municipal kitchens
- Proportion of vehicles (by type) running on electricity, at municipal, regional or national level
- Proportion of municipalities with a procurement policy explicitly addressing sustainability
- Proportion of municipalities publishing reports on sustainability, CO_2 accounts or the like

TARGET 12.8. GIVE ALL PEOPLE THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING TO BE ABLE TO LIVE SUSTAINABLY

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

UN indicator(s):
12.8.1. 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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
12.8.i. Proportion of total household waste made up of residual waste

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of schools enrolled in the Friluftsrådets Grønt Flag scheme (The Outdoor Council's green flag scheme)

TARGET 12.A. STRENGTHEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

UN indicator(s):
12.a.1. Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, a specific suggestion was received to calculate development aid for supporting more sustainable consumption and production patterns in developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 12.B. CREATE BETTER TOOLS TO MONITOR THE EFFECTS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

UN indicator(s):
12.b.1. Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, suggestions were received that were not selected due to the lack of available data or the quality of the existing data. This applies, for example, to a suggestion to monitor the number of holiday trips. This suggestion is included in the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of passengers on international regular flights from Danish airports
- Travels out of Denmark
- Emission from cruise ships calling at Danish ports
- Tourism intensity
- Local citizens' satisfaction with tourism
- Number of overnight stays per month
- Tourism activity concentration during peak season (June-September)
- Average length of stays
- Number of employees in tourism-related trades
- Tourists' contribution to greenhouse gas emission
- Proportion of places providing overnight accommodation with environmental certification
- Number of holiday travels

TARGET 12.C. REMOVE MARKET DISTORTING STATE AID FOR FOSSIL FUELS

Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

UN indicator(s):
12.c.1. Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, suggestions were received regarding the size of Danish subsidies and expenditure on fossil fuels.

Other suggestion(s):

Suggested Danish indicator 12.1.i
Proportion of food inspections detecting excess residue levels of harmful substances

Background

Every day, people are exposed to a large number of chemical substances when consuming food and beverages, inhaling air and when coming in contact with products such as cosmetics, packaging, electronics, textiles and machines. These chemical substances may pose health risks to humans and the environment if they exceed specified levels. Monitoring the trend in the proportion of foodstuffs and other products that exceed the levels set for harmful substances paints a picture of the risk Danish citizens have of coming into contact with harmful substances and of whether the risk is reduced over time.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration regularly inspects foodstuffs for various harmful substances, including pesticides, cadmium, mercury and veterinary medicines. This applies to both organic and non-organic fruit, vegetables, cereals (grains, rice and maize), baby food, processed plant-based foods and animal foods. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency regularly inspects *non-food* products for various harmful substances. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of foodstuffs that are found to exceed the maximum residue levels (MRL) in the inspections carried out. The indicator can be expanded in the future to include other products that exceed the maximum residue levels.

Trend

From 2015 to 2017, the proportion of foodstuffs found to exceed the maximum residue levels increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. By 2018, the proportion had dropped back to 1 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 166. Proportion of foodstuffs exceeding maximum residue levels of substances that pose health risks
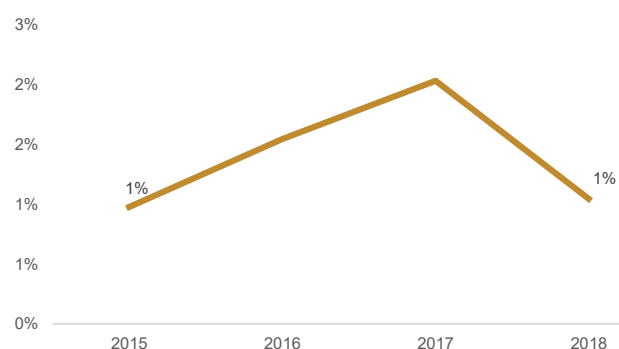
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of inspected foodstuffs that exceeds the maximum residue levels between 2015 and 2018. The proportion is calculated as the average of the proportion that exceeds the MRL for organic and non-organic fruit, vegetables, cereals (grains, rice and maize), baby food, processed plant-based foods and animal foods. The main emphasis of the inspections is on analysis of fruit and vegetables, which means that most of the foods inspected are within the groups where the likelihood of finding residues is greatest and where the residual content contributes significantly to the population's exposure to pesticide residues through the diet.
Source: the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.2.i.
Proportion of Danish agricultural land used for organic and zero tillage farming

Background

Two thirds of Denmark's land area is used for agriculture, and agricultural operations have an impact on nature and the environment in Denmark. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the operation of agriculture. In organic farming, an attempt is made to minimise the imprint on nature by, among other things, not using artificial fertilizers. Zero (and low) tillage farming is a common term for farming methods that minimise disturbance and energy in the preparation of soil for planting. This means that the crops are planted using no or only superficial cultivation, including without the use of a plough. These two farming methods are examples of farming that takes nature and the environment into account to a greater extent than conventional farming. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of organic and zero tillage farming relative to the total Danish agricultural land area.

Trend

From 2015 to 2019, the share of organic farming increased by 2.4 percentage points, so that 8.3 per cent of the total agricultural land area in 2019 consisted of organic farming. Zero tillage farming increased from 10.8 per cent in 2016 to 13.6 per cent in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 167. Proportion of Danish agricultural land used for organic and zero tillage farming
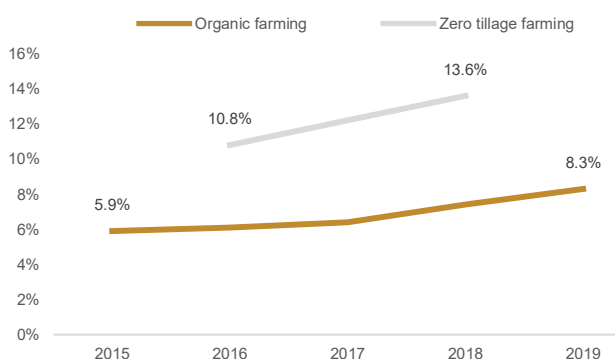
Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of the Danish agricultural land area used for organic and zero or low tillage farming between 2015 and 2019. No data are available for the share of zero tillage farming in 2015, 2017 or 2019. The share for 2017 is calculated as the average of the shares in 2016 and 2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.2.ii.
Amounts of CO_2e emissions from food production

Background

In the EU, food production accounts for about a quarter of the EU Member States' total emissions of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). The largest emissions from food production come from primary production, especially agricultural cattle and pig production. Agricultural production emits greenhouse gases such as methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). In addition to the climate impact associated with agricultural production, energy consumption, particularly from processing, transport, heating and cooling, contributes to the overall climate impact of food. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the trends in Denmark's emissions of greenhouse gases from food production, as this sheds light on whether Denmark gets better at producing food sustainably.

The suggested Danish indicator is the food industry's emissions of CO_2e per DKKm of market value. This will indicate whether Denmark continually reduces CO_2e emissions per output unit.

Trend

In 2019, the food industry emitted approximately 99 tonnes of CO_2e per DKKm of market value. It is not possible on the basis of the current data to make any more precise conclusions about the trend from 2015 to 2017.

Baseline

Figure 168. The food production industry's emissions of CO_2e per DKKm of market value
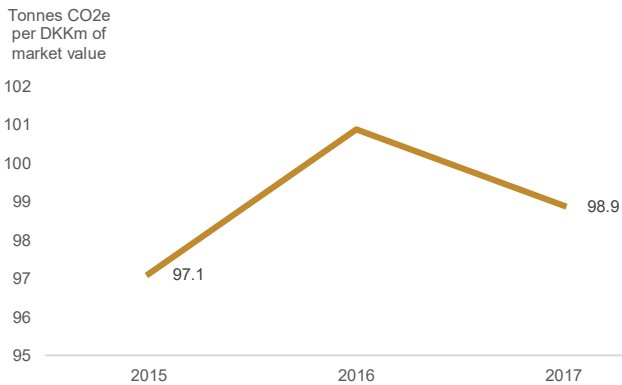
Note: The figure shows the trend in the food production industry's total emissions of greenhouse gases, including CO_2 from burning biomass, per DKKm of market value. The total greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). This is done by converting emissions of other greenhouse gases, including, for example, methane gas, to the same unit as CO_2 using conversion factors from the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC). The indicator covers emissions from Danish production and shows both emissions from the direct and indirect production of food. Data are for the period 2015-2017. The underlying data (emission statistics for most detailed sectors) have not yet been published for 2018 and 2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.2.iii. Date of *Earth Overshoot Day*

Background

Denmark's *Earth Overshoot Day* is the date in the calendar year when it is estimated that the Danish population has consumed the amount of resources that the planet can regenerate in one year. It is, therefore, a measure of the extent to which our consumption is in balance with the carrying capacity of the earth.

Denmark has both direct and indirect biological productive area consumption (ecological footprint) resulting from the production of goods and services. The indirect consumption includes CO_2 emissions, and the greenhouse gases resulting from human consumption are converted to the forest area that would be needed to absorb a corresponding amount of CO_2. Biologically productive area consumption is compared to the available biocapacity – i.e., how many hectares of biological productive area globally are available per capita. If Denmark consumes a larger biologically productive area than the available capacity per citizen in Denmark, we will use more of the earth's resources than it can regenerate. That is, Denmark's ecological footprint would be greater than its biocapacity.

By comparing Denmark's biologically productive area consumption per capita with the globally available biocapacity per capita, we would obtain an indication of how many earths would be needed if everyone in the whole world consumed the same amount as the average citizen in Denmark. The inverse value of the number of earths indicates how many years (or months) it takes before the citizens in Denmark have used the amount of resources available per year if everyone lived like the average citizen in Denmark. A suggested Danish indicator is the number of earths consumed and the *Earth Overshoot Day* to shed light on the extent to which Danish consumption is sustainable within the earth's limits.

Trend

In 2019, Denmark's *Earth Overshoot Day* was 29 March. Between 2015 and 2019, Denmark's *Earth Overshoot Day* fluctuated between 24 March and 11April. Correspondingly, the number of earths consumed fell from 4.4 in 2015 to 4.2 in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 169. Number of earths that the citizens in Denmark consume in one year
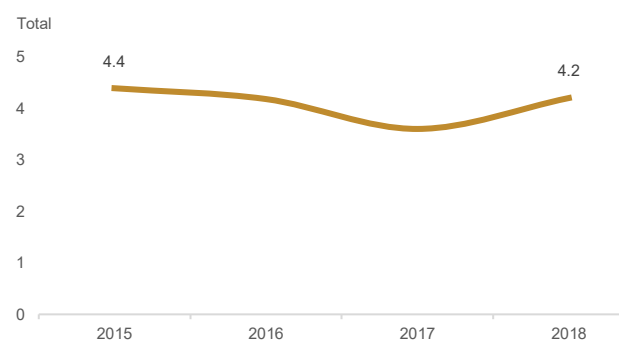
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of earths it would require to support the entire world's consumption and standard of living, including greenhouse gas emissions, if everyone in the world lived like the average citizen in Denmark. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: WWF and *Global Footprint Network*.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 170. Denmark's *Earth Overshoot Day*

2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
24 March	28 March	11 April	28 March	29 March

Note: The figure shows the dates when Denmark exceeded the consumption that the earth could support in one year if everyone lived like the average citizen in Denmark between 2015 and 2019.
Source: WWF and *Global Footprint Network*.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Make the global goals our goals

TARGET 12.3.
HALVE GLOBAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTE

Suggested Danish indicator 12.3.i.
Amount of food waste per household

Background

Every year in Denmark, more than 700,000 tonnes of food that could have been eaten are thrown away.[1] There are large CO_2 emissions and environmental consequences associated with food production; therefore, it is important to reduce food waste. Food waste is defined as purchased and/or prepared foods that could have been eaten but that have instead been thrown away. This can be, for example, foods that have gone bad or for which the use-by date has been exceeded or leftover food that is not eaten. Danish households account for about a third of food waste according to a 2018 Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark report on mapping the composition of house-hold waste and source-sorted organic waste from households (Kortlægning af sammensætningen af dagrenovation og kildesorteret organisk affald fra hushold-ninger, in Danish with an English summary). Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the trend in household food waste in Denmark. Single-family homes and apartments make up approximately 99 per cent of the housing in Denmark. Monitoring the food waste from apartments and sin-gle-family homes will provide an indication of whether Danish households are reducing food waste and which types of households throw out the most food. The suggested Danish indicator is the amount of food waste from single-family homes and apartments per year.

Trend

From 2011 to 2017, there was a 24 per cent decrease in food waste per capita in apartments, while for single-fami-ly homes a small increase was observed.

Baseline

Figure 171. Average food waste per person per week for single family homes and apartments
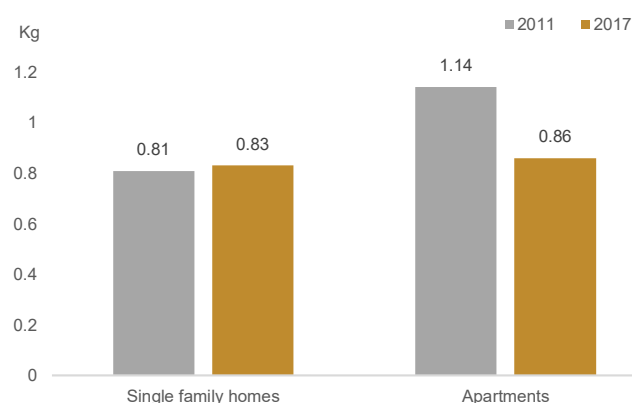
Note: The figure shows the development in the average amount of food waste in kilograms per week for single-family homes and apartments in 2011 and 2017. The survey is not carried out annually, but it is assumed that it will be carried out at relatively fixed intervals in the future.
Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

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[1] See, the Government's strategy for waste prevention, the Danish Ministry of the Environment, 2015, 'Danmark uden affald II'. The figures are for 2015.

Suggested Danish indicator 12.3.ii.
Amount of food waste from Danish sectors

Background

As mentioned under the previous indicator, more than 700,000 tonnes of food that could have been eaten are thrown away every year in Denmark.[2] Danish firms, organisations and various industries are increasingly working to reduce food waste as it is detrimental to the environment, and as there can be economic benefits from utilising all foods.

It is relevant to calculate the trends in food waste in the various Danish sectors, including primary production, households, the food industry and the service sector, including restaurants and hotels, institutions and commercial kitchens as well as the retail industry. This will give an indication of which sectors manage to reduce food waste the fastest and which initiatives work over time. The suggested Danish indicator is the amount of food waste per year disaggregated by sectors.

Trend

Of the total annual food waste in Denmark, households make up the majority with approximately 36 per cent in 2015, as mentioned under indicator 12.3.i. This is followed by the retail industry with approximately 23 per cent of food waste, the food industry with 19 per cent and primary production with 14 per cent, while institutions and commercial kitchens and restaurants and hotels each make up 4 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 172. Food waste in Danish sectors
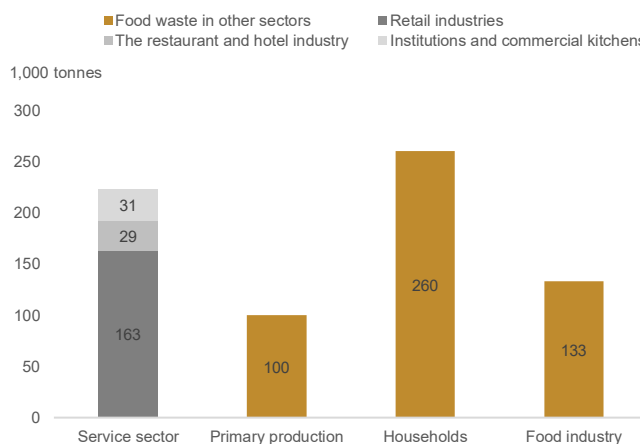
Note: The figure shows the amount of food waste in selected sectors in 2015. There are no valid and comparable data for 2016 and onwards. The inclusion of the indicator as a main suggestion presupposes that these statistics will be published at relatively fixed intervals in the future.
Source: he National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

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[2]See, the Government's strategy for waste prevention, the Danish Ministry of the Environment, 2015, 'Danmark uden affald II'. The figures are for 2015.

Suggested Danish indicator 12.4.i.
Proportion of exported hazardous waste that is not processed correctly

Background

Waste management is critical to ensure proper recycling or disposal in an environmentally sound manner. Not all waste produced in Denmark is processed in Denmark. A large part is exported for processing abroad. Hazardous waste is waste that has hazardous properties due to its content of hazardous substances, and it can be harmful to health, harmful to the environment, flammable, corrosive or toxic. If exported waste from Denmark is not processed correctly by the recipient country, it can thus have significant consequences for both the environment and human health. Therefore, it is relevant to determine whether Danish hazardous waste is exported correctly in accordance with current rules. When hazardous waste is to be sent from Denmark to another country, it must be reported to the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, and transport must only take place with the approval of the authorities. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the police carry out regular spot checks of waste that crosses the Danish border.

The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of exported Danish hazardous waste that is not processed correctly. The indicator is not proof that the hazardous waste is not correctly processed when it ends up with the final recipient, but the indicator can give an indication of the control and management of the hazardous waste sent out of Denmark.

Trend

The proportion of infringements fell from 14 per cent in 2018 to about 10 per cent in 2019.

Baseline

Figure 173. Proportion of exported hazardous waste that is not processed correctly
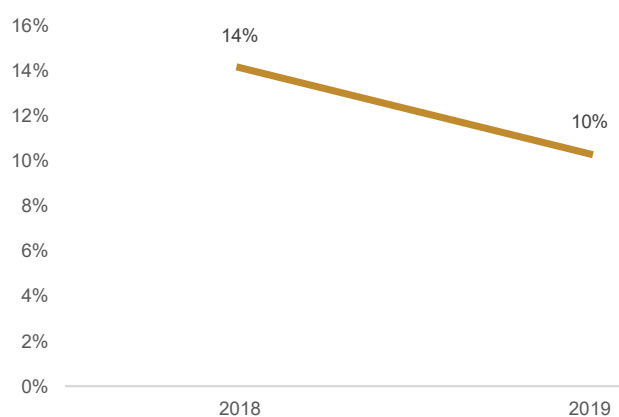
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of exported hazardous waste that was not processed correctly in 2018 and 2019. It is expected that data will also be available for the period 2015 to 2017, but access to this was not possible before the end of the project.
Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.5.i.
Quantity of waste generated

Background

Preventing materials from becoming waste is a key element in the circular economy and the waste hierarchy, both of which are cornerstones of Danish environmental policy. A key step in the waste hierarchy is to prevent materials from becoming waste. This increases the use of the resources, reduces the pressure on the waste system, reduces the environmental impact of waste, and it is economically cheaper. Therefore, it is relevant to determine whether Denmark manages to prevent waste production and, thereby, manages to reduce the amount of waste generated. The suggested Danish indicator is the annual amount of waste generated in Denmark, excluding soil. By measuring the total amount of waste generated, and not the amount of waste generated relative to the population or economic activity, it is clarified whether Denmark as a society in general increases or decreases its resource consumption.

Trend

The total amount of waste, excluding soil, increased by 5.7 per cent from 2015 to 2017 so that the total waste generated in 2017 was 11.7 million tonnes. Household waste generation increased by 1.5 per cent during the period to 3.5 million tonnes in 2017. Business and other services increased 7.5 per cent to 8.2 million tonnes in 2017.

Baseline

Figure 174. Waste generated
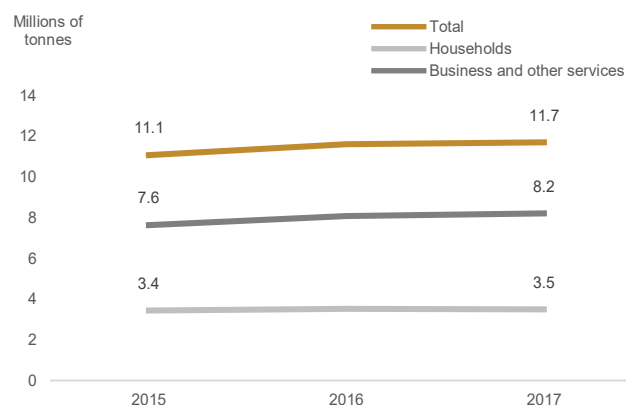
Note: The figure shows the trends in the amount of waste generated by households and business and other services between 2015 and 2017. The group 'business and other services' includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries, raw material extraction, manufacturing, utilities, construction, trade and transport, information and communication, financial and insurance services, real estate activities, business services, public administration, education and health as well as art, leisure and other services. The trend for business and other services is described in more detail in the figure below. The waste statistics for 2018 will be published in 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 175. Waste generation, by sectors
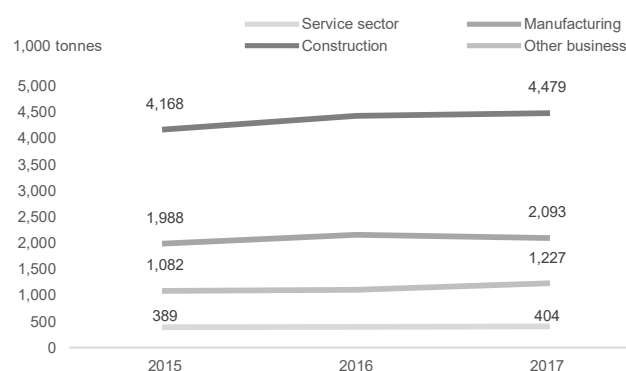
Note: Other business includes commerce and transportation, financial and insurance services and real estate activities. The waste statistics for 2018 will be published in 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.5.ii.
Quantity of waste recycled, incinerated and sent to landfill

Background

Moving waste from disposal to recovery, reuse and recycling has been Danish environmental policy for decades, and in recent years, there has been an increased focus on waste prevention. This is good for resource utilisation, the environment and the economy.

Historically, Denmark has had a low landfill rate compared to other countries in the Nordics and Western Europe. This is largely due to the fact that district heating created a demand for waste that would otherwise have been sent to landfill. In the sustainable transition, it is a political ambition that a higher proportion of waste is recycled rather than incinerated. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor how waste is treated. The suggested Danish indicator is the quantities of waste that are recycled, incinerated and sent to landfill. The indicator thus shows the extent to which Denmark manages to push waste upwards in the waste hierarchy.

Trend

From 2015 to 2017 the amount of waste sent to landfill fell by 7 per cent, incineration increased by 10 per cent, and recycling increased by 5 per cent. In 2017, there were 0.4 million tonnes of waste sent to landfill, corresponding to 3.5 per cent of the total amount of waste. In 1985, about 39 per cent of the waste was sent to landfill.

Baseline

Figure 176. Total amount of recycling, incineration and landfill waste
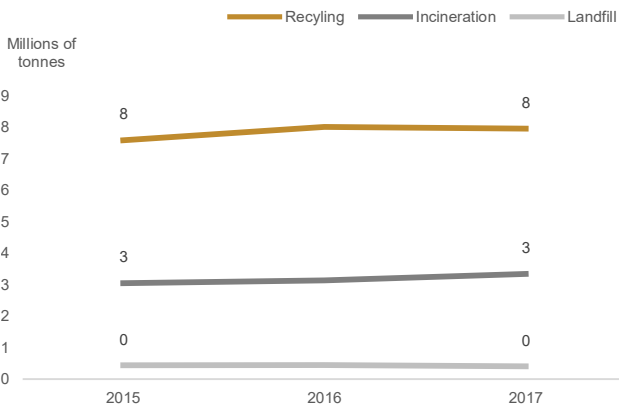
Note: The figure shows the trend in the amount of waste, by disposal methods (recycling, incineration and landfill), between 2015 and 2017. The waste statistics for 2018 will be published in 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

	Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality		Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓							

Suggested Danish indicator 12.5.iii. Consumption of packaging

Background

The population and politicians have a particular focus on packaging, and especially plastic packaging. It is primarily packaging waste that finds its way into public areas, and households have become aware of the amounts of packaging waste as a result of, among other things, increased waste sorting by households.

Packaging is fundamentally useful. It protects products so that they do not break during transport, and it prolongs the shelf life of food. Packaging is also used to showcase the properties of products for the benefit of businesses and consumers. Much of the attention has been on resource consumption in the manufacturing of packaging and the handling of packaging in the waste system. Therefore, the EU now requires extended producer responsibility for packaging and that, by 2025, 65 per cent of all packaging waste is recycled – 70 per cent by 2030. The focus is also on reducing the amount of material in certain packaging and on completely replacing some packaging products, for example, plastic and metal, with packaging products that use fewer resources in production and recycling. A suggested Danish indicator is the inflow of packaging disaggregated by the following packaging types: glass, plastic, paper and cardboard, iron and metal, wood and other.

Trend

From 2015 to 2017, the quantity of paper and cardboard packaging increased by 15 per cent and in 2017 was 434,000 tonnes. From 2016 to 2017, the amount of plastic packaging fell by about 7 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 177. Supply of packaging, by type of material
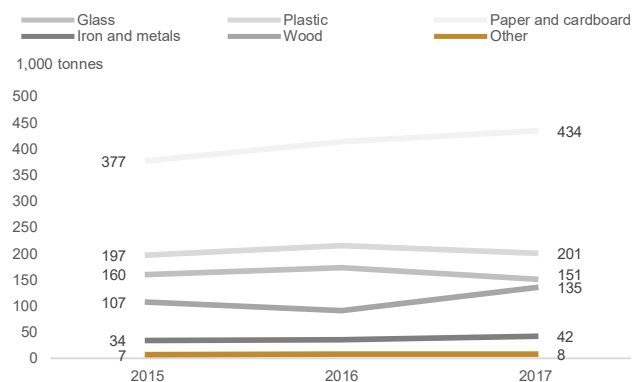
Note: The figure shows the trends in the supply of packaging, by material types (glass, plastic, paper and cardboard, iron and metal, wood and other), between 2015 and 2017. Today, the consumption of packaging and thus the packaging in the waste system is not measured; instead, the supply of packaging is estimated for a given year, i.e., the amount of packaging that firms market. The supply of packaging is an approximation of the consumption of packaging. Data for 2018 and 2019 are not yet available.
Source: the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

MOTIVATE BUSINESSES TO ACT SUSTAINABLY

Suggested Danish indicator 12.6.i.
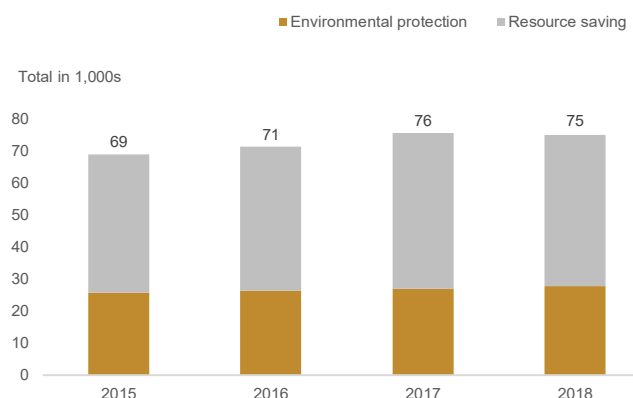## Number of green jobs

Background

The business sector plays a key role in the transition to more sustainable production. This applies both to the work of businesses on their own sustainability measures and to the work by businesses involved in advising others on sustainability. Danish businesses are among the world leaders in the development and delivery of green energy and environmental technologies to support the green transition. The efforts of businesses can generally be categorised as being for an environmental protection purpose or for a resource saving purpose. Environmental protection purposes include protection of air quality and climate, wastewater and rainwater management, waste management and recycling as well as protection of biodiversity and the landscape. Resource-saving purposes include, among other things, management of water and forest resources, production of energy from renewable sources, reduced energy and heat consumption as well as research and development in resource savings. By monitoring the number of workers categorised as being employed in jobs related to the production of environmental protection and resource saving goods and services, an indication is obtained of how much of the business sector's focus and activity is directed towards the green transition. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of annual full-time equivalents employed in the Danish green sector, which includes environmental protection and resource saving goods and services produced by the business sector. The indicator is closely linked to indicator 9.2.ii.

Trend

From 2015 to 2018, the number of green jobs increased by approximately 8.7 per cent so that in 2018 there were approximately 75,000 annual full-time equivalents in environmental protection and resource saving jobs.

Baseline

Figure 178. Number of green jobs

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of green jobs in private sector firms that produce goods or services with environmental protection and/or resource saving purposes. The statistics thus do not include green jobs in the public sector. Data are for the period 2015-2018, where figures for 2018 are preliminary.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 12.7.i.
## Share of organic foodstuffs in the public sector

Background

Municipal, regional and central government institutions all have, to a greater or lesser extent, a green and sustainable procurement policy. The purpose of these procurement policies is, among other things, to minimise the environmental impact, promote the market for sustainable solutions and to set a good example for the business sector and the general public. The public sector spends around DKK 300bn per year on supplies. A parameter for the sustainability of public sector procurement is the share of organic foods and beverages in public sector institutions (hospitals, kindergartens, etc.) and canteens in public sector workplaces. Organic food is a relatively well-defined and well-documented area, and, for a number of years, the public sector has worked ambitiously to increase organic procurement. The suggested Danish indicator is expenditure on organic food and beverages relative to the total expenditure on *food service* in the public sector.

Trend

From 2017 to 2018, the share of organic food and beverages increased by 2 percentage points so that 21 per cent of the public sector's purchases of food and beverages were organic in 2018. The share of organic foods and beverages in the public institutions and canteens in public workplaces remained at broadly the same level.

Baseline

Figure 179. Proportion of expenditure on organic food and beverages relative to total expenditure on *food service* in the public sector
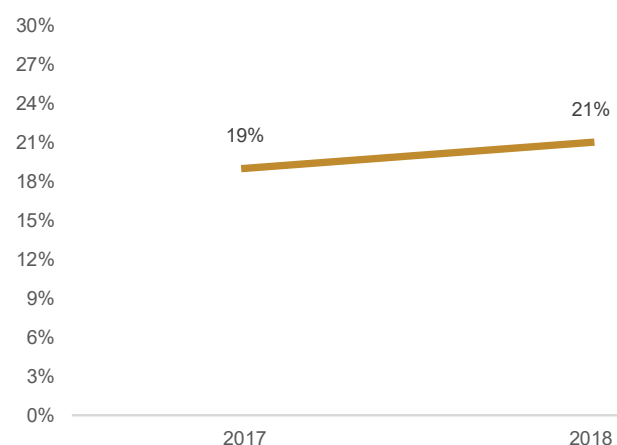
Note: The figure shows the trend in expenditure on organic beverages and food relative to the total expenditure on *food service* in the public sector. The public sector includes the central, regional and municipal governments, social security funds and foundations. Data are for the period 2017-2018. Calculation of these statistics for 2015 and 2016 was not possible at the time of writing.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

GIVE ALL PEOPLE THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING TO BE ABLE TO LIVE SUSTAINABLY

Suggested Danish indicator 12.8.i.
Proportion of total household waste made up of residual waste

Background

Knowledge of sustainability is a prerequisite for individuals to be able to make the right choices. But knowledge alone will not cut it: Actions must follow. In order to assess whether the necessary knowledge is also translated into action, it is relevant to examine an area that affects the general population, namely, the sorting of household waste. This is an issue that is of concern to the Danish population. In Denmark, there is an objective to sort and recycle an increased amount of waste and in that connection reduce the amount of residual waste. The authorities have informed and shared knowledge about this and continually provide updated information about stricter requirements. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of residual waste relative to the total amount of waste generated by households. In the statistics, residual waste is waste that is not sorted into separate material segments and ends up as mixed municipal waste and similar, waste suitable for incineration and other waste. The indicator gives an indication of the extent to which households act according to the authorities' information on requirements and recommendations for sorting their waste.

Trend

From 2015 to 2017, the share of residual waste relative to total household waste generation fell from 55 per cent to 52 per cent. This indicates that households had become better at sorting waste so that a smaller proportion of the waste ended up as residual waste.

Baseline
Figure 180. Proportion of residual waste in total household waste
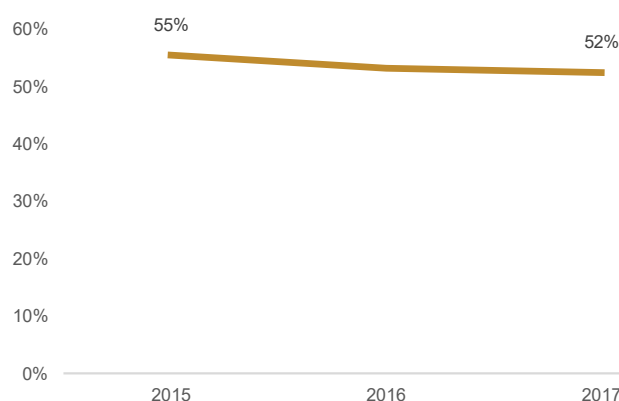
Note: The figure shows the trend in the share of residual waste relative to total household waste generation between 2015 and 2017. Sorted waste includes organic waste, including garden waste; paper and cardboard; wood, including packaging and impregnation; glass, including packaging; iron and metal, including packaging; plastic and tyres; and electronics, batteries, etc. Residual waste is calculated as mixed municipal waste and similar, waste suitable for incineration and other waste. The waste statistics for 2018 will be published in 2020.
Source: Statistics Denmark..

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 12.A.
STRENGTHEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, a specific suggestion was received to calculate development aid for supporting more sustainable consumption and production patterns in developing countries.

TARGET 12.B.
CREATE BETTER TOOLS TO MONITOR THE EFFECTS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, suggestions were received that were not selected due to the lack of available data or the quality of the existing data. This applies, for example, to a suggestion to monitor the number of holiday trips. This suggestion is included in the list of other suggestions.

TARGET 12.C.
REMOVE MARKET DISTORTING STATE AID FOR FOSSIL FUELS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's global indicator. For example, suggestions were received regarding the size of Danish subsidies and expenditure on fossil fuels.

13

CLIMATE ACTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

We must act quickly to combat climate change and its consequences

A global perspective

SDG 13 focuses on the need to act quickly to combat climate change and its consequences by 2030. The global average temperature has risen by about 0.85ºC since 1880. Global warming is causing long-term changes in the planet's climate system that threaten to do irreparable damage if not acted upon now. Among other things, SDG 13 is about integrating prevention mechanisms and measures against climate change into national policies and strategies, as well as securing and adapting vulnerable areas against climate-related risk factors, such as extreme weather conditions and natural disasters. Education in this area must be improved, and early warning of natural disasters and climate-related events must be strengthened. Funds for green investments in developing countries must be secured and greenhouse gas emissions, which are more than 50 per cent higher today than the 1990 level, must be minimised, and the increase in the global average temperature must be limited to 2ºC above the pre-industrial level.

A Danish perspective

Climate change and natural disasters are phenomena that occur all over the world, including in developed countries such as Denmark. Countries around the world will experience climate change in different ways and to different extents. In the last few years, Denmark has felt how global warming is causing more extreme weather. The temperature in Denmark has risen by 1.5ºC since 1873. Over the same period, precipitation has risen by 15 per cent, and wind conditions, water levels and groundwater have also changed. In Denmark, for example, the groundwater level is rising. Rising sea levels are a particular challenge for the Danish coastal towns, which are often also very attractive and expensive places to live. In addition to rising sea levels, flooding from watercourses and wastewater overflows in residential areas caused by weather conditions are also known consequences of climate change.

Denmark is experiencing extreme rainfall events and floods caused by precipitation. This also has major economic consequences for towns, communities, municipalities, regions and not least people. Health-related risks are also associated with extreme rainfall events in Denmark, as there may be a risk of disease and infections caused by rising wastewater that overflows onto the ground and the streets when the capacity of wastewater systems cannot cope with extreme rainfall.

The debate on SDG 13 in a Danish context was largely about how Denmark manages to adapt to climate change and natural disasters, for example, by integrating climate measures into policies and processes, in the planning of the towns of the future and in the adaptation of existing towns. The consultation process produced suggestions for how to measure whether this adjustment is taking place. In addition, other suggestions for indicators aim to measure the development in greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change – not only the greenhouse gases emitted locally in Denmark, but also the greenhouse gases that Denmark contributes to emitting in other countries as a consequence of, for example, production of materials in other countries.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 13 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the six suggested new Danish indicators and an additional 21 other suggestions for SDG 13, based on the five targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 13. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 13

TARGET 13.1. STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

UN indicator(s):
13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

13.1.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
13.1.i. Climate scenario for material damage from flooding and erosion

13.1.ii. Number of claims made and paid out for damage by extreme weather

13.1.iii. Accuracy of extreme weather warnings

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of sites placed in so-called blue-spot areas facing the risk of groundwater rise, flooding or rising streams
- Number of sites placed in a zone where the groundwater is close to the surface, e.g. 1 metre from the surface
- Kilometres of infrastructure placed in so-called *blue spots*
- Kilometres of infrastructure placed where the groundwater is close to the surface, e.g. 1 metre from the surface. By region.
- Proportion of flood-protected Danish coast. By sand feeding and by fixed flood protection. If possible, by dike height and whether there are floodgates or pumps
- Multifunctional utilisation of land that can collect water flow if necessary
- Measuring the models' precision, i.e. the correlation between the measurements and the actual facts
- Measuring the precision of meteorologists' warnings, i.e. the correlation between provided warnings and the actual facts

TARGET 13.2. INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO NATIONAL POLICIES
Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

UN indicator(s):
13.2.1. Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
13.2.i. Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of municipalities having a sustainability strategy, including the proportion of Danish municipalities which require sustainability certifications in local development plans, urban areas and construction
- Municipal plans for climate action and per cent reductions achieved
- Proportion of Danish municipalities and regions adjusting dike heights according to changes in the annual water level and wave intensity patterns
- The distribution of property on energy classes, including by ownership, age of housing and social housing
- Emission of fossil fuels involved with the import of goods to Denmark

TARGET 13.3. BUILD KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY TO MEET CLIMATE CHANGE

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

UN indicator(s):
13.3.1.   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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
13.3.i. Trend in the population's attitude to climate change

Other suggestion(s):
• Number of UNESCO SDG Schools, number of schools participating in the SDG certification programme "2030 Skoler", and number of green-flag schools
• Proportion of curriculum in primary schools' subjects dealing with climate change and climate change adaptation

UNFCCC

TARGET 13.A. IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.

UN indicator(s):
13.a.1. Amounts provided and mobilised in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilisation goal of the USD100 billion commitment through to 2025

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
13.a.i. Denmark's reduction of greenhouse gases to achieve the goal of a reduction of 70 per cent compared to 1990

Other suggestion(s):
• Number of work groups with Danish participation
• Proportion of meeting with Danish representation
• Proportion which Denmark has mobilised of our "fair share"
• Distribution of development funds to counteract and adjust according to the Paris Agreement

TARGET 13.B. STRENGTHEN CAPACITY FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.

UN indicator(s):
13.b.1. Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, a number of suggestions were received regarding prioritisation of development aid in the form of the share of funds aimed at initiatives to meet the target. Due to the lack of available data, these were not selected and instead are included in the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
• Proportion of the development aid allocated to climate-related measures and with a view to increasing the capacity for efficient planning and management
• Proportion of public support to climate-related measures in the least developed countries and small island developing states
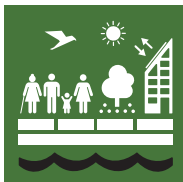
Suggested Danish indicator 13.1.i.
Climate scenario for material damage from flooding and erosion

Background

The mean sea level off the coasts of Denmark is expected to have risen by between 0.3 and 0.6 metres by the end of this century, and with more and stronger storms, significant property damage can be expected as a result of coastal flooding and erosion. The choices that local and central governments, businesses and residents make today to adapt to climate change will have an impact on the harmful effects of future floods and coastal erosion. Therefore, it is relevant to calculate the expected future harmful effects so that the necessary measures can be implemented in time. Every six years, the Danish Coastal Authority models climate scenarios for potential property damage costs of flooding and erosion in the coastal areas of Denmark that are at risk of storm surges. The Danish Coastal Directorate prepares climate scenarios for 50 and 100 years ahead. The suggested Danish indicator is the potential costs of flooding and erosion of coasts that cause property damage over DKK 250 million in 50 years.

Trend

In 2016, the Danish Coastal Authority estimated the potential costs of property damage in 2065 for the Danish municipalities. They found that 25 municipalities could expect material damage costs of more than DKK 250 million from coastal erosion, while 65 municipalities could expect property damage costs of more than DKK 250 million from coastal flooding.

Baseline

Figure 181. Number of municipalities with expected property damage costs of more than DKK 250 million from coastal flooding and erosion in 50 years
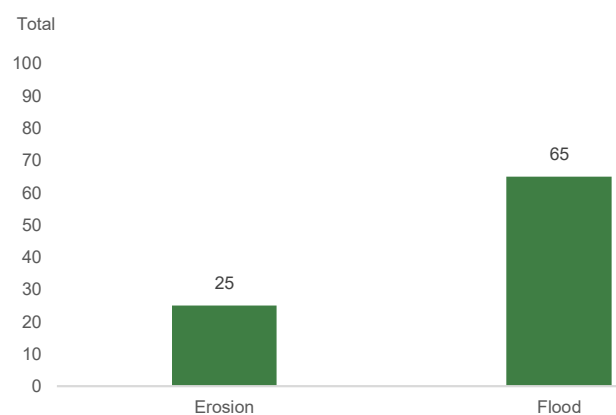
Note: The figure shows the number of municipalities with expected material damage costs of more than DKK 250 million from coastal floods and erosion in 2065. The total property damage consists of damage to buildings, contents, infrastructure, crops and livestock, and to businesses. Data are from 2015. There are no more recent scenario calculations, as the climate scenarios are prepared every six years.
Source: Danish Coastal Authority.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 13.1.ii.
Number of claims made and paid out for damage resulting from extreme weather

Background

Climate change is leading to more and more severe flooding from storm surges and watercourses and cloudbursts. Every year this affects thousands of citizens in Denmark who experience significant damage to their properties as well as the insurance companies that pay out large sums in compensation as a result of these extreme weather events. This has major economic consequences for citizens and businesses. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the costs of extreme weather damage in order to be able to assess Denmark's resilience and adaptability to more extreme weather. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of claims paid out by insurance companies for storm damage and water damage caused by storms and cloudbursts, as well as the amounts of money paid out by insurance companies for these claims.

Trend

From 2015 to 2018, the number of claims paid out for storm damage and water damage decreased. In 2018, around DKK 160 million was paid out for approximately 14,000 claims.

Baseline

Figure 182. Number of claims paid out for damage resulting from extreme weather
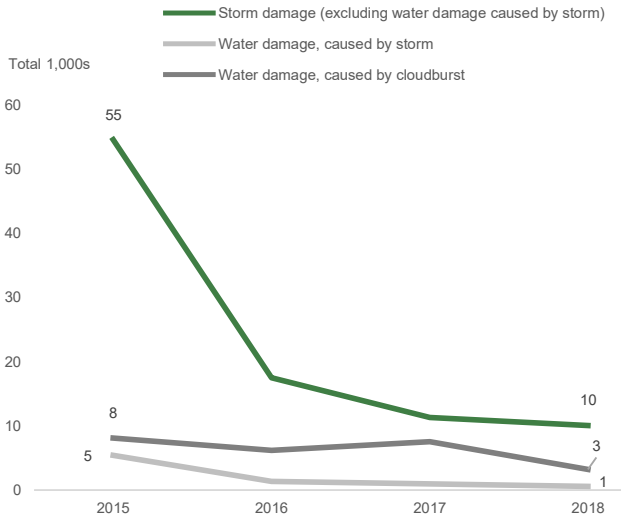
Note: The figure shows the trends in the number of claims for damage caused by extreme weather between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Insurance & Pension Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 183. Amount paid out by insurance companies for damage resulting from extreme weather
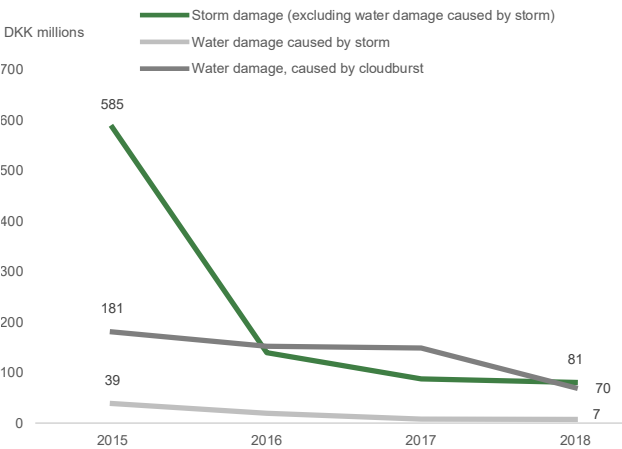
Note: The figure shows the trends in the amount of compensation paid out by insurance companies for damage caused by extreme weather between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Insurance & Pension Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 13.1.iii.
Accuracy of extreme weather warnings

Background

When a storm is coming, the importance of securing homes in time has been brought clearly into focus with the extreme weather phenomena of recent years. The better that communities, residents, municipalities and regions can prepare for extreme weather, the more that damage can be reduced.

In Denmark, the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) is responsible for providing extreme weather warnings. DMI uses the *symmetric extreme dependency score* (SEDS) as the quality index for their warnings, and calculates this annually on a scale from 0 to 100. The score shows how accurate DMI has been at predicting a range of weather phenomena during the year. SEDS is an internationally recognised measure of the quality of extreme weather warnings, and it provides an indication of the potential of a society to be prepared for extreme weather phenomena. The suggested Danish indicator is the annual SEDS from DMI.

Trend

The SEDS for the quality of DMI's extreme weather forecasts increased from 82 in 2015 to 90 in 2018, but subsequently fell to around 83 in 2019. 2018 was a special year in terms of weather, as the summer was hot and dry until the beginning of August and, therefore, there were only a few of the heavy summer rain events that are difficult to predict precisely.

Baseline

Figure 184. DMI's *symmetric extreme dependency score* for the accuracy of extreme weather warnings

Symmetric extreme dependency score (SEDS)
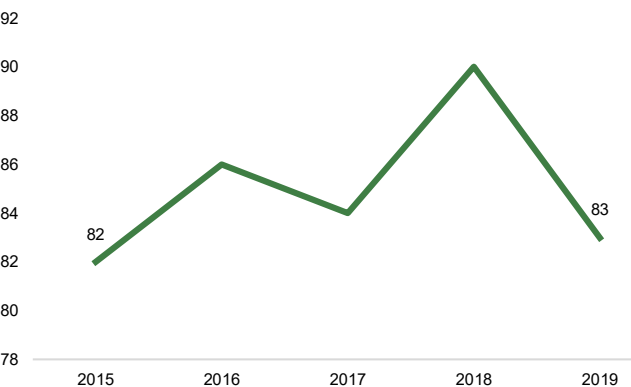
Note: The figure shows the trend in DMI's score according to SEDS between 2015 and 2019. The score is based on the accuracy of DMI's predictions of a number of different extreme weather phenomena during the year. Examples of weather phenomena are hurricanes, storms, gales, heavy rain, dense fog and elevated water levels. The accuracy of extreme weather warnings is scored on a scale ranging from 0 to 100.
Source: Danish Meteorological Institute.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 13.2.i.
Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions

Background

The climate change that the world is facing today is a result of the large amounts of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere. The extent of future climate change depends on whether we continue to emit these greenhouse gases. Although Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions are estimated at 0.1 per cent of the total global emissions, it is still relevant to monitor Denmark's emissions, as the level of emissions is a focus area for the population, and Denmark, as a pioneering country in the green transition, must continue to lead the way. The calculation of the total climate impact uses CO_2 equivalents as the measure, i.e. all greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change, including CO_2, nitrous oxide and methane converted to their CO_2 equivalents and included in the measure. The suggested Danish indicator is emitted greenhouse gases (CO_2 equivalents) for Denmark with and without international transport.

Trend

Emissions of greenhouse gases from economic activities in Denmark peaked in 2006 and then decreased up to 2015. In 2016, emissions increased for the first time in ten years, and they continued to increase up to 2018.

Baseline

Figure 185. Denmark's total CO_2-equivalent greenhouse gas emissions
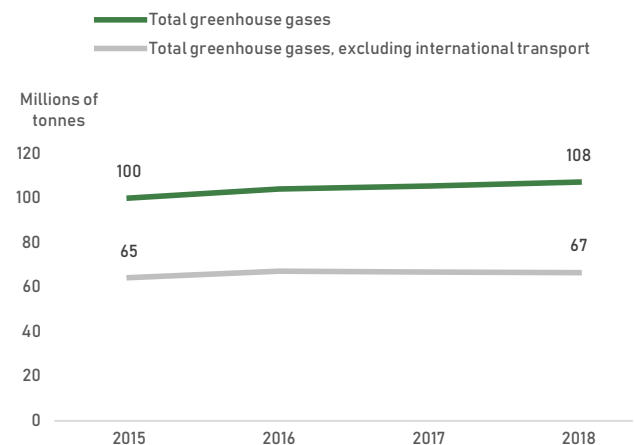
Note: The figure shows the trend in Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions, including CO_2 from burning biomass, between 2015 and 2018. The total greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e). This is done by converting emissions of other greenhouse gases, including, for example, methane gas, to the same unit as CO_2 using conversion factors from the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC). Data are consistent with data used for indicator 9.4.iii.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University and Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 13.3.i.
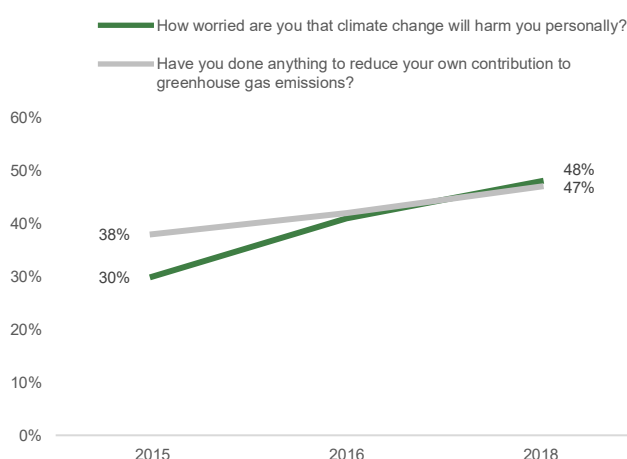## Trend in the population's attitude to climate change

Background

The Danish population plays a significant role in combatting climate change. Citizens in Denmark can vote for politicians who will work to combat the climate challenges, they can buy more sustainable products and they can change their own behaviours in everyday life and reduce their own and others' emissions of greenhouse gases. An important prerequisite for citizens in Denmark to be able to play an active role is that they have the necessary knowledge about and attitude towards change. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the attitude of citizens in Denmark to climate change in order to be able to assess how active a role the population plays in the transition. Since 2010, Denmark's green think tank CONCITO has asked citizens in Denmark about their knowledge and attitudes to a wide range of climate issues. Among other things, CONCITO has asked citizens in Denmark how worried they are that climate change will be detrimental to them personally, and whether they have done anything to reduce their own contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. The suggested Danish indicator is the answers to these two questions.

Trend

In 2018, 48 per cent of citizens in Denmark stated that they were very or somewhat worried that climate change would be detrimental to them personally. This is an increase of 18 percentage points from 2015. Over the same period, the proportion of citizens in Denmark who stated that they had done something to reduce their own contribution to greenhouse gas emissions increased by 9 percentage points.

Baseline

Figure 186. Trends in the population's attitude to and actions associated with the climate

Note: The figure shows the trend in the population's concern about the consequences of climate change and the population's initiatives to reduce their own contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, to the survey question: 'How worried are you that climate change will harm you personally?' the proportion that answered 'To a large extent' and 'To some extent' are combined and shown in the figure. To the question: 'Have you done anything to reduce your own contribution to greenhouse gas emissions?' the figure shows the proportion who answered 'Yes'. Data are from 2016 and 2018. From 2016, the survey is only conducted every two years.
Source: CONCITO.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

UNFCCC

TARGET 13.A.
IMPLEMENT THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**Suggested Danish indicator 13.a.i.
Denmark's reduction of greenhouse gases to achieve the goal of a reduction of 70 per cent compared to 1990**

Background

The Paris Agreement was concluded in December 2015 at the COP21 climate conference in Paris and will come into force in 2020. The agreement contains an objective to limit the increase in the global temperature to below 2°C worldwide and to work to limit the increase to 1.5 °C. The agreement obliges each of the participating countries to plan and monitor its own actions against global warming. In 2019, a majority in the Danish Parliament passed a climate law that requires the Danish population, industry and agriculture to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70 per cent by 2030 compared to 1990. This means that the 74 million tonnes of greenhouse gases that Denmark discharged in 1990 must be reduced to 22 million tonnes by 2030. The suggested Danish indicator is the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

Trend

In the 27 years from 1990 to 2017, Denmark's annual greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by almost 32 per cent in total. In 2017, Denmark's total greenhouse gas emissions were calculated at DKK 50.6 million tonnes. In order to meet the target of a 70 per cent reduction, the remaining reductions must be achieved in less than half the time.

Baseline

Figure 187. The evolution of greenhouse gas emissions and the path to the goal of a reduction of 70 per cent compared to 1990
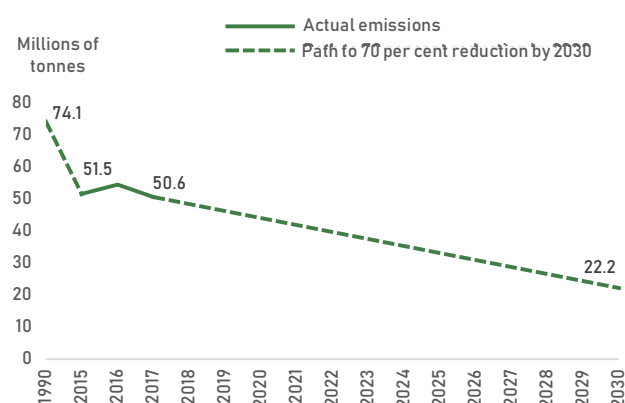
Note: The figure shows the evolution of CO_2 equivalents in Denmark from 1990 to 2017 and the path to the goal of a reduction of 70 per cent compared to 1990. The total greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in CO_2e. This is done by converting emissions of other greenhouse gases, including, for example, methane gas, to the same unit as CO_2 using conversion factors from the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC). The calculation of the indicator follows the guidelines of the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the underlying Kyoto Protocol. The Danish calculations of greenhouse gas emissions contain all the sources described in the IPCC guidelines. The figures exclude international shipping and aviation, activities of Danish companies abroad and the burning of biomass.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 13.B.
STRENGTHEN CAPACITY FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, a number of suggestions were received regarding prioritisation of development aid in the form of the share of funds aimed at initiatives to meet the target. Due to the lack of available data, these were not selected and instead are included in the list of other suggestions.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER
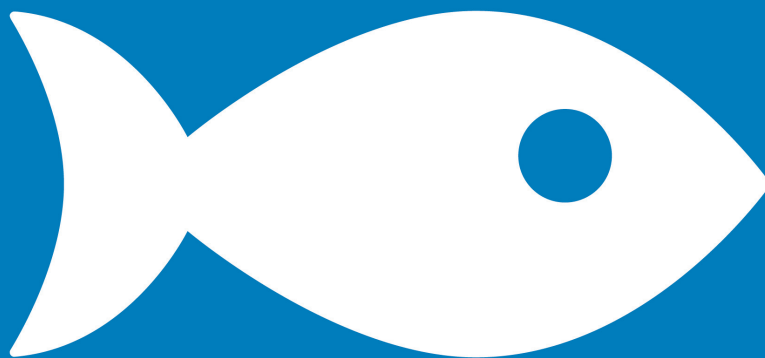
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

We must conserve and ensure the sustainable use of the world's oceans and their resources

A global perspective

SDG 14 focuses on conserving and improving the state of the oceans and ensuring the sustainable use of the resources we take from them. Sustainability in the oceans is about stabilising and restoring ecosystems and reducing pollution and acidification of the oceans. In addition, it is about measures to restore fish stocks, reduce (illegal) overfishing and ensure equal access to marine resources, which is especially about ensuring access for small-scale fishers and supporting local communities and local businesses.

A large portion of the world's population lives near the coasts, and fishing is a major source of protein for many communities. However, overfishing, pollution and climate change are making a significant contribution to reducing marine biodiversity and fish stocks.

A Danish perspective

In a Danish perspective, SDG 14 is largely about the problems of increased pollution of the seas and overfishing. As a maritime nation, Denmark has a long tradition of using the oceans as a source of economic progress, and we also have an impact on the oceans. Thus, majority of the suggested Danish indicators have been about measuring the harmful consequences of pollution in the marine environment, but also the prevalence of the substances and the behaviour that causes the pollution. In this context, the impact of agriculture on the marine environment was debated. Agriculture sends a large amount of nitrogen into the oceans, which influences the sustainability of marine life and ecosystems in the ocean as nitrogen promotes algae

growth and reduces oxygen, and thus the possibility for life in the sea. The same applies to the Danish lifestyle and waste management, which affect the ocean through pollution. *Microplastics*, in particular, are a challenge in the local environment. Emissions of chemicals, greenhouse gas emissions and other sources of pollution help to change the chemical composition of the oceans, which in turn affects the conditions for marine life.

The fishing industry and its impact on fish stocks and marine life in general were also at the heart of the debate. An unsustainable fishing industry can reduce the quality of the marine ecosystem and the ecosystem's ability to maintain a sustainable cycle, whereas a sustainable approach to fisheries and fish stocks can ensure a stable industry, a safe and good source of nutrition and a balanced marine environment. Suggestions for Danish indicators particularly focus on sustainable fishing and how large a share of the fishing in Danish waters is done sustainably. In addition, several indicators emphasise Denmark's compliance with EU directives and the work on sustainability of the oceans, for example through certification schemes and regulation of fisheries through the quota system.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 14 on the following page contains a brief presentation of eight suggested Danish indicators and 40 other suggestions for SDG 14, based on its ten targets. A detailed description of each suggested Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 14. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 14

TARGET 14.1. REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
14.1.1. Index of coastal eutrophication; and plastic debris density	14.1.i. Amount of nutrients in the ocean 14.1.ii. Number of tyres sold 14.1.iii. Concentration of metals in marine sediment	• Concentration of polluting substances in fish • Nitrate and phosphorus added annually and adjusted for precipitation • Nitrogen and phosphorus in the ocean, broken down on sea area • Average amount of nitrogen found in random measurements in the ocean, broken down on different Danish waters • Phytoplankton in Danish waters, made up on random-sample basis • Average concentration of toxins and heavy metals in different areas of Danish waters measured in both water and sediment • Concentration of pharmaceutical substances in different areas of Danish waters • Concentration of microplastics in different areas of Danish waters • Measuring of waste in Danish waters, perhaps by trash counting on beaches • Number of left-behind fishing tackle • Amount of waste brought in by fishermen • Emptying of oil tanks on ships • Average quantity of oxygen in the ocean broken down on different Danish waters • Changes in the oxygen level, broken down on different Danish waters

TARGET 14.2. PROTECT AND RESTORE SEA ECOSYSTEMS

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.

UN indicator(s):
14.2.1. Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
14.2.i. Extent of oxygen depletion in inner Danish waters

14.2.ii. Depth limit of eelgrass in inner Danish waters

14.2.iii. Trend in bathing water quality

Other suggestion(s):
- Compliance with EU's Water Framework and Marine Strategy Directive
- Changes in oxygen level broken down on different Danish waters
- The depth where 10 per cent of the seabed is covered by eelgrass
- Number of species of animals and plants in the sea
- Trend in fish deaths relative to the reference level for the three species plaice, cod and herring broken down on different areas of Danish waters
- Trend in spawning biomass relative to the reference level for the three species plaice, cod and herring broken down on different areas of Danish waters
- Number of marine species categorised as 'critically threatened', 'threatened' or 'vulnerable' according to The Danish Redlist
- Monitoring of habitats, including areas with different types of reef
- Number of Danish waters fulfilling the targets set under EU's Water Framework Directive
- Proportion of waters with mapped ecosystems
- Proportion of estuaries and coastal areas fulfilling the targets set under EU's Water Framework Directive
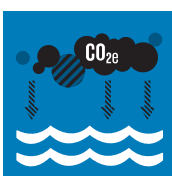
TARGET 14.3. MINIMISE ACIDIFICATION OF THE OCEANS

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

UN indicator(s):
14.3.1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding monitoring the average pH level in coastal and inner Danish waters and fjords.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 14.4. MAKE FISHING SUSTAINABLE

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

UN indicator(s):
14.4.1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
14.4.i. Proportion of sustainable fishing catch

Other suggestion(s):
- Compliance with management plans for quota-related species
- Quantity of fish produced from sea pond farming, traditional fish farms, FREA fish farms, eel farming, mussel farms and general fishing
- Proportion of quota-related species for which there is a management plan
- Difference between the actual annual catch and the planned catch in the management plan
- Proportion of management plans in which the actual catch exceeds the specified quantity of the management plan
- Number of Danish fish species that have a maximum sustainable yield and are fished up to or below this limit value
- Quantity of organically reared fish relative to quantity of conventionally reared fish
- Number of illegal cases of recreational fishing recorded annually
- Proportion of the inshore fishing fleet certified with the NaturSkånsom label
- Proportion of fish caught with (bottom) trawls in EU waters by Danish-registered vessels, possibly further broken down on sea area
- Weight of fish caught in selected fish species where the size indicates the age of the fish and can thus act as an indicator of overfishing

TARGET 14.5. CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

UN indicator(s):
14.5.1. Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there was a suggestion for an indicator regarding the area of conservation zones, i.e. areas that are protected from fishing all year round.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 14.6. ABOLISH FISHING SUBSIDIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OVERFISHING

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation [c].

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
14.6.1. Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of Danish subsidisation of fisheries.	

TARGET 14.7. INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
14.7.1. Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can primarily be explained by the wording of the target, which directly focuses on developing countries. The scope of sustainable fishing in Denmark is covered by other targets.	

TARGET 14.A. STRENGTHEN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TO MAKE THE OCEANS HEALTHIER

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
14.a.1. Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there was a suggestion for indicators regarding the proportion of government research funds allocated to research into marine and fisheries technology. This suggestion is listed under other suggestions.	• Proportion of government research funds allocated to marine and fisheries technology, including new fishing tackle which is more sustainable for fish stocks and reduces the risk of waste from fishing tackle

TARGET 14.B. SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

UN indicator(s):
14.b.1. Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
14.b.i. Proportion of small fishing vessels

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of different fishing vessels, by size
- Quota concentration, by number of fishermen with actual ownership of the quota

TARGET 14.C. IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "*The future we want*"

UN indicator(s):
14.c.1. Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. One of the suggestions received complements the UN indicator by focusing on Denmark's representation in relevant international organisations. Due to the lack of available data, this appears on the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
- Proportion of relevant international organisations working with the implementation of international ocean-related legislation, policy and monitoring programmes where Denmark is represented

TARGET 14.1.
REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

Suggested Danish indicator 14.1.i.
Amount of nutrients in the ocean

Background

The nutrient levels in Danish waters is important for the marine ecosystem and for fish and other marine life. The nutrients result in faster algae growth, which can destroy the seabed and create oxygen depletion. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the nutrient levels in Danish waters. The nutrient levels in inner Danish waters can be attributed to emissions from agriculture and wastewater, while the levels further out in the oceans can be attributed to discharges from other countries as well. Nitrogen and phosphorus, which are the two most emitted nutrients, and silicon are important for algae growth.

The suggested Danish indicator is the levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in fjords, coastal waters and open inner waters measured as the annual average value. This indicator is related to indicator 6.5.i., which monitors the amount of nutrients that originate directly from Denmark.

Trend

Since 1989, the annual average value of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon has fallen by approximately 75 per cent in Danish waters. The downward trend continued between 2015 and 2018 for fjords and coastal waters and for inner Danish waters. For example, nitrogen emissions in fjords and coastal waters fell 26 per cent over the period.

Baseline
Figure 188. Levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in fjords and coastal waters
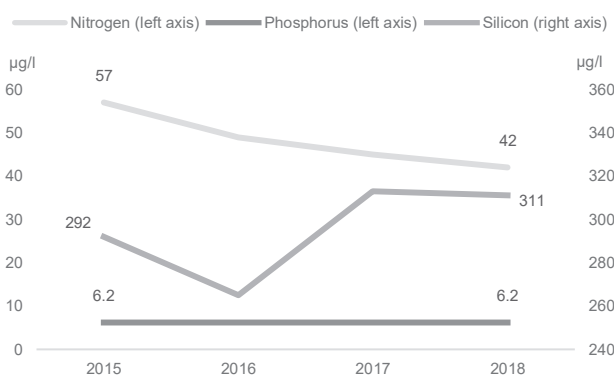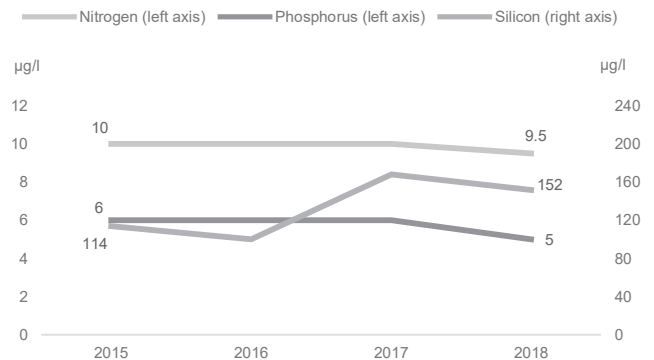

Note: The figure shows the trends in the annual average value of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in the Danish fjords and coastal waters. Nitrogen is inorganic nitrogen, which forms nitrate, nitrite and ammonium, which can be absorbed by plants for primary production. Phosphorus is dissolved inorganic phosphorus, i.e. phosphate that can be taken up by plants for primary production. Silicon is dissolved inorganic silicon, i.e. silicate that diatoms use to build their shells. Data are for 2015-2018.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 189. Levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in surface water in open inner waters

Note: The figure shows the trends in the annual average value of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in surface water in the open inner waters. Data are for 2015-2018.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Figure 190. Levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in the bottom water in open inner waters
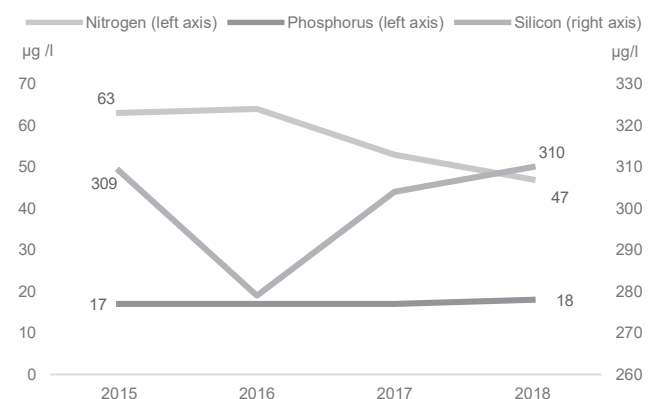
Note: Levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and silicon in the bottom water in open inner waters. Data are for 2015-2018.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 14.1.ii.
Number of tyres sold

Background

Micropollutants have been identified as a significant threat to the marine ecosystem and to fish and other marine life. This is especially true of microplastics, which have come into focus in recent years, and heavy metals from cities, industry and atmospheric precipitation. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the amount of micropollutants in the ocean. A challenge in measuring the amount of microplastics in the ocean is that there are no standardised methods for doing this. According to the 2015 study, *Microplastics*, by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, tyres, paint from ships, road markings, other paint and clothing are the largest sources of microplastic emissions into the ocean. Microplastics from tyre wear is estimated to account for about 60 per cent of these emissions. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of tyres sold in Denmark. This is an indicator of Denmark's own contribution to the pollution, since micropollutants in the waters around Denmark also originate from other countries.

Trend

From 2015 to 2019, the number of tyres sold fell by 8 per cent, and in 2019, 3.5 million tyres were sold.

Baseline
Figure 191. Tyres sold in Demark

Total in millions
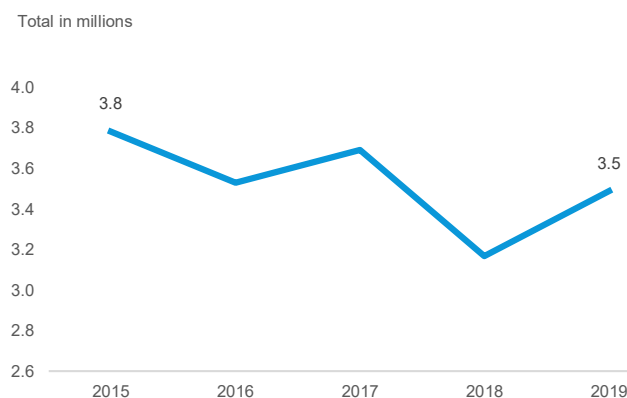
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of tyres sold between 2015 and 2019. The statistics include all tyres sold in Denmark, including new tyres and re-tread tyres for passenger cars, motorcycles, vans, trucks, agricultural machinery and construction machinery.
Source: Danish Tyretrade Environmental Foundation.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 14.1.iii. Concentration of metals in marine sediment

Background

Micropollutants have been identified as a significant threat to the marine ecosystem and to fish and other marine life. This is especially true of microplastics, which have come into focus in recent years, and heavy metals from cities, industry and atmospheric precipitation. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the amount of micropollutants in the ocean. Metals accumulate in the sediment as an archive, and by testing the sediment every 10 to 15 years, it is possible to monitor the long-term trends in the concentration of metals in the ocean. An indicator for metals can, therefore, be the concentration of metals in the sediment at the bottom of Danish waters. The concentration of lead, cadmium, mercury, chromium, copper, nickel, zinc, arsenic, silver and barium can be measured.

Trend

Between 2004 and 2012, the concentration of barium averaged 558 mg per kg dry matter in the sediment in Danish waters, while the concentration of lead was 22 mg per kg dry matter, on average.

Baseline

Figure 192. Concentration of metals in marine sediment
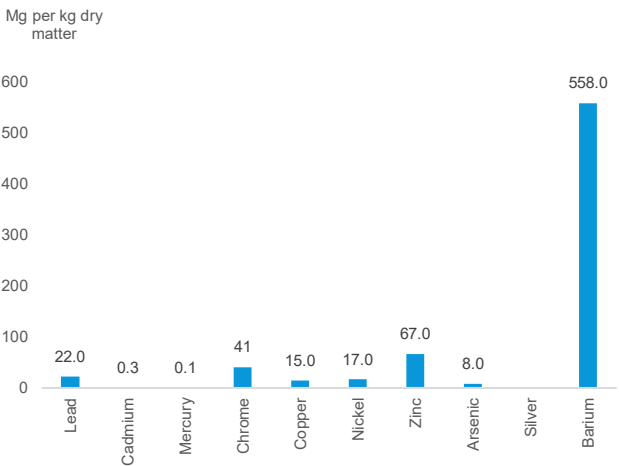
Note: The figure shows the concentration of metals calculated as the average between 2004 and 2012. Accumulation of metals in sediment is a long-term process and can vary from year to year, which is why measurements of metals in sediment are made as an average over a multi-year period. A new analysis with updated figures is expected in the first half of 2021.
Sources: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University and Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 14.2.i.
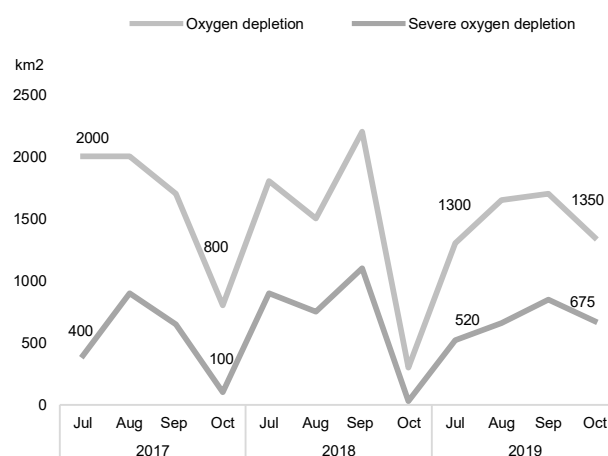## Extent of oxygen depletion in inner Danish waters

Background

The health of Danish waters is under pressure from rising ocean temperatures and the discharge of nutrients from land. These factors, together with storms and other weather conditions, contribute to oxygen depletion in Danish waters. Oxygen depletion can destroy the ecosystem and kill fish, bottom dwellers and plants, thus adversely affecting the marine environment. A suggested Danish indicator is the extent of oxygen depletion in Danish waters.

Trend

Since the 1980s, oxygen depletion has decreased in the inner Danish waters. In October 2019, there was oxygen depletion in approximately 1,350 square kilometres of inland Danish waters, of which approximately 50 per cent was severe oxygen depletion.

Baseline

Figure 193. The extent of oxygen depletion in inner Danish waters

Note: The figure shows the trends in the extent of oxygen depletion in inner Danish waters. Oxygen depletion refers to an oxygen concentration of 4 mg of oxygen per litre of water or lower, and severe oxygen depletion is an oxygen concentration below 2 mg of oxygen per litre of water. The level between 2 and 4 mg of oxygen per litre of water is called moderate oxygen depletion. With moderate oxygen depletion, fish and more mobile bottom dwelling organisms begin trying to move away. Oxygen depletion occurs mainly from July to November when the temperature rises, which is why the data are for these months. Data are for the period July 2017 to October 2019.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 14.2.ii. Depth limit of eelgrass in inner Danish waters
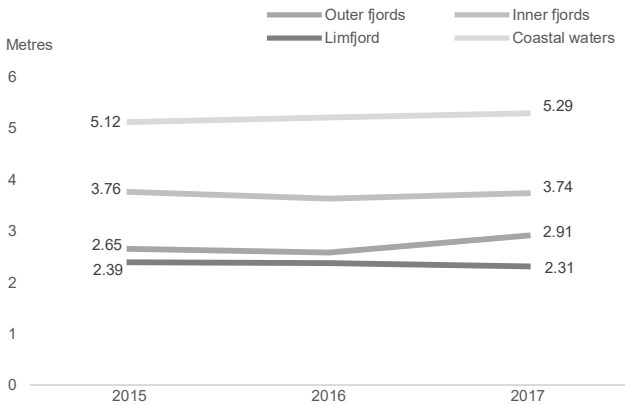
Background

The health of the Danish waters is under pressure from rising ocean temperatures and the discharge of nutrients from land. An unhealthy marine environment can cause irreparable damage to the ecosystem and fish and other marine life. In this context, the distribution of eelgrass can be used as a measure to assess the environmental condition of coastal waters. Eelgrass acts as a habitat for organisms, stabilises the seabed through its roots and stalks, keeps the water clear, and stores carbon and retains nutrients. However, eelgrass is sensitive to pollution and cloudy water from, among other things, algae growth, which causes the eelgrass to receive too little light, which affects growth. Therefore, a sign of how healthy the Danish waters are is how deep the eelgrass grows. A suggested Danish indicator is the depth limit of the main distribution of eelgrass in inner Danish waters.

Trend

The depth limit for eelgrass improved from 2015 to 2017 in coastal waters and the inner fjords, but a slight decline occurred in outer fjords and there was a slightly larger decline in the Limfjord.

Baseline

Figure 194. Depth limit of eelgrass in inner Danish waters

Note: The figure shows the concentration of metals calculated as the average between 2004 and 2012. Accumulation of metals in sediment is a long-term process and can vary from year to year, which is why measurements of metals in sediment are made as an average over a multi-year period. A new analysis with updated figures is expected in the first half of 2021.
Sources: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 14.2.iii. Trend in bathing water quality

Background

The Danish coastline is approximately 7,000 km long, and good beaches characterise all parts of the country. Therefore, the issue of good bathing-water quality is important for a large section of society. In the general population, good bathing water is associated with a good marine environment: If the bathing water is clean, and we humans can bathe in it without health risks, it is also good for the local marine environment. The primary pollution sources in Denmark are untreated wastewater that comes from drains during rain as well as runoff from agricultural areas and scattered buildings in the countryside that are not connected to a wastewater treatment plants. Other pollution sources are the bathers, agricultural activities and animals. The consequence of the pollution is that bathers and the marine environment are exposed to disease-causing microorganisms and pollutants. The suggested Danish indicator is the quality of the bathing water in Denmark based on the bathing-water index used by the municipalities.

Trend

Bathing-water quality has generally improved in Denmark since 2011. In 2019, 97 per cent of all bathing waters were categorised as *good* or *excellent*, while only 0.9 per cent were classified as *poor*.

Baseline

Figure 195. Trend in bathing-water quality

Bathing water index score from 0 - 4
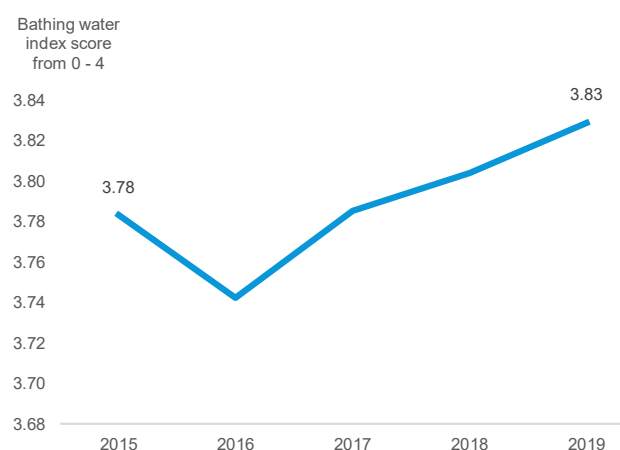
Note: The figure shows the trend in bathing-water quality, calculated using a bathing-water index, between 2015 and 2019. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency collects the municipalities' bathing-water tests annually. In 2019, 9,422 tests were collected from 1,022 bathing-water locations. The tests screen for faecal coliform bacteria that are harmful to humans. Based on the tests, the bathing waters are classified as *excellent* (4), *good* (3), *sufficient* (2), *poor* (1) or *not classified* (0), and an average score in the interval 0-4 is computed from these classification scores.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓				
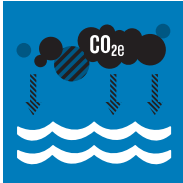
TARGET 14.3.
MINIMISE ACIDIFICATION OF THE OCEANS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding monitoring the average pH level in coastal and inner Danish waters and fjords.
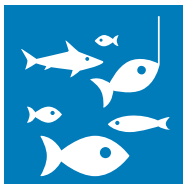
Suggested Danish indicator 14.4.i.
Proportion of sustainable fishing catch

Background

In order to ensure sustainable development of life in the oceans, it is necessary to have a sustainable approach to catching and farming fish, mussels, crabs, etc. Sustainability is, among other things, about taking care of fish stocks, respecting habitats and ensuring that people who depend on fishing can maintain their livelihoods. There are two key international organisations that certify sustainable fishing and aquaculture. They are the *Aquaculture Stewardship Council* (ASC) and the *Marine Stewardship Council* (MSC). In Denmark, a large proportion of the fishery is ASC-certified or MSC-certified. Certification requires fishers to live up to certain standards, including standards in relation to the health of the fish stock and the environmental impact of the fishery.

The *Aquaculture Stewardship Council* (ASC) was founded in 2010 by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature and *The Sustainable Trade Initiative* (IDH) and is an independent NGO that certifies sustainable aquaculture and fish, seaweed and crustacean farming. At present, there are no data for ASC-certified catches in Danish Waters.

The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of the seafood catch that is sustainable, calculated as the proportion of the catch in Danish waters that is MSC-certified.

Trend

The share of the MSC-certified catch relative to the total Danish catch increased from 88 per cent in 2017 to 90.6 per cent in 2018. Worldwide, the same figure was 12 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 196. Proportion of MSC-certified catch in Danish waters
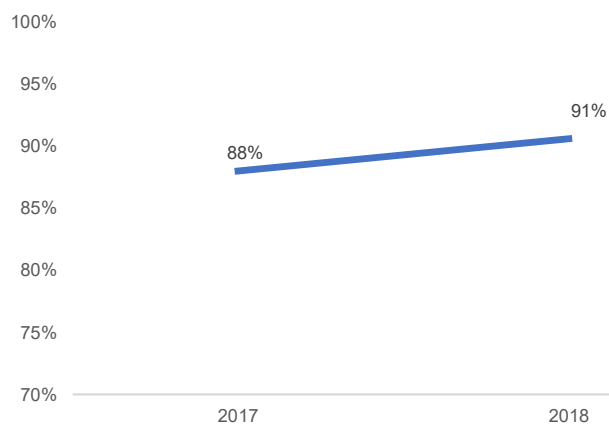
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of MSC-certified fish caught in 2017 2018. The *Marine Stewardship Council* (MSC) was founded by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature and Unilever in 1996 and became an independent NGO in 1999. The MSC certifies sustainable fisheries in the oceans. The available statistics do not contain data for years before 2017.
Source: *Marine Stewardship Council* (MSC).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 14.5.
CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there was a suggestion for an indicator regarding the area of conservation zones, i.e. areas that are protected from fishing all year round.

TARGET 14.6.
ABOLISH FISHING SUBSIDIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OVERFISHING

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of Danish subsidisation of fisheries.

INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can primarily be explained by the wording of the target, which directly focuses on developing countries. The scope of sustainable fishing in Denmark is covered by other targets.

STRENGTHEN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TO MAKE THE OCEANS HEALTHIER

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding the proportion of government research funds allocated to research into marine and fisheries technology.

TARGET 14.B.
SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS

Suggested Danish indicator 14.b.i.
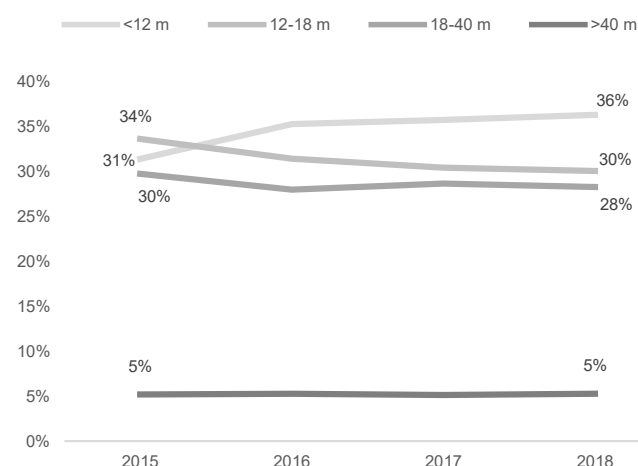## Proportion of small fishing vessels

Background
Since 1996, the number of fishing vessels has more than halved, but at the same time, the proportion of larger vessels has increased. Concentration on several larger vessels increases productivity and economic turnover in the industry, but it can also challenge the cohesion of local fishing communities if small fishermen lose the opportunity to engage in profitable fishing. This can especially damage small towns and communities in the outlying regional areas and on the islands in Denmark. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the trend in the number of small fishing vessels calculated by the length of fishing vessels. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of small fishing vessels measured by the length of the fishing vessel relative to the total fleet of active fishing vessels. By monitoring the number of fishing vessels, a more complete picture of the geographical spread and physical size of the fleet is obtained compared with volume targets, such as gross tonnage. Inclusion of partially active fishing vessels and, thereby, recreational and hobby fishers, could be considered in order to get a full picture.

Trend
From 2015 to 2018, the share of active fishing vessels under 12 metres increased by 5 percentage points, so that fishing vessels under 12 metres accounted for 36 per cent of the total active fishing fleet in 2018. The share of fishing vessels over 40 metres remained stable at 5 per cent of the total active fishing fleet between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline
Figure 197. Proportion of fishing vessels by length relative to the total fleet of active fishing vessels

Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of active registered fishing vessels in each size category relative to the total active fishing fleet. Fishing vessels are considered to be active if the gross turnover is more than DKK 270,000 per year. Data are for 2015-2018.
Sources: Danish Fisheries Agency and University of Copenhagen.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 14.C.
IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE THE UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator have been identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. One of the suggestions received complements the UN indicator by focusing on Denmark's representation in relevant international organisations. Due to the lack of available data, this appears on the list of other suggestions.

15 LIFE ON LAND
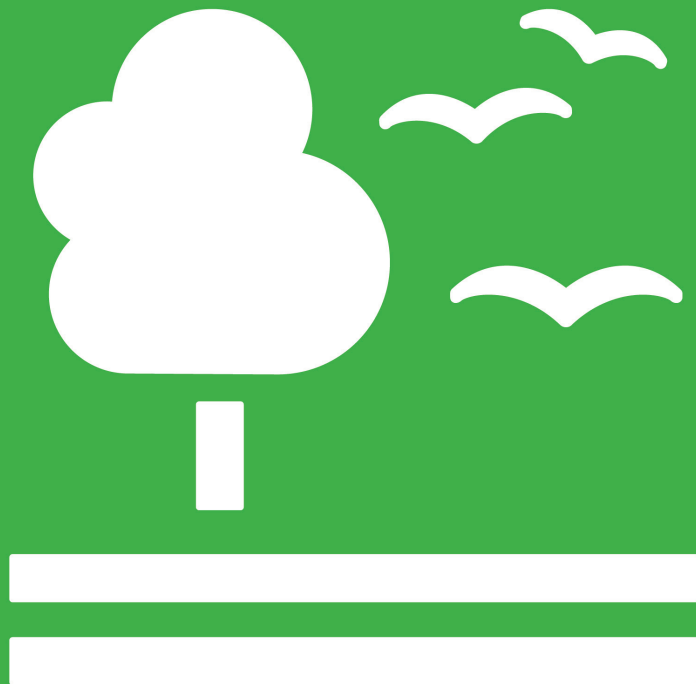
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

We must protect, restore and support the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, promote sustainable forestry, combat desertification, halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.

A global perspective

SDG 15 focuses on the fact that human life is dependent on the earth for nutrition. 80 per cent of the human diet comes from plants, making agriculture an important economic resource and an important means of development. At the same time, humans and the climate need nature and biodiversity if the future of the planet is to be secured. Forests cover about 30 per cent of the earth's surface and are important habitats for millions of animal and plant species and important sources of clean air and clean water as well as being crucial for combating climate change.

The world must preserve, protect, restore and support the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, promote sustainable forestry, combat desertification and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss. Thus, the targets under SDG 15 are, among other things, to maintain biodiversity, to protect endangered animal and plant species and stop poaching to prevent extinction of more species. Today, about 8 per cent of the 8,300 known animal breeds are extinct, and 22 per cent are in danger of extinction. There is also a focus on reducing and limiting the number of invasive species. In addition, forests must be protected, deforestation must be stopped, a fair distribution of the benefits of exploiting genetic resources must be promoted, and it must be ensured that this is agreed internationally. Sustainable use, development, conservation and restoration of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems must be ensured, and land degradation must be stopped. Ecosystem and biodiversity assets must be integrated into national and local planning. Rapid action is needed if the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity is to be limited.

A Danish perspective

Denmark is an agricultural country where more than 60 per cent of the country's area is cultivated, which means that there must be room for nature, cities, infrastructure and industry within the country's remaining 40 per cent. Denmark's area of open habitats today accounts for about 10 per cent and it has been declining over the last century, while the Danish forest area, which today covers about 15 per cent, has been increasing and still is. This means that a large proportion of the Danish areas of nature that fall under the EU's habitat directives do not have a favourable conservation status, including natural forests, meadows and coastal habitats.

The debate on SDG 15 in a Danish context largely concentrated on the importance, for a small country like Denmark with intensive land use and high population density, of focusing on sustainable and environmentally friendly optimisation and utilisation of the country's areas and resources to ensure its future biodiversity. In this context, many suggestions were made for indicators that aim to calculate the share of the area of Denmark that is utilised for various purposes, including, for example, the proportion of protected forests and sustainability-certified forests. Another group of suggestions focused on indicators that can shed light on the state of nature, including, for example, the number of breeding birds of various species in Denmark, as well as the pollution of soil, lakes and watercourses.

Suggested Danish indicators

Table 15 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the eight suggested new Danish indicators and an additional 30 other suggestions for SDG 15, based on the 12 targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 15. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 15

TARGET 15.1. CONSERVE AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS ON LAND AND IN FRESHWATER

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	15.1.i. Proportion of Natura 2000 area in Denmark 15.1.ii. Proportion of lakes and watercourses that meet the targets of the water environments management plans	• Area of mapped habitat nature coupled with a quality score of the mapped areas • Average quantity of phosphorus in lakes • Visibility depth • Average quantity of nitrogen • Dead xylem registered as relatively large pieces of xylem with a minimum diameter of 20 centimetres and length over 2 metres • The area of natural and artificial wetlands • Proportion of lakes and watercourses fulfilling the objectives set under EU's Water Framework Directive

TARGET 15.2. END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
UN indicator(s): 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management	15.2.i. Trend in Denmark's forested area, including protected forests and sustainability-certified forests	• Total area of public forests and private forests – made up separately and aggregated and by forest type, if possible • The total carbon stock in the living xylem mass in forests • The total forest area with large grazing animals • Total area of virgin forest in Denmark

TARGET 15.3. END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
15.3.1. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. As a supplement to the UN indicator, a specific suggestion was received to calculate the area of agricultural land set-aside in Denmark. Due to the lack of data, this suggestion is placed on the list of other suggestions.	• Area of set-aside agricultural land in a particular year

TARGET 15.4. PROTECT MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

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.

UN indicator(s):
15.4.1. Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2. Mountain Green Cover Index

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicators were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. This can be explained by the target's direct focus on mountain areas, which is not relevant in a flat country like Denmark.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 15.5. PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS

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.

UN indicator(s):
15.5.1. *Red List Index*

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
15.5.i. Number of breeding birds in Denmark

15.5.ii. Trend in the *Red List Index*

15.5.iii. Area of virgin forest and biodiversity forest

Other suggestion(s):
- Private donations for nature protection purposes
- Scoring on the biodiversity barometer
- Number of unique breeding bird species in Denmark
- Area with grazing as an indicator of biodiversity promotion
- Area included in the cultivating grass programme as an indicator of biodiversity
- Good conditions for small animal life in lakes and watercourses
- The growth of plant life and fungi
- Number of verdicts or fines issued for violation of the Nature Protection Act
- Proportion of agricultural subsidies granted to support biodiversity and ecosystems
- Proportion of nature and marine environment areas complying with the environmental standards set under the EU
- Hectares of forest areas designated as biodiversity forest
- Number of patents on inventions involving genetically modified organisms

TARGET 15.6. PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENE-FITS

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

UN indicator(s):
15.6.1. Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. The suggestions received primarily focused on Danish legislation in the area.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 15.7. STOP POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
15.7.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
15.7.i. Number of CITES inspections leading to confiscation of one or more items

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of verdicts related to poaching after violation of hunting rights according to game legislation
- Number of CITES certifications granted

TARGET 15.8. LIMIT INVASIVE SPECIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
15.8.1. Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
15.8.i. Number of invasive species

Other suggestion(s):
- Area with invasive species

TARGET 15.9. INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOV-ERNMENT PLANNING

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

UN indicator(s):
15.9.1. (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received suggesting a focus on municipal initiatives, including work on the 'Green Map of Denmark', as a result of an amendment to the Planning Act in 2017. Due to the lack of available data, this suggestion is placed on the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
- Municipalities' designation of areas for 'Green Map of Denmark'

TARGET 15.A. INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE NATURE

Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

UN indicator(s):
15.a.1. (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. The suggestions received related to the amount of Danish development aid provided to support biodiversity.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 15.B. FINANCE AND INCENTIVISE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Mobilise 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.

UN indicator(s):
15.b.1. (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received to calculate Danish development aid provided for CITES-related projects within the forestry area, as well as funds for afforestation, forest management and forest research.

Other suggestion(s):
• Proportion of Danish development aid targeted at forest management

TARGET 15.C. COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRADE IN PROTECTED SPECIES

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.

UN indicator(s):
15.c.1. Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received to measure illegal trade in protected species and contributions to poaching.

Other suggestion(s):
• The extent to which Danish zoological gardens share resources and/or knowledge with developing countries with a view to protecting protected species

Suggested Danish indicator 15.1.i. Proportion of Natura 2000 area in Denmark

Background

Denmark must protect the quality of its nature and the habitats of species. This is important for ensuring Denmark's biodiversity in the future. Natura 2000 is a joint European project that consists of a network of protected areas of nature in the EU. When an area is designated as a Natura 2000 site, it must be protected or restored to a favourable conservation status for the various habitat types and species designated for the area, and it must be protected from new activities that may harm nature in the area. Natura 2000 sites are designated both on land and at sea. The areas can be bird protection areas and so-called habitat areas, which are areas for the conservation of habitats as well as wild plant and animal species that are characteristic, rare or endangered, as well as so-called Ramsar areas, which are wetland areas of international importance. To get an indication of the extent to which and how Denmark makes room for nature and wild animal and plant species, it is relevant to monitor the extent of Denmark's Natura 2000 areas. The suggested Danish indicator is the proportion of Natura 2000 areas relative to Denmark's total area.

Trend

In 2016, the Natura 2000 areas accounted for approximately 14 per cent of the total Danish area, compared with 11 per cent in 2011. In 2016, the Natura 2000 areas accounted for 8 per cent of the Danish land area and approximately 17 per cent of the marine area.

Baseline

Figure 198. Proportion of Natura 2000 areas relative to Denmark's total areal
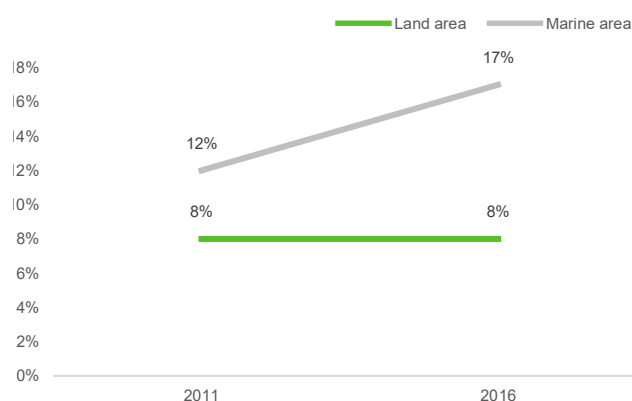
Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of Natura 2000 areas relative to Denmark's total area, disaggregated by land area and marine area. Data are for 2011 and 2016. Every five years, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency establishes a new Natura 2000 plan. New data are therefore expected in 2021.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 15.1.ii. Proportion of lakes and watercourses that meet the targets of the water environments management plans

Background

In Denmark, the condition of watercourses and lakes is affected by various human activities, such as discharge of wastewater, straightening and piping of watercourses for drainage purposes, and damming. This has resulted in many of the Danish watercourses not being in optimal environmental condition. Water environment management plans describe how Denmark is to ensure cleaner water in the Danish lakes, streams, coastal waters and groundwater, so that Denmark achieves a good ecological status in accordance with the objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive. In order to get an indication of the condition of the Danish lakes and watercourses, it is relevant to monitor the proportion of Danish lakes and watercourses that are assessed as meeting the targets in the water environment management plans.

Trend

Out of approximately 19,000 kilometres of watercourses covered by the management plans, 28 per cent were assessed as meeting the environmental targets in 2016, while 22 per cent of the 857 lakes met the targets. The Bornholm district had the highest target fulfilment with over 50 per cent for both watercourses and lakes, while Zealand had the lowest target fulfilment for watercourses and the second lowest for lakes.

Baseline

Figure 199. Fulfilment of targets for lakes and watercourses
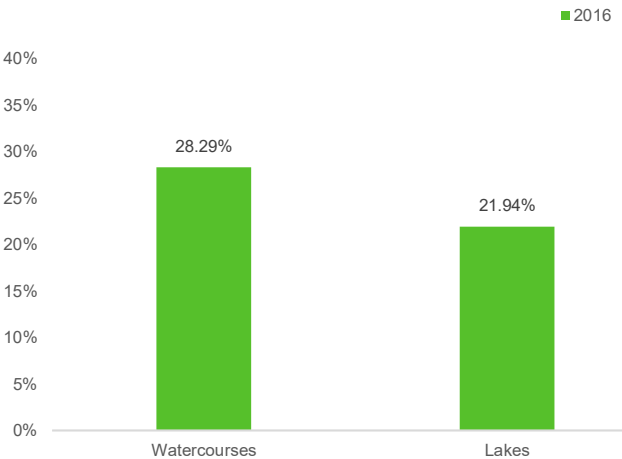
Note: The figure shows the status of the fulfilment of the targets for watercourses and lakes in 2016. The data for the targets are from individual evaluations for the water area districts of Jutland and Funen, Zealand, Bornholm and international. The category 'international' is a cross-border water district consisting of the Danish part of the watercourse catchments that extend across the Danish-German land border. The condition of the watercourses is assessed on the basis of the quality elements small animals, plants and fish. The condition of the lakes is assessed on the basis of the quality elements phytoplankton, chlorophyll, macrophytes (aquatic plants) in cases where it is not possible to use phytoplankton and fish. The condition for 2016 was measured as part of the water environment management plans for 2015-2021. The water environment management plans for 2021-2027 are expected to be published in 2021 and will include updated data on the condition of the watercourses and lakes.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

Suggested Danish indicator 15.2.i.
Trend in Denmark's forested area, including protected forests and sustainability-certified forests

Background

Forests can absorb and store large amounts of CO_2 and thus help solve the climate crisis. Both the size of the forest area and the management of forests are important elements in ensuring the long-term sustainability of forestry, while at the same time contributing positively to biodiversity. A number of different certification schemes for classifying sustainable forestry exist. The two largest certification schemes are the *Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification* (PEFC) and the *Forest Stewardship Council* (FSC). Common to both schemes is that they ensure the traceability of the wood throughout the entire value chain from forest to finished product, thereby improving sustainable management. A suggested Danish indicator is the total area of forest and protected forest, as well as the area certified by PEFC and FSC to obtain an indication of the sustainability of forest management.

Trend

Over recent years, the total area of forests and protected forests has been stable. In 2018, protected forests accounted for about 70 per cent of the total forested area. In 2020, FSC-certified forests account for approximately 22 per cent of the Danish forested area, while PEFC-certified forests account for approximately 47 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 200. Total forest and protected forest areas in Denmark
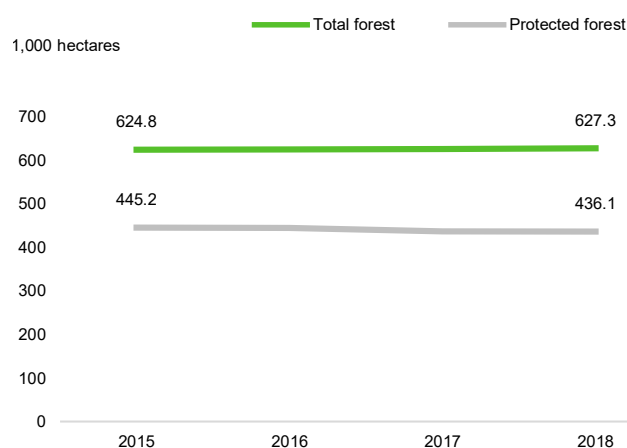
Note: The figure shows the trends in the total forested area and area of protected forests in Denmark, measured in 1,000 hectares, between 2015 and 2018.
Source: Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓				

Figure 201. Area of sustainability-certified forests in Denmark
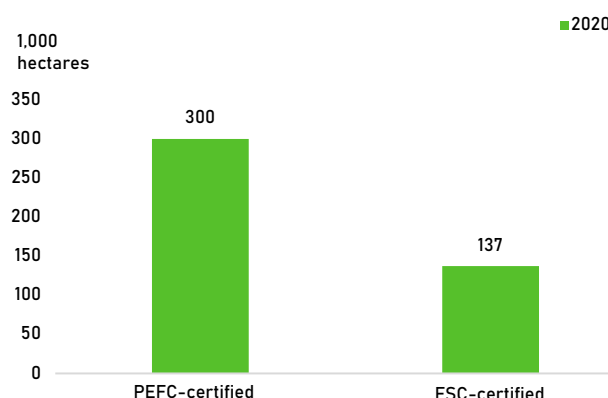
Note: The figure shows PEFC- and FSC-certified forest areas in Denmark in 2020. The area is stated in 1,000 hectares. Thus far, it has only been possible to obtain valid data for 2020.
Source: Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓		✓				

TARGET 15.3.
END DESERTIFICATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED LAND

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. As a supplement to the UN indicator, a specific suggestion was received to calculate the area of agricultural land set-aside in Denmark. Due to the lack of data, this suggestion is placed on the list of other suggestions.

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicators were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. This can be explained by the target's direct focus on mountain areas, which is not relevant in a flat country like Denmark.

Suggested Danish indicator 15.5.i.
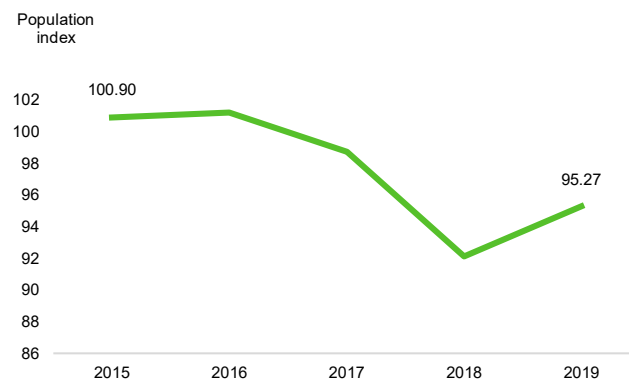## Number of breeding birds in Denmark

Background

Several of the Danish bird populations are under pressure and, particularly among a large proportion of the breeding birds, there is a decline, according to the Danish Red List. The decline is due to food shortages, biodiversity and natural habitats. The number of breeding birds can be used to assess trends in the biodiversity of insects and the birds' natural habitats. Therefore, a suggested indicator is the trend in the number of breeding birds within 133 common bird species in Denmark, as measured by the Danish Ornithological Society's (Birdlife Denmark) population index, which is an annual point count of the number of birds within a range of species. The data can be used to respond earlier to declines in biodiversity and natural habitats, so that the damage to nature can be restored more quickly. By measuring the number of breeding birds, assessments can be made of whether the Natura 2000 plans, water environment management plans and other initiatives to create a healthier natural environment are working as intended.

Trend

The number of common Danish breeding birds (133 species) has decreased since 2015. In 2015, the population index was 101, and in 2019 the population index had fallen to 95, where 2010 is indexed to 100.

Baseline

Figure 202. Number of common Danish breeding birds

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of breeding birds within 133 species (common Danish breeding birds) between 2015 and 2019. 2010 = 100. Monitoring of the common Danish birds is part of a cooperative agreement between the Danish Ornithological Society and the Ministry of the Environment and Food of Denmark (valid until and including 2020).
Source: Danish Ornithological Society (Birdlife Denmark).

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 15.5.ii.
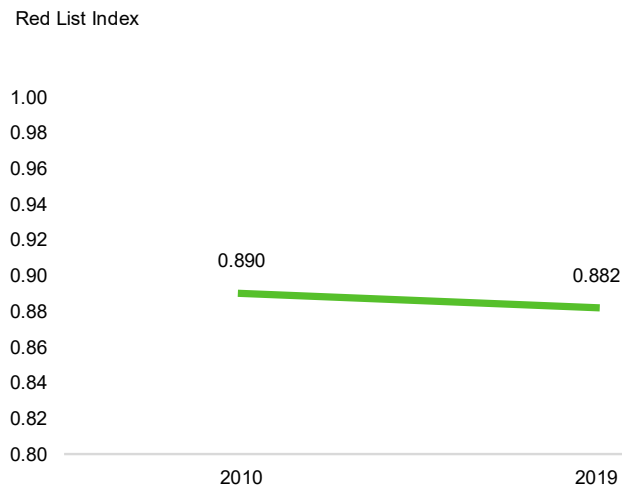## Trend in the *Red List Index*

Background

Biodiversity is the variety of life found everywhere on the planet in the form of animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and all other living things. Biodiversity is rapidly declining as a result of our intensive use of land and natural resources for agriculture, forestry, new buildings, infrastructure and production. The loss of biodiversity is of great importance for our society. We depend on functioning ecosystems to perform functions such as purification of water, soil and air as well as pollination of wild plants and crops. The Danish Red List is the list of Danish plant, animal and fungal species that have been assessed as being at risk of extinction, and it provides an overview of how endangered a species is and whether the number and habitat of the species are stable or declining. In Denmark, the National Centre for Environment and Energy at Aarhus University produces the Danish Red List. A suggested Danish indicator to assess the progress in biodiversity in Denmark is the trend in the Danish *Red List Index*.

Trend

From 2010 to 2019, The *Red List Index* decreased from 0.890 to 0.882. There were changes in 21 of the 28 species groups, of which nine species groups had an increase in the index value, while there was a decrease for 10 species groups. The four species groups vascular plants, snout beetles (weevils), birds and hoverflies became significantly more endangered from 2010 to 2019, while dragonflies became significantly less endangered.

Baseline

Figure 203. The Danish *Red List Index*

Red List Index

Note: The figure shows the trend in the *Red List Index* for 2010 and 2019. A *Red List Index* value of 1 means that all species are attributed to the category viable, while an index value of 0 means that all species have disappeared from Denmark. The *Red List Index* is produced every 8-10 years.
Source: Danish Centre for Environment and Energy, Aarhus University.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 15.5.iii.
Area of virgin forest and biodiversity forest

Background

Forests are home to insects, animals and plants. But forests are not just forests. Forests that are allowed to stand untouched and with a minimum of human intervention create better conditions for a variety of insect, animal and plant life. This realisation has led to a focus on reserving some forestry areas as natural forest areas to increase biodiversity.

Examples of natural forests are virgin forests and biodiversity forests. Virgin forests basically take care of themselves, and in these, activities such as tree felling, using machinery and vehicles, poisoning, fertilisation and tillage as well as removal of trees and dead wood are prohibited. In biodiversity forests, commercial forestry may be pursued, but the main purpose of the forest must be biodiversity. This purpose is achieved, for example, by preserving large trees, not removing dead trees, by not spraying poisons or using fertilisers, and by limiting the movement of machinery. The deer park in Klampenborg, located outside Copenhagen, is an example of a biodiversity forest. A suggested Danish indicator is the area of virgin forest and biodiversity forest.

Trend

In 2016, 9,100 hectares of forest were designated as virgin forest, and 2,600 hectares of forest were designated as biodiversity forest.

Baseline

Figure 204. Area virgin forest and biodiversity forest
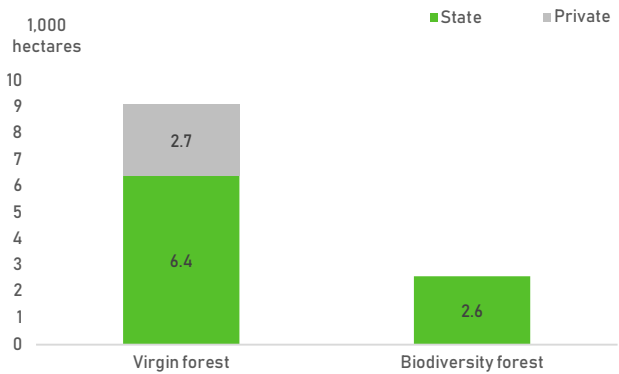
Note: The figure shows the area of virgin forest and biodiversity forest disaggregated by state and private ownership in 2016. There are no total figures for private biodiversity forest. Areas of virgin forest and biodiversity forest are not systematically calculated annually. This suggested Danish indicator presupposes that data will be collected and made available at reasonably regular intervals in the future.
Source: Danish Nature Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 15.6.
PROMOTE ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR SHARING OF THE BENEFITS

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. The suggestions received primarily focused on Danish legislation in the area.

TARGET 15.7.
STOP POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF PROTECTED SPECIES

Suggested Danish indicator 15.7.i.
Number of CITES inspections leading to confiscation of one or more items

Background

Poaching, illegal trade in protected species and the movement of tourists in vulnerable natural areas have led to a decline in the population of wild species and bring endangered species closer to extinction. This applies to both animals and plants. Citizens in Denmark contribute to this development by illegally bringing home wild and endangered species from trips abroad, for example, pieces of coral or ivory from an elephant. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the extent to which citizens in Denmark bring home protected species defined in accordance with the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES). The convention has been in force in Denmark since 1977. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of CITES inspections in Denmark where one or more items is confiscated.

Trend

In 2019, 196 CITES inspections led to the confiscation of one or more items. In 2015, 132 CITES inspections led to the confiscation of one or more items.

Baseline

Figure 205. Number of CITES inspections leading to confiscation of one or more items
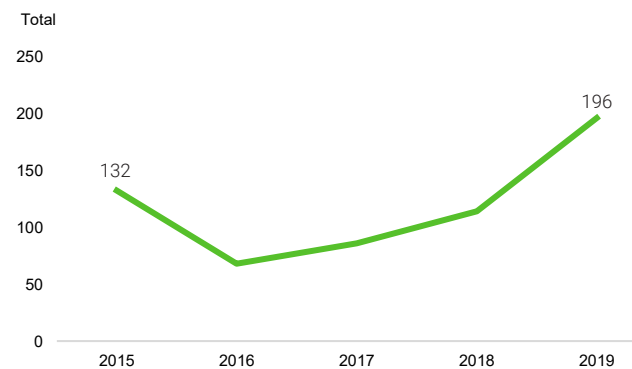
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of CITES inspections where one or more items were confiscated between 2015 and 2019. The number of inspections is affected by the activity of the customs service; that is, there may be a blitz on CITES or on travellers from selected destinations for a period of time, which may result in more reported infringements being detected than would have been the case without such a periodic blitz.
Source: Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark and WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 15.8.
LIMIT INVASIVE SPECIES

## Målepunkt 15.8.i.
Number of invasive species

Background
Invasive species are a challenge for biological diversity in Denmark. Invasive species often have no or few natural enemies, and they can, therefore, take over the habitats of native Danish species and may even exterminate them. They can also transmit diseases to humans or cause allergies and financial damage in the form of, for example, crop losses and damage to infrastructure. According to a 2014 estimate by the Chairmanship of the Danish Economic Councils, the cost of invasive species runs up to almost DKK 1 billion every year. With climate change due to global warming and increasing human travel activity, the problem of invasive species is expected to become increasingly challenging. Therefore, it is relevant to monitor the trend in the number of invasive species. The suggested Danish indicator is the number of invasive plant and animal species.

Trend
In 2020, 42 invasive plant species and 39 invasive animal species have been registered in Denmark.

Baseline
Figure 206. Number of invasive species in 2020
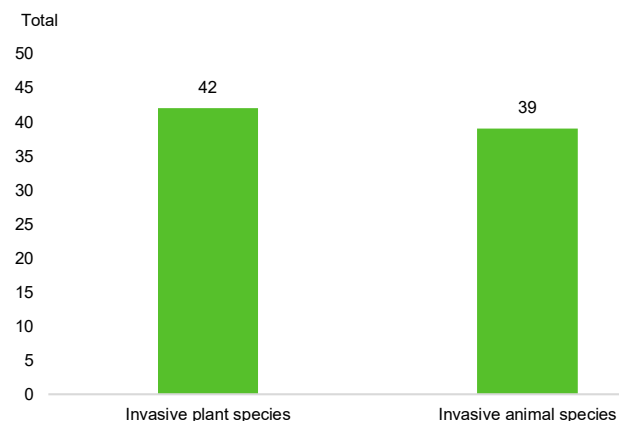
Note: The figure shows the number of invasive plant and animal species in 2020. There are no valid estimates for the trend in invasive plant and animal species for the period prior to 2020.
Source: Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

INTEGRATE ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNING

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received suggesting a focus on municipal initiatives, including work on the 'Green Map of Denmark', as a result of an amendment to the Planning Act in 2017. Due to the lack of available data, this suggestion is placed on the list of other suggestions.

TARGET 15.A.
INCREASE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE NATURE

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. The suggestions received related to the amount of Danish development aid provided to support biodiversity.

TARGET 15.B.
FINANCE AND INCENTIVISE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received to calculate Danish development aid provided for CITES-related projects within the forestry area, as well as funds for afforestation, forest management and forest research.

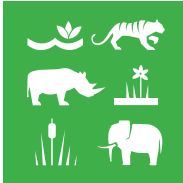# COMBAT GLOBAL POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRADE IN PROTECTED SPECIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, suggestions were received to measure illegal trade in protected species and contributions to poaching.

16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
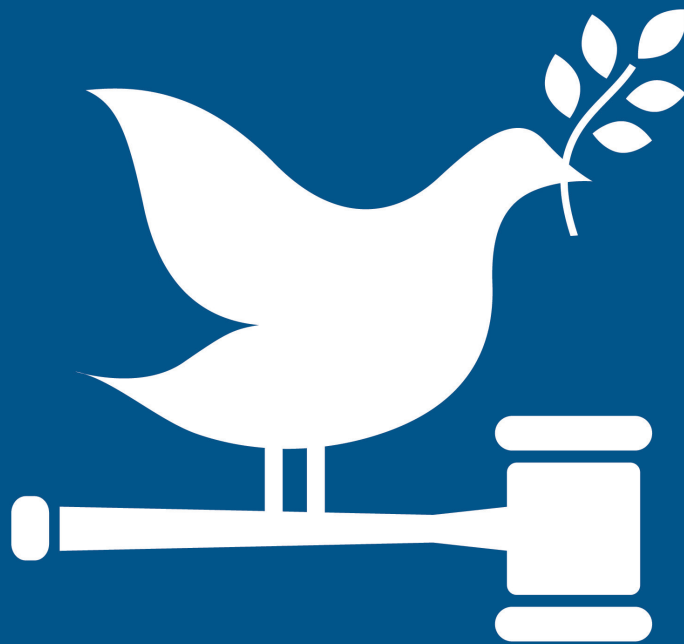
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTI- ONS

We must support peaceful and inclusive societies, give everyone access to the rule of law and build effective, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels.

A global perspective

SDG 16 is about creating peaceful and inclusive societies that are supported by institutions that provide the individual with legal security. One of the main objectives of the UN is international peace and security, and peace is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The think tank *Institute for Economics and Peace* estimates that the world has become a little less peaceful, even though the major crises and conflicts of the past decade seem to be subsiding. Among other things, this is due to increased social unrest and conflicts in several parts of the world.

In addition to peace and conflicts, SDG 16 is about reducing all forms of violence, including violence in connection with organised crime and terrorism, and also domestic violence and violence against children. Illegal flows of money and weapons and human trafficking are included as part of the violence and breaches of the common laws of society. Legal security is central to SDG 16. All people in all countries must be treated fairly and have a formal identity, and there must be a focus on significantly reducing corruption among politicians, police and judges and on significantly reducing discrimination in laws and policies. Finally, the goal is to create efficient, responsible and transparent institutions both globally and locally. In this connection, citizens must be involved and have the opportunity to participate in decisions at all levels of society.

A Danish perspective

In an international perspective, Denmark is a peaceful and democratic society characterised by trust and a limited amount of corruption. However, there are still challenges to address; therefore, SDG 16 is relevant in a Danish context. The consultation with representatives from the whole of society in the process of identifying and developing the suggested Danish indicators uncovered several aspects of what SDG 16 is about in a Danish context.

In the consultation process, the debate about violence in a Danish context was especially focused on getting a clearer picture of violence by distinguishing the different types of violence, for example, physical, mental and sexual violence, and identifying who is exposed to violence. In addition, there was a broad debate on abuse and exploitation of and violence against children, where the focus was on notifications concerning children and adolescents, confinement of young people in detention centres and on children of rejected asylum seekers, cybercrime, place-

ments and forced removal and assault of children. In general, it was difficult to identify data for several topics that would give a full picture of the situation. It is assumed that there may be a not-insignificant amount of under-reporting of violence, abuse, exploitation and human trafficking, which may affect the reliability of the data.

The debate on legal certainty and a fair trial was particularly focused on the process of the Danish legal system and various aspects thereof, for example, the length of pre-trial detention, the use of solitary confinement, the length of trials, the quality of interpretation services, the number of cases against Denmark at the European Court of Human Rights as well as the number of people on tolerated stay permits and the number of rejected asylum seekers who are detained.

The focus of the debate on organised crime and illegal flows of money and weapons was on money laundering and tax evasion. The importance of monitoring both the number of money laundering cases and the amounts of money involved in those cases was highlighted. However, it was noted that there are challenges in obtaining reliable data on illegal money transfers and tax evasion because many cases go undetected, which leads to underreporting in the statistics, or so-called 'dark figures'. There was also a focus on the trends in organised crime, including gang crime.

There was general agreement to monitor the extent of corruption and bribery on the basis of the perception survey from *Transparency International* as an indication of the existence of corruption and bribery in Danish society.

Similarly, the debate on efficient, accountable and transparent institutions focused on the general public's trust in public institutions and politicians in Denmark, as well as on transparency in decision-making processes in the form of the number and length of hearings of bills, number of complaints about access to documents and governmental authorities' management of their checks and supervisory tasks. Several of the topics overlapped with the discussion on inclusive and representative decision-making and on access to information. In relation to the former, citizens' participation in local, regional and parliamentary elections was at the centre of the discussions, and there were also suggestions to monitor participation in elections to other bodies, including associations and bodies in educational institutions. In relation to access to information and

fundamental freedoms, the participants sought to refine the picture by suggesting a focus on legislation that restricts freedom of expression, assembly and association, online and offline harassment of the media, human rights defenders and civic representatives, as well as the use of force in the prison system.

The debate on non-discriminatory laws and policies was particularly focused on shedding light on discrimination against certain groups of people, including people with disabilities and people with ancestry other than Danish. In addition, there was a focus on discrimination and hate speech crime and convictions.

There was a limited number of suggestions for indicators for the internationally oriented targets. This applies to the target of strengthening the developing countries' participa-

tion in intergovernmental institutions, where there was a desire to be able to monitor Denmark's initiatives in relation to developing countries being able to participate on an equal footing with developed countries in international cooperation. This also applies to the target of combatting terrorism, in connection with which, it was suggested to focus on Denmark's contribution to capacity building in developing countries and the fight against terrorism.

Suggested Danish indicators
Table 16 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the 13 suggested new Danish indicators and an additional 14 other suggestions for SDG 16, based on the 12 targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 16. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 16

TARGET 16.1. REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE
Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

UN indicator(s):
16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

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

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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.1.i. Number of victims of reported crimes

16.1.ii. Recidivism of violent offenders

Other suggestion(s):
· Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
· Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

TARGET 16.2. PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE
End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

UN indicator(s):
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

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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.2.i. Number of notifications about children and teenagers

16.2.ii. Use of force on children and adolescents

Other suggestion(s):
· Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
· Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
· Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
· Detained children and young people
· Proportion of children and young people having experienced digital sexual harassment

TARGET 16.3. STRENGTHEN THE RULE OF LAW AND GIVE EVERYONE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE
Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

UN indicator(s):
16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.3.i. Average waiting time in the judicial system

16.3.ii. Number of lengthy pre-trial detentions

16.3.iii. Number of solitary confinement placements

Other suggestion(s):
· Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms
· Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

TARGET 16.4. COMBAT ORGANISED CRIME AND ILLEGAL FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS

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

UN indicator(s):
16.4.1. Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.4.i. Number of money-laundering notifications

Other suggestion(s):
- Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows
- 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

TARGET 16.5. SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

UN indicator(s):
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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.5.i. Perception of corruption

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 16.6. DEVELOP EFFICIENT, RESPONSIBLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

UN indicator(s):
16.6.1. Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.6.i. Trust in Danish institutions among the adult population

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 16.7. GUARANTEE THAT ALL DECISIONS ARE TAKEN IN AN INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE WAY

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

UN indicator(s):
16.7.1. Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

16.7.2. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
16.7.i. Turnout at municipal, regional, Danish Parliamentary and European Parliamentary elections

Other suggestion(s):
• Proportion of bills submitted to consultation as well as the duration of the consultation

TARGET 16.8. STRENGTHENING THE PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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

UN indicator(s):
16.8.1. Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can be explained by the target's direct focus on developing countries and the difficulty of measuring Denmark's contribution to strengthening developing countries' participation in international organisations.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 16.9. PROVIDE BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

UN indicator(s):
16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can be explained by the fact that all children born in Denmark are registered in the Civil Registration System (the CPR), whereby everyone has a legal identity.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 16.10. PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

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

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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 16.10.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	16.10.i. Number of convictions for hate speech under section 266 b of the criminal code	• Number of persons exposed to hate crimes

TARGET 16.A. PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIMINALITY

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
16.a.1. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators for this target were received.	

TARGET 16.B. PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
16.b.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	16.b.i. Number of cases dealt with by the Board of Equal Treatment	• Number of persons exposed to hate crimes

Suggested Danish indicator 16.1.i.
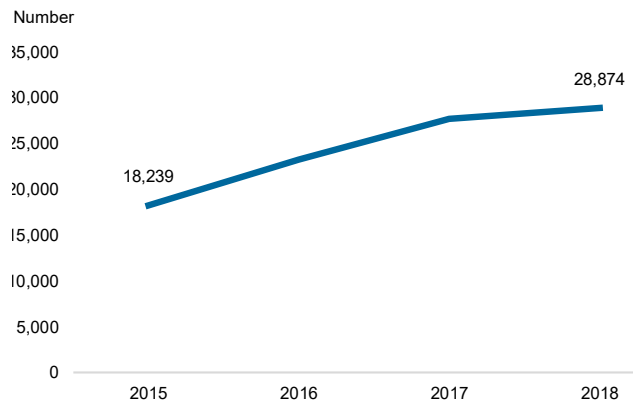## Number of victims of reported crimes

Background

There are many forms of violence, including physical, mental and sexual violence. An indication of the extent of violence in Denmark is the number of victims of violence. Therefore, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the number of victims of reported violent crimes. The indicator can be disaggregated by sex, age and types of violent crime. It should be noted that these are victims of reported violent crimes. Violence that is not reported cannot be registered; therefore, the data for the indicator is expected to underestimate the actual extent of violence in Denmark. On the other hand, however, as the indicator only looks at victims of reported crimes, this means that violent crimes for which one or more of the accused is acquitted are also included in the data.

Trend

From 2015 to 2018, the number of victims of violent crime increased from 18,239 to 28,874, corresponding to an increase of approximately 58 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 207. Number of victims of reported violent crimes

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of victims of reported violent crimes between 2015 and 2018. Violent crimes include violence and the like against a public authority, homicide and attempted homicide, common assault, assault causing actual bodily harm, assault causing grievous bodily harm, crime against life and limb, and crime against personal liberty. Victims of all ages are included.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 16.1.ii.
## Recidivism of violent offenders

Background

A central focus in the debate on reducing the extent of violence was on the rehabilitation of violent criminals and thus on preventing recidivism among previously convicted violent offenders. Previously convicted offenders are responsible for a significant proportion of the violent crimes committed in Denmark; hence, they constitute a significant target group if the extent of violence in Denmark is to be reduced permanently. In Denmark, the Danish Prison and Probation Service is responsible for some of the rehabilitation efforts. A specific suggestion for an indicator is the proportion of offenders who have previously been served a prison sentence for a violent crime and who are convicted of a new violent crime within a two-year period.

Trend

Statistics for the period 2013-2017 show that between 7.7 and 10.5 per cent of all those who were sentenced to imprisonment for a violent crime commit new crimes within two years of their release. After a fall to just under 8 per cent between 2013 and 2016, the share increased in the most recent statistics, which are for the period 2015-2017. This equates to a little more than every 10th person convicted of violent crimes committing a new violent crime within a period of two years.

Baseline

Figure 208. Proportion of former prisoners who are convicted of new violent crime
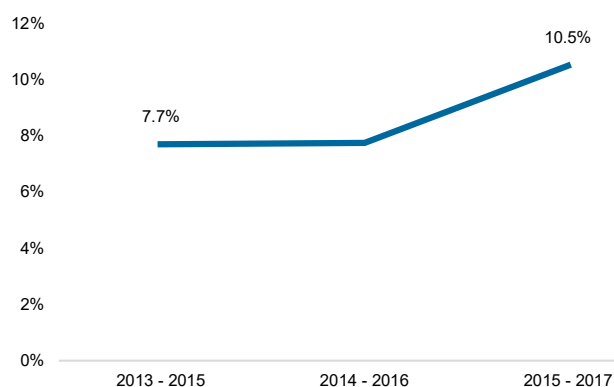
Note: The figure shows the trend in the proportion of previously imprisoned persons convicted of new violent crimes between 2013 and 2017. Violent crimes include violence and the like against a public authority, homicide and attempted homicide, common assault, assault causing actual bodily harm, assault causing grievous bodily harm, crime against life and limb, and crime against personal liberty.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓	✓		

TARGET 16.2.
PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, HUMAN TRAFFICK-ING AND VIOLENCE

Suggested Danish indicator 16.2.i.
Number of notifications about children and teenagers

Background

The focus of the debate on this target was largely on vulnerable children and adolescents who are exposed to a neglect of care by those who should take care of them. All children have the right to a safe childhood and upbringing, but still there are children in Denmark who grow up in insecure homes characterised by abuse and neglect with serious and long-term consequences for both the child and society. In Denmark, anyone who suspects that a child or an adolescent is living in a care-threatening situation has a duty to notify the authorities. In recent years, there have been information campaigns about children's rights and the duty to inform the authorities. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the number of unique children for whom at least one notification has been made. The indicator can be disaggregated by municipality and reason for the report. It should be noted that an increase in notifications may be due to increased awareness of the duty to notify rather than an increased incidence of neglect among children and adolescents.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2018, the number of notifications per 1,000 children increased. In 2015, there were approximately 16 notifications per 1,000 children. By 2018, this number had risen to approximately 28 notifications per 1,000 children.

Baseline

Figure 209. Number of notifications per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years
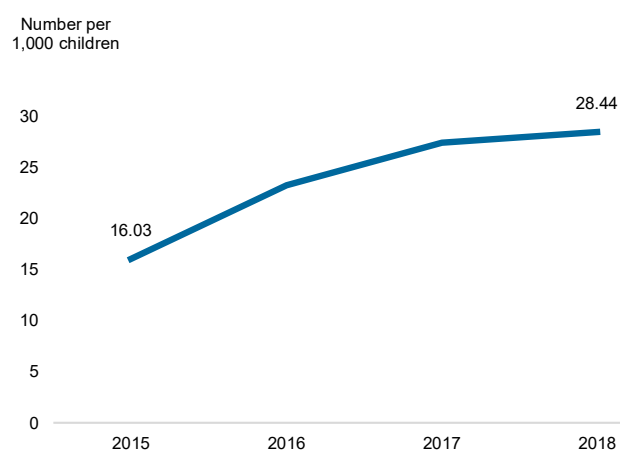
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of notifications per 1,000 children aged 0-17 years between 2015 and 2018. The statistics include children with notifications where the reason for the notification was either abuse of a child or adolescent, for example, sexual or violent, other forms of neglect of a child or adolescent, high levels of conflict or domestic violence between adults or inadequate parental care.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Income

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	
✓		✓				

Suggested Danish indicator 16.2.ii.
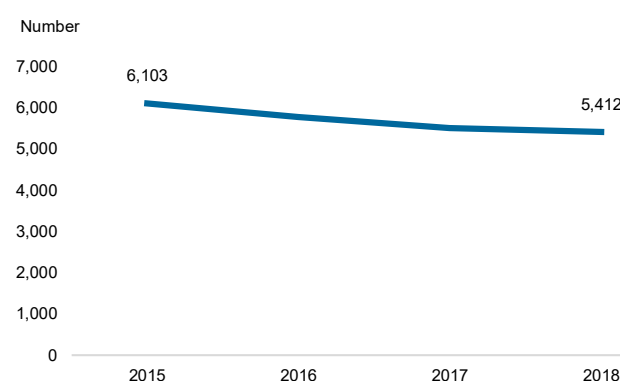## Use of force on children and adolescents

Background

Related to the debate about neglect of vulnerable children and adolescents was the use of force. Use of force is when children and adolescents do not voluntarily give consent to receive help or for some other intervention. In some cases, it may be necessary for professionals to use force to prevent a child or an adolescent from harming themselves. But the use of force must be limited. Therefore, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the number of reports of the use of force in interventions on children and adolescents.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a decrease in the number of reports of the use of force. In 2015, there were 6,103 cases reported, while this number was 5,412 cases in 2018, which corresponds to a decrease of approximately 11 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 210. Number of reports of force on children and adolescents

Number

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of reports of the use of force in interventions on children and adolescents between 2015 and 2018.
Source: National Board of Social Services.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓				✓		

Suggested Danish indicator 16.3.i.
## Average waiting time in the judicial system

Background

Long waiting times for cases to come to court as well as cases that drag on for a long time, to the inconvenience of all parties, took up much of the debate under this target. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the average waiting time in the legal system. Specifically, the time that elapses from the time a district court receives a case until the case is closed. The indicator can be disaggregated by type of criminal case. The focus is on the district courts, as 95 per cent of cases are heard in these courts.

Trend

Between 2015 and 2019, there was a slight increase in the average waiting time in the judicial system. In 2015, the total case processing time in the district court was approximately 5.5 months, while, in 2019, this had increased to approximately 5.6 months. Over the same period, the number of cases before the district court increased by about 12 per cent from 720,710 to 809,707.

Baseline

Figure 211. Number of cases received and average case-processing time at the district courts
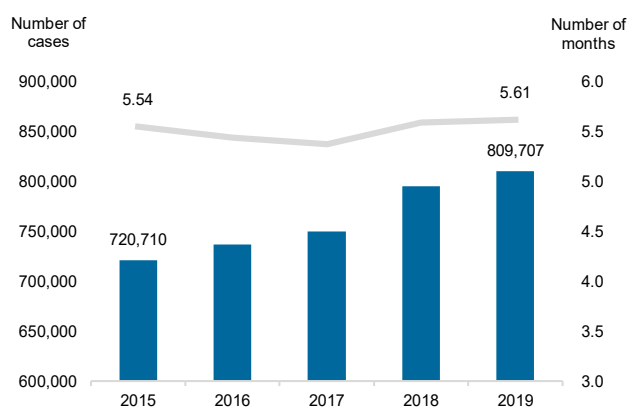
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of cases received by the district courts as well as the average case-processing time measured in number of months between 2015 and 2019. The figure includes a simple average of cases within criminal, civil, enforcement, deceased estates and insolvency proceedings.
Source: Courts of Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 16.3.ii.
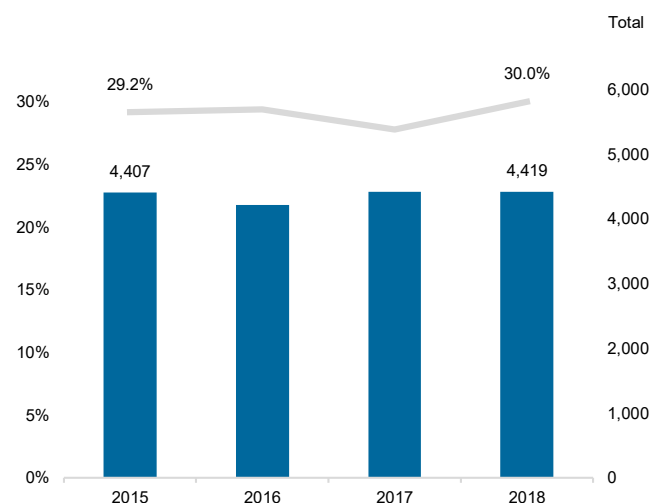## Number of lengthy pre-trial detentions

Background

Another aspect of legal certainty is the length of time that accused people are remanded in custody, especially in cases where the charges are later dropped. Prolonged pre-trial detention can be perceived as unfair, as many of the detainees, in contrast to convicted prisoners, spend their days in isolation from the outside world without, for example, being able to work or socialise. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the number of long-term pre-trial detentions. Prolonged detention is defined as the number of accused people held on remand in custody for over 90 days. The indicator can be disaggregated by length of detention and type of case.

Trend

The total number of pre-trial detentions and the proportion of long-term pre-trial detentions were both relatively stable between 2015 and 2018. In 2018, there was a total of 4,419 prisoners held on remand, while the proportion held in long-term pre-trial custody was 30 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 212. Proportion of long-term pre-trial detentions and number of pre-trial detentions in total

Note: The figure shows the trends in the proportion of pre-trial detentions that are long-term and the total number of all pre-trial detentions between 2015 and 2018. Long-term pre-trial detentions are defined pre-trial detentions that last over 90 days before a verdict is reached in the first instance.
Source: Director of Public Prosecutions and the Ministry of Justice.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 16.3.iii. Number of solitary confinement placements

Background

Related to the debate on long-term pre-trial custody is the use of solitary confinement as a form of discipline in prisons. Solitary confinement means that the prisoner is placed in isolation for 23 hours a day in a special cell and is only allowed out for an hour's exercise a day with staff. Isolation can be a great mental strain. Therefore, a suggestion is to monitor the trend in the use of solitary confinement as a punishment in Danish prisons. The specific suggestion for the indicator is the number of solitary confinement placements.

Trend

The number of solitary confinement placements almost doubled between 2015 and 2018. The number was 4,753 in 2018 against 2,579 in 2015, corresponding to an increase of approximately 84 per cent.

Baseline

Figure 213. Number of solitary confinement placements
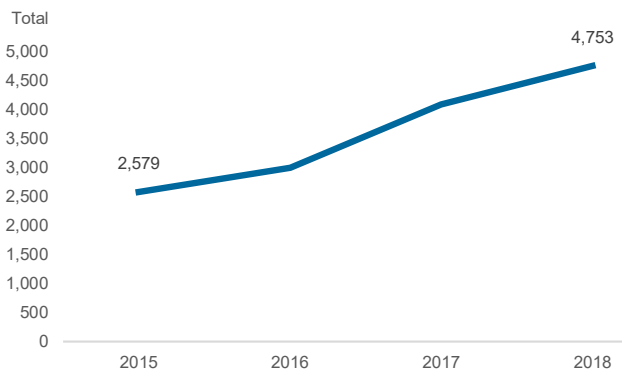
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of solitary confinement placements in the form of isolation alone in a cell and away from the rest of the prison community between 2015 and 2018.
Source: the Prison and Probation Service.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 16.4.i.
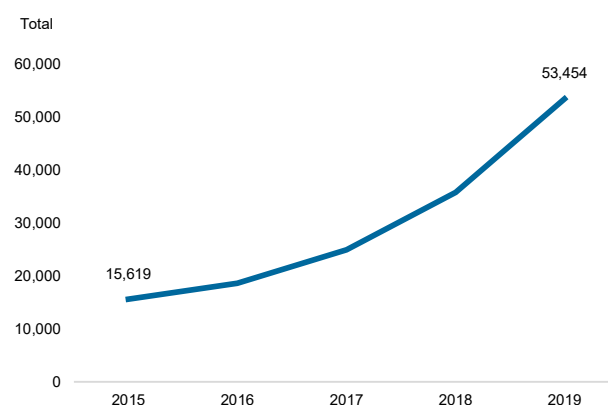## Number of money laundering notifications

Background

In recent years, a number of money laundering cases have hit the headlines in Denmark as well as abroad. A specific suggestion for an indicator is, therefore, to monitor the number of notifications of suspected incidents of money laundering to the Money Laundering Secretariat at the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime. The indicator can be disaggregated by type of informant (for example banks) and whether the notification is passed on to other authorities. Money laundering is often part of serious and organised crime, which is why the indicator also gives an indication of the extent of organised crime. It would also be relevant to monitor the amount of money involved in the money laundering cases, but such data are not available. Furthermore, it must be assumed that, like other such illegal 'underworld' activities that go undetected, underreporting in the statistics is likely to mean there is a 'dark figure' for the actual extent of money laundering in Denmark.

Trend

The number of money laundering notifications more than tripled between 2015 and 2019. The number of money laundering notifications increased by an annual growth rate of 36 per cent over the period considered.

Baseline

Figure 214. Number of Money Laundering Secretariat notifications

Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of notifications to the Money Laundering Secretariat at the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime about suspected money laundering between 2015 and 2019.
Source: Money Laundering Secretariat.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 16.5.i.
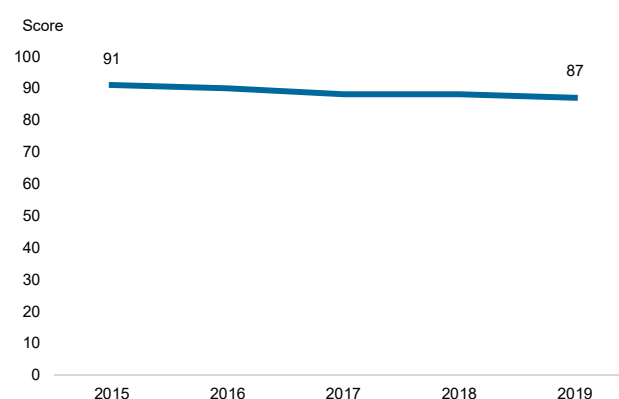## Perception of corruption

Background

Denmark tops the list as one of the world's least corrupt countries. However, the extent of bribery is difficult to determine precisely because it is something that happens in secret or as part of the unwritten rules of some countries. Therefore, corruption in a given country is also typically calculated by the perceived corruption of experts and business people. A suggested indicator is Denmark's score on Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index*. This index measures the perception of corruption in the public sector and goes from 0 to 100, where 100 is the lowest level of perceived corruption, i.e. the best possible ranking.

Trend

Perceived corruption in the public sector in Denmark is low. In other words, Denmark achieves one of the highest scores in the *Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index*. From 2015 to 2019, however, the score declined slightly. Part of the explanation for this may be that the perception of corruption in other countries improved.

Baseline
Figure 215. Denmark's *Corruption Perceptions Index* score

Note: The figure shows the trend in Denmark's score on the *Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index* between 2015 and 2019. The index goes from 0 to 100, where 100 is the lowest level for perceived corruption.
Source: *Transparency International.*

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 16.6.
DEVELOP EFFICIENT, RESPONSIBLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

Suggested Danish indicator 16.6.i.
## Trust in Danish institutions among the adult population

Background

Danish society is largely based on trust, and the debate on this target focused on the importance of trust in public institutions as a cornerstone of Danish democracy and the welfare state, where citizens and businesses must be able to trust that public institutions manage tax resources efficiently and for the benefit of society. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the proportion of the population who have confidence in the government, the police, the healthcare system, the judicial system and the education system.

Trend

Confidence in the public institutions in Denmark is relatively high. Thus, levels of trust in the police, healthcare system, judicial system and education system range between 84 and 88 per cent, depending on the institution. The proportion increased from 2016 to 2018. The lowest level of trust is achieved by the national government, which only 63 per cent of the adult population trusts.

Baseline

Figure 216. Proportion of the population that is satisfied with and trust Danish institutions
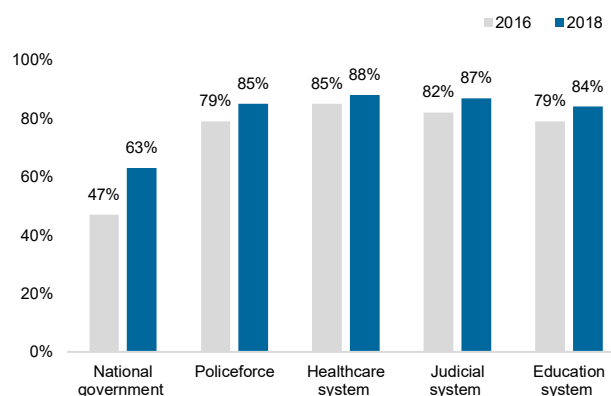
Note: The figure shows the proportion of the population that states that they are satisfied and have confidence in the national government and institutions in 2016 and 2018. The survey is conducted every two years and was conducted for the first time for Denmark in 2016.
Source: OECD.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

GUARANTEE THAT ALL DECISIONS ARE TAKEN IN AN INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE WAY

Suggested Danish indicator 16.7.i.
Turnout at municipal, regional, Danish Parliamentary and European Parliamentary elections

Background
In a representative democracy, it is important that the people make their voices heard and thereby gain influence over the society of which they are a part. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the percentage of voters, i.e. the proportion of eligible voters in the population who cast their vote in municipal, regional, Danish Parliamentary and European Parliamentary elections. These bodies constitute the central levels of democratic decision-making. The indicator can be disaggregated by region.

Trend
The voter turnout in Denmark is relatively high and has been relatively stable when comparing the turnout at the last and the previous elections. The exception is the election for the European Parliament, where the proportion in 2019 was 10 percentage points higher than in the previous election in 2014. In general, turnout is highest for elections for the Danish Parliament, where the turnout in 2019 was 85 per cent.

Baseline
Figure 217. Proportion of eligible citizens who voted in the latest and the previous elections
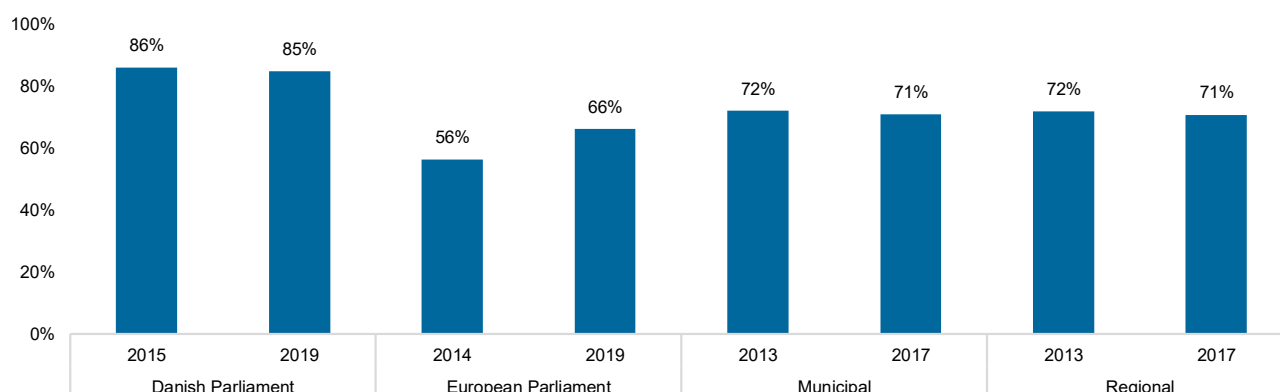
Note: The figure shows the development in the proportion of eligible voters in the population who participated in the most recent and previous European parliamentary, Danish parliamentary, regional and municipal elections. Data are from 2013-2019 and cover the two most recent elections at each level of government.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓	✓				

TARGET 16.8.
STRENGTHENING THE PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN INSTITUTIONS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can be explained by the target's direct focus on developing countries and the difficulty of measuring Denmark's contribution to strengthening developing countries' participation in international organisations.

TARGET 16.9.
PROVIDE BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. This can be explained by the fact that all children born in Denmark are registered in the Civil Registration System (the CPR), whereby everyone has a legal identity.

Suggested Danish indicator 16.10.i.
Number of convictions for hate speech under section 266 b of the criminal code

Background

The debate on this target focused on freedom of expression, racism and the rights and security of LGBTI+ people. In this connection, a specific suggestion for an indicator is the number of verdicts handed down pursuant to section 266 b of the criminal code (commonly known as the racism paragraph) that prohibits disseminating discriminatory or hate speech. The number of convictions will indicate how many times freedom of expression is used or rather abused to violate the rights of others by spreading discriminatory or hate speech. The indicator can be disaggregated by verdict type.

Trend

The number of verdicts under the hate speech section is relatively low. In 2019, there were 51 cases, of which the defendants were found guilty in 19 of the cases, corresponding to 37 per cent. In 2018, there were 53 cases, and the proportion found guilty was higher, namely 53 per cent. However, such a relatively limited number of cases makes it difficult to rule out that variations across years can be attributed to coincidence.

Baseline

Figure 218. Number of verdicts handed down in accordance with section 266 b of the criminal code, the hate speech section
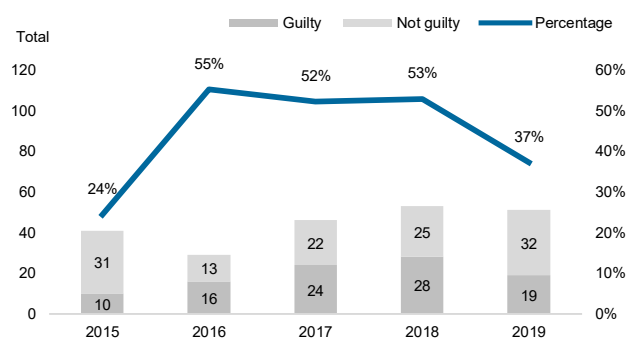
Note: The figure shows the number of verdicts handed down in accordance with section 266 b of the criminal code, the hate speech section, between 2015 and 2019. This includes both primary and secondary alleged offences, but the latter only constitutes a minority share. The cases are disaggregated by decision types.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 16.A.
PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIMINALITY

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles or that differ significantly from the UN indicator were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators for this target were received.

Suggested Danish indicator 16.b.i.
Number of cases dealt with by the Board of Equal Treatment

Background

The discrimination debate under this target mainly dealt with discrimination on the grounds of gender, age, disability and ethnicity. In Denmark, people who experience discrimination can lodge a complaint with the Board of Equal Treatment, which deals with complaints about discrimination within and outside the workplace. Therefore, a suggestion for an indicator is the number of cases heard by the Board of Equal Treatment, disaggregated by the individual case types, including sex, age and disability. The indicator helps to provide a clearer picture of the extent of discrimination and which forms of discrimination are most prevalent.

Trend

In 2019, gender discrimination was the most prevalent type of case heard by the Board of Equal Treatment, whereas the year before it was age discrimination cases that were most prevalent. In general, it is gender, disability, ethnicity and age that are the focus of most decisions handed down by the Board of Equal Treatment. In recent years, however, there has been an increase in cases of discrimination against people with disabilities outside the workforce.

Baseline

Figure 219. Number of cases heard by the Equal Treatment Board by type of case
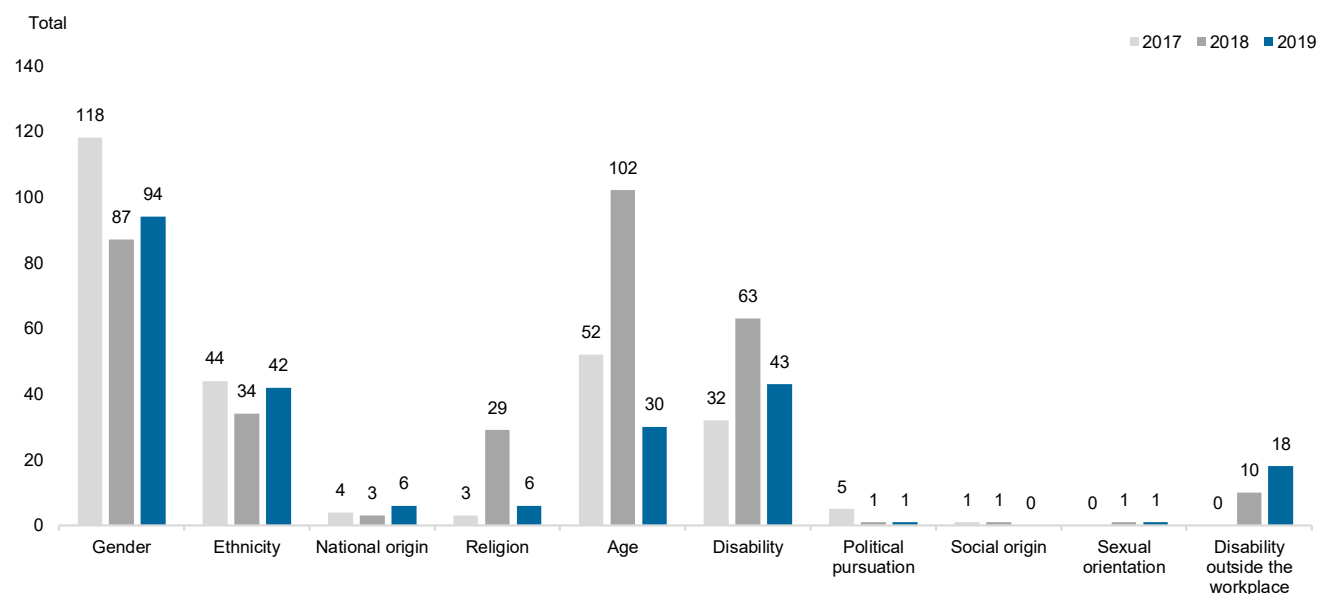
Note: The figure shows the development in the number of cases that the Board of Equal Treatment dealt with between 2017 and 2019. The cases are disaggregated by type of case. Due to previous reporting practices, data from 2015 to 2016 cannot be included in the figure.
Source: the National Social Appeals Board.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

We must revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development and strengthen the means to achieve the goals

A global perspective
SDG17 is about strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development and about using many different means to achieve the goals. In principle, this SDG contains a large number of structural elements that make up the framework so the countries of the world can achieve the SDGs with joint help; SDG17 thus supports the other 16 SDGs.

SDG17 is the goal with the most targets. Among other things, these targets are about us promoting partnerships across the business sector, the community, research and politics, and about sharing knowledge and technologies across all boundaries. There are also targets aimed at strengthening free trade between countries, collecting taxes to finance national budgets, and the most developed countries providing development assistance to the world's least developed countries. The targets enumerated by the letters a, b and c in the other 16 SDGs also deal with partnerships and means to achieve the individual SDGs. These are closely linked to the implementation of the respective SDGs, while SDG17 focuses more broadly on the implementation of all the SDGs

A Danish perspective
We have strong traditions for solving challenges across sectors in Denmark as well as a long tradition of being internationally engaged and participating in global partnerships for sustainable development. The open Danish economy generally supports the mobilisation of finance, trade and the sharing of knowledge and technology. At the same time, regulation helps to protect the environment, climate and people.

The debate about what is important in a Danish context pointed in several directions. In debates and in the consultation process, there were very few or no suggestions for indicators for some of the targets. Overall, there were two angles on the development of indicators. Some suggested monitoring Denmark's support for global sustainable development, particularly in developing countries. Monitoring the amount of Danish development aid, trade and investment was suggested. Through trade with developing countries,

Denmark supports these countries' development and integration into the global market. Danish investments in developing countries take place through various channels, including investments by private companies and through schemes with full or partial public funding, such as the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU), and Denmark's export credit agency, EKF.

In the consultation process there were also suggestions to monitor collaboration by Danish universities with universities in developing countries as a way of assessing the status of knowledge and technology sharing. Finally, the participation of the community in partnerships and the importance of human rights for sustainable development were highlighted. Indicators that only measure resource inputs, in the form of grants and the like, were not selected as these alone do not indicate an effect.

How we, in Denmark, should work to implement SDG17 was also a focus area. Many suggested monitoring the number and nature of partnerships across sectors in Denmark, including partnerships established by the municipalities. Some considered it important to develop new methods and indicators to monitor sustainable development in Denmark in a coherent way. The work on green national accounts and development of Danish indicators for the SDGs is seen as a step in this direction. Finally, there were several suggestions for monitoring the coherence of policies. Increased policy coherence strengthens initiatives for sustainable development by ensuring that the different policies support each other rather than counteract each other. The OECD has established a number of parameters for assessing policy coherence. However, these are difficult to transform into specific indicators in a Danish context

Suggested Danish indicators
Table 17 on the following page contains a brief presentation of the eight suggested new Danish indicators and an additional 22 other suggestions for SDG17, based on the 19 targets. A detailed description of each suggested new Danish indicator follows after the table.

Table 17. Suggested Danish indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 17

TARGET 17.1. STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ABILITY TO COLLECT THEIR OWN TAX REVENUES

Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
17.1.1. Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on the national government's total tax revenue and the share of the national budget financed by tax revenues as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.	• Businesses' and persons' use of tax havens • Proportion of Danish assistance allocated to support the tax collection capacity in the developing countries

TARGET 17.2. FULFILMENT OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' OBLIGATIONS TO PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
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)	N/A No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on Danish development aid as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.	• Distribution of Danish development assistance

TARGET 17.3. MOBILISE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

UN indicator(s):	Suggested Danish indicator(s):	Other suggestion(s):
17.3.1. Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income 17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	17.3.i. Foreign direct investment in developing and least developed countries 17.3.ii. Migrant remittances out of Denmark	

TARGET 17.4. ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO MAKE THEIR DEBT SUSTAINABLE

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.

UN indicator(s):
17.4.1. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
17.4.i. Private debt in Denmark

Other suggestion(s):
- Developing countries' debt service to Denmark relative to Danish imports from developing countries
- Denmark's debt relief to developing countries

TARGET 17.5. INVEST IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

UN indicator(s):
17.5.1. Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator and which do not overlap with indicators for other SDGs that monitor, among other things, Danish investments in developing countries and Danish imports from developing countries. Reference is made to, among others, indicator 17.3.i. on Danish private direct investment in developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):
- Mobilisation of total and private capital through Danida's business platform (Erh-vervsplatform)
- Investments in the least developed countries through the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU)
-

TARGET 17.6. INCREASE KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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 UN level, and through a global technology facilitation

UN indicator(s):
17.6.1. Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

17.6.2. Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
17.6.i. Number of exchange stays by foreign students in Denmark and by Danish students abroad

Other suggestion(s):
- Global exports of environmental and energy technology

TARGET 17.7. PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

UN indicator(s):
17.7.1. Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid, which can be explained by the target's direct focus on developing countries.

Other suggestion(s):
· Green assistance to developing countries

TARGET 17.8. STRENGTHEN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Fully operationalise 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.

UN indicator(s):
17.8.1. Proportion of individuals using the internet

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target, and those that were received mainly concerned the amount of development aid.

Other suggestion(s):
· Research assistance to developing countries

TARGET 17.9. ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO MEET THE SDGS

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

UN indicator(s):
17.9.1. Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation committed to developing countries

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target, and those that were received mainly concerned the amount of development aid.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.10. PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO

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.

UN indicator(s):
17.10.1. Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

Other suggestion(s):
· Civil society's involvement in decisions about Denmark's conclusion of trade agreements
· Number of Danish trade agreements (and trade agreements made by EU with effect for Denmark) with a specific chapter on consumer rights

TARGET 17.11. INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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

UN indicator(s):
17.11.1. Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
17.11.i. Danish imports from developing countries

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.12. INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Realise 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.

UN indicator(s):
17.12.1. Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.13. ENHANCE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

UN indicator(s):
17.13.1. Macroeconomic Dashboard

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on the status of a number of macroeconomic instruments as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.14. STRENGHTEN COHERENCE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

UN indicator(s):
17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding monitoring policy coherence based on the OECD's recommended set of principles for implementing policy coherence. It is not possible with current data to calculate a Danish indicator.
indicator.

Other suggestion(s):
· Assessment of Denmark based on OEDC indicators of policy coherence
· Number of public tenders with sustainability requirements
· Integration of the SDGs in Danish policies

TARGET 17.15. RESPECT EACH COUNTRY'S RIGHT TO MAKE ITS OWN POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

UN indicator(s):
17.15.1. Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
17.15.i. Denmark's score on the *Commitment to Development Index*

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.16. STRENGTHEN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

UN indicator(s):
17.16.1. Number of countries reporting progress in multistakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development assistance, including a suggestion to calculate the so-called *Total Official Support for Sustainable Development* (TOSSD). The suggestion is included in the list of other suggestions.

Other suggestion(s):
· Use of the *Total Official Support for Sustainable Development* (TOSSD) statement
· Number of annual SDG events involving civil society

TARGET 17.17. ENCOURAGE EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

UN indicator(s):
17.7.1. Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
17.17.i. Number of Danish members of the *UN Global Compact*

17.17.ii. Proportion of universities' research collaboration agreements by type of partner

Other suggestion(s):
- Number of national partnerships, such as climate partnerships
- Number of municipalities with action plans for follow-up on SDGs
- Number of SDG supervisors in municipalities per 1,000 citizens
- Concluded research collaboration agreements with universities
- Number of public-private partnerships

TARGET 17.18. ENHANCE ACCESS TO BETTER AND MORE RELIABLE DATA

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.

UN indicator(s):
17.18.1. Statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring

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

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. Statistics Denmark already collates statistics for two of the three UN indicators for this target, including whether the quality of Danish statistics is governed by the Code of Conduct for European Statistics, and whether there is a plan for the production and financing of official statistics in Denmark. The third UN indicator deals with national production of sustainable develop-ment indicators, to which this report contributes. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of the target.

Other suggestion(s):
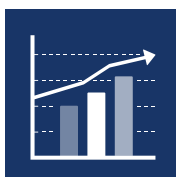
TARGET 17.19. FIND BETTER METHODS FOR MEASURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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.

UN indicator(s):
17.19.1. Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

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

Suggested Danish indicator(s):
N/A
No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

Other suggestion(s):

TARGET 17.1.
STRENGTHEN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ABILITY TO COLLECT THEIR OWN TAX REVENUES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on the national government's total tax revenue and the share of the national budget financed by tax revenues as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.

TARGET 17.2.
FULFILMENT OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' OBLIGATIONS TO PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on Danish development aid as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.

TARGET 17.3.
MOBILISE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Suggested Danish indicator 17.3.i.
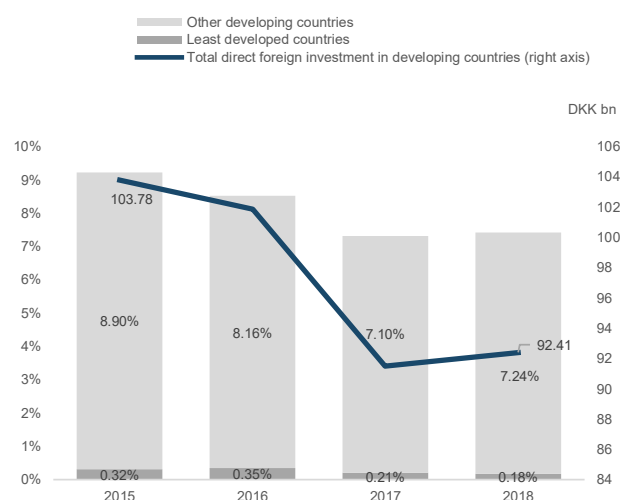## Foreign direct investment in developing and least developed countries

Background
Denmark contributes to mobilising financial resources in developing countries through foreign investment. In developing countries, foreign direct investment is an important source of extra capital and is potentially a far greater source of funding than the financial resources that the countries have access to nationally and any support they may receive from foreign governments, such as development aid. Depending on the nature of the investments, they may also contribute knowledge and technology as well as creating jobs and growth in developing countries. A suggested Danish indicator is the trend in foreign direct investment from Denmark in the developing countries, including investments in subsidiaries and associated enterprises abroad, including intra-group loans. The statistics cannot take into account investments that go through other countries first and thus are not measured as being channelled to developing countries.

Trend
Only 7 to 9 per cent of all foreign direct investment from Denmark took place in developing countries between 2015 and 2018. Total foreign direct investment in developing countries declined, both as a percentage of total foreign direct investment and in absolute terms over the period. The latter declined by DKK 12 billion between 2015 and 2018. The share of total foreign direct investment in the least developed countries is very limited and also shows a declining trend from 2015 to 2018.

Baseline
Figure 220. Foreign direct investment in developing countries and least developed countries as a share of total foreign direct investment

Note: The figure shows the trends in foreign direct investment from Denmark to developing countries and the least developed countries as a share of the total foreign direct investment from Denmark calculated as a percentage and in DKK. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Danmarks Nationalbank.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 17.3.ii.
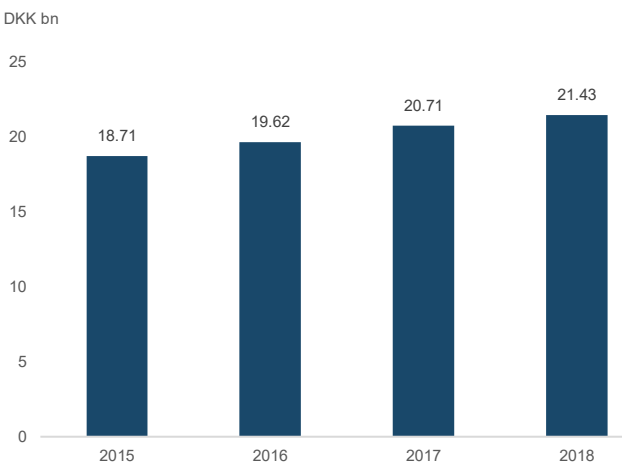# Migrant remittances out of Denmark

Background

Remittances by migrants to their home countries can be an important and stable source of foreign capital. In the 2019 report, *Migration and Remittances – Recent Developments and Outlook, Migration and Development Brief 31*, the World Bank estimates that migrant remittances were the largest source of foreign finance in low- and middle-income countries in 2018, with the exception of China. It estimates that remittances were more than three times the size of official development aid and close to the level of foreign direct investment. The estimates by the World Bank include most remittances by migrants, except for small monetary transfers or transfers via informal channels, and cover a large proportion of the world's countries, including Denmark. The suggested Danish indicator monitors migrant remittances out of Denmark. This sheds light on the mobilisation of capital from migrants for potential investment and development in their home countries.

Trend

Migrant remittances out of Denmark increased by 14.5 per cent from 2015 to 2018 and exceeded DKK 20 billion in total monetary transfers out of Denmark in 2018.

Baseline
Figure 221. Migrant remittances out of Denmark

DKK bn

Note: The figure shows the development in migrant remittances out of Denmark in DKK. Data are estimated in USD and are converted to DKK using the annual average exchange rate from Danmarks Nationalbank. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: The World Bank.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 17.4.
ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO MAKE THEIR DEBT SUSTAINABLE

Suggested Danish indicator 17.4.i.
## Private debt in Denmark

Background

The fact that citizens in Denmark incur debt is not necessarily a challenge as long as they are able to pay the debt back over time. Citizens in Denmark most often incur debt as private individuals when they buy a home or durable consumer goods such as cars. Therefore, the sustainability of private debt cannot be seen in isolation from the assets and wealth that are built up at the same time. The Danish mortgage credit system, in particular, means that citizens in Denmark have relatively easy access to loans at affordable rates using their home equity, and therefore incur increasing indebtedness. However, citizens in Denmark have, overall, large pension assets. The difference between the value of private individuals' assets and their debt is called net wealth. A suggested Danish indicator is private debt compared with private assets in Denmark in order to shed light on the balance between these and whether the debt is sustainable.

Trend

In 2018, the share of private debt in total wealth of citizens in Denmark was approximately 26 per cent following a decline from 2016 to 2017. Over the same period, total wealth of citizens in Denmark increased by 6.4 per cent. The largest part of the assets consists of financial assets, such as deposits in banks and financial institutions, shares and bonds and pension assets, which accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the total assets in 2018.

Baseline

Figure 222. The debt and wealth of private households in Denmark
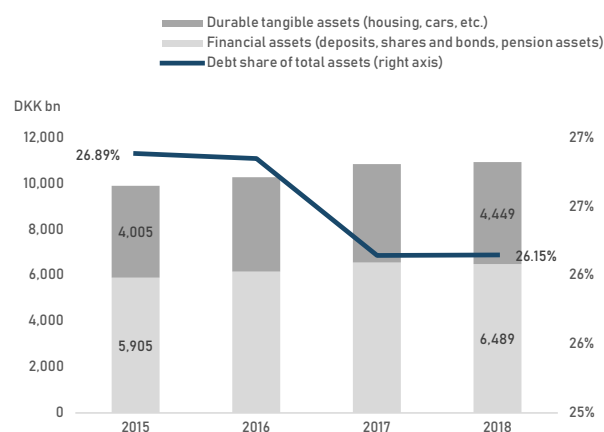
Note: The figure shows the trends in real and financial assets and the debt share in total wealth. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 17.5.
INVEST IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator and which do not overlap with indicators for other SDGs that monitor, among other things, Danish investments in developing countries and Danish imports from developing countries. Reference is made to, among others, indicator 17.3.i. on Danish private direct investment in developing countries.

Suggested Danish indicator 17.6.i.
Number of exchange stays by foreign students in Denmark and by Danish students abroad

Background

Through studying in other countries, students can build valuable knowledge and skills that they can apply in their home country. At the same time, they can gain an understanding of the social conditions and the culture of the exchange countries. Danish educational institutions play a central role in this by admitting foreign students into courses, just as Danish students can be admitted to foreign educational institutions. It is suggested to monitor the trend in the number of exchange stays by foreign students to Denmark and by Danish students abroad.

Trend

Danish students had approximately 40 per cent more exchange stays abroad than foreign students had in Denmark between 2015 and 2019. Danish students had, on average, more exchange stays in Africa than in Latin America and the Caribbean between 2015 and 2019. Students from Africa had an annual average of 53 exchange stays in Denmark between 2015 and 2019, while Danish students had an annual average of 724 exchange stays in Africa over the same period.

Baseline

Figure 223. Number of foreign student exchange stays in Denmark
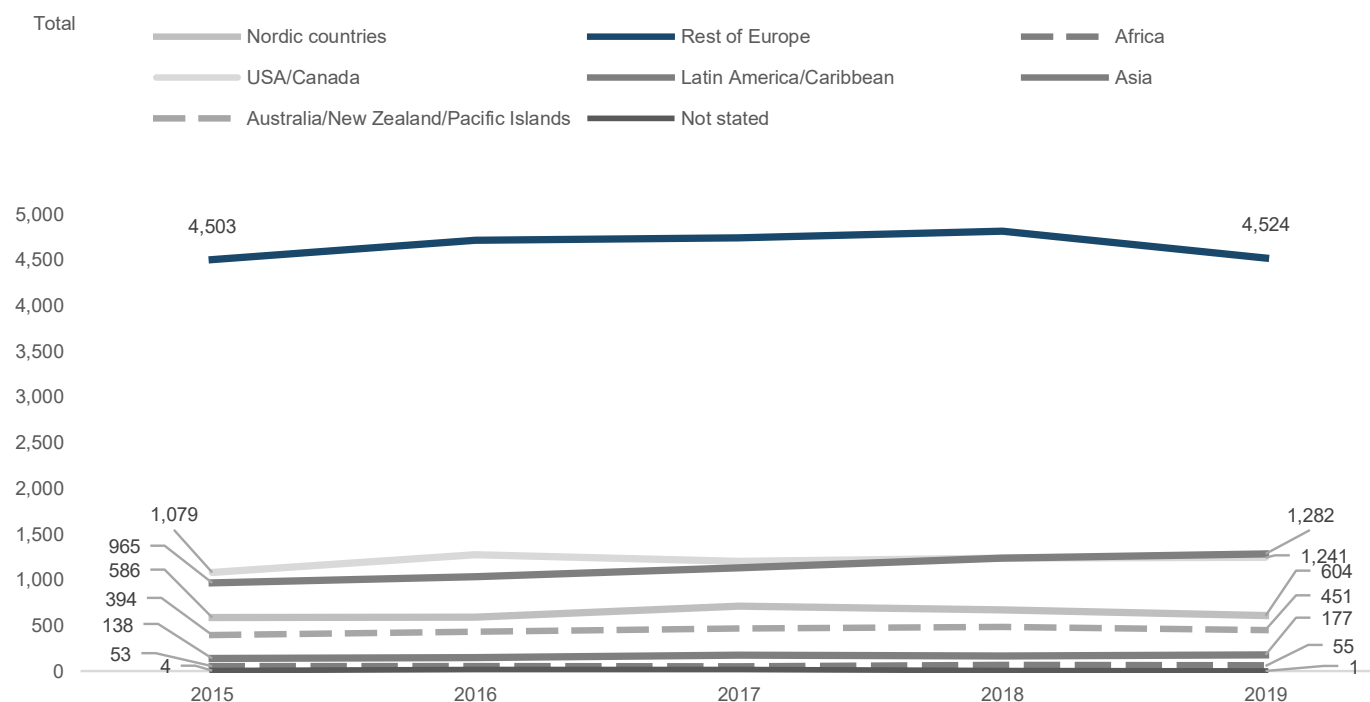
Note: The figure shows the trends in foreign student exchange stays in Denmark. The same student can have several stays and, thereby, be counted several times. Data are for 2015-2019..
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

Figure 224. Number of Danish student exchange stays abroad
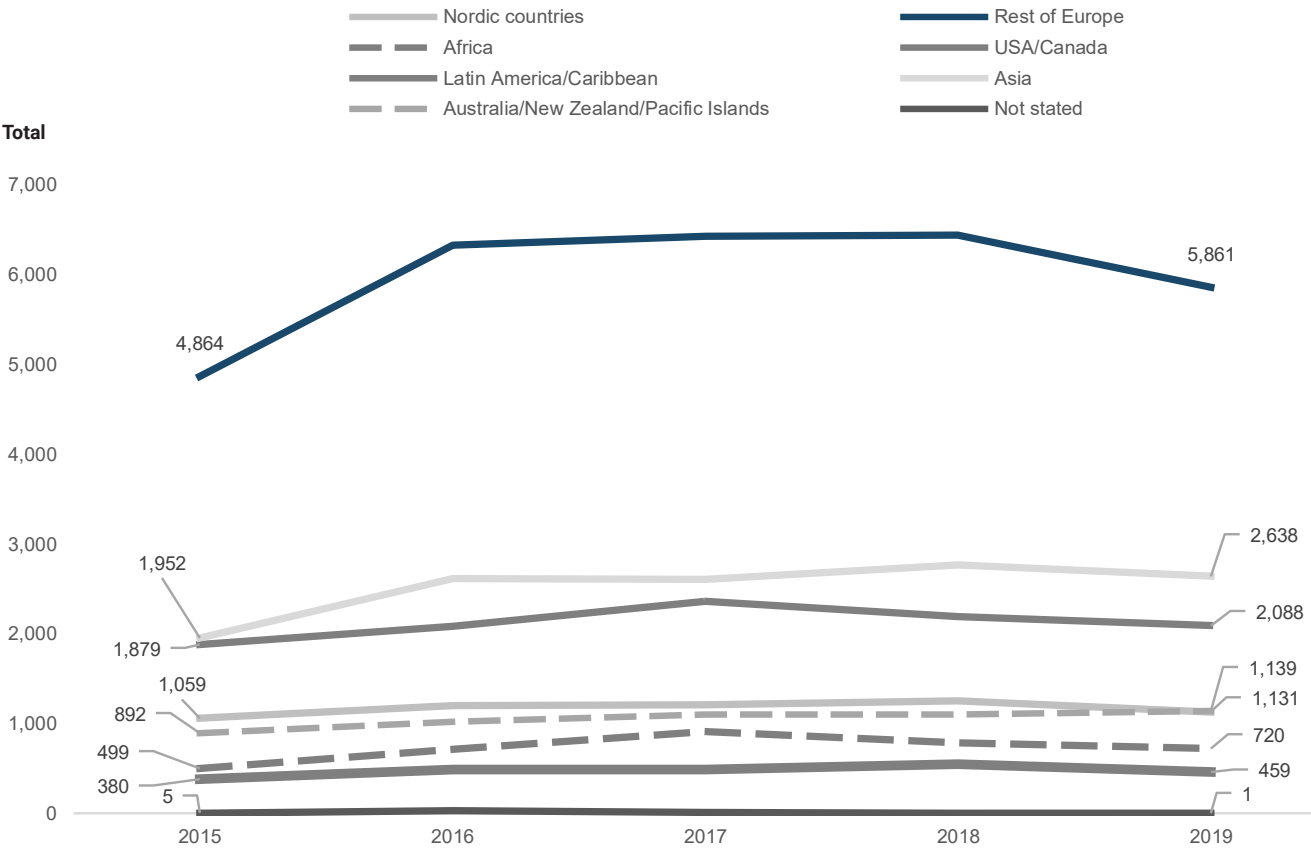
Note: The figure shows the trends in the number of Danish student exchange stays abroad. The same student can have several stays and, thereby, be counted several times. Data are for 2015-2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation − geographic			Disaggregation − population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓			✓			

TARGET 17.7.
PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development aid, which can be explained by the target's direct focus on developing countries.

TARGET 17.8.
STRENGTHEN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target, and those that were received mainly concerned the amount of development aid.

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target, and those that were received mainly concerned the amount of development aid.

PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

Suggested Danish indicator 17.11.i.
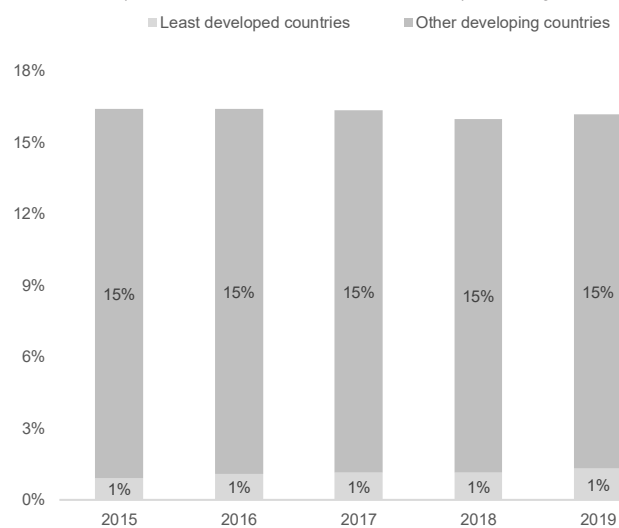## Danish imports from developing countries

Background

International trade is an important element in creating economic growth globally and in the individual country. In the case of Denmark, prosperity is based, to a great extent, on the large Danish exports of goods and services. In the same way, international trade with developing countries can help support the economic development and growth of those countries. A Danish indicator of the share of Danish imports from developing countries can shed light on the extent to which Denmark contributes to developing countries' exports. This indicator complements the suggested Danish indicator 10.a.i., which monitors imports from developing countries in DKK billions as a share of total imports.

Trend

Less than 1.5 per cent of Denmark's imports come from the least developed countries. Imports increased slightly between 2015 and 2019, and in 2019 they were 1.33 per cent of total Danish imports. The share of Danish imports coming from developing countries was 16.18 per cent in 2019, which is a slight decrease from 2015. Imports from China, Turkey, India and Bangladesh together accounted for 63 per cent of Danish imports from developing countries.

Baseline

Figure 225. Proportion of imported goods from developing and least developed countries out of total Danish imports of goods

Note: The figure shows the development in the share of imported goods from developing countries by country group out of the total imports of goods. Data are for the period 2015-2019.
Source: Statistics Denmark.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 17.12.
REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

TARGET 17.13.
ENHANCE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. Statistics Denmark compiles statistics on the status of a number of macroeconomic instruments as part of the monitoring of the UN indicators. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of this target.
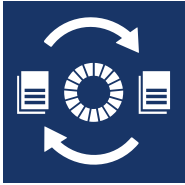
TARGET 17.14.
STRENGHTEN COHERENCE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were suggestions for indicators regarding monitoring policy coherence based on the OECD's recommended set of principles for implementing policy coherence. It is not possible with current data to calculate a Danish indicator.

TARGET 17.15.
RESPECT EACH COUNTRY'S RIGHT TO MAKE ITS OWN POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Suggested Danish indicator 17.15.i.
Denmark's score on the *Commitment to Development Index*

Background
Through its policies and actions, Denmark influences other countries in a large number of areas. Developing countries are particularly affected by factors such as trade, technology, security and conflict, as well as access to finance, including through cooperation if they receive Danish development assistance. It is difficult to measure the precise impact that Denmark has on developing countries' opportunities to pursue their own policies. Here, a Danish indicator based on the globally recognised *Center for Global Development*'s *Commitment to Development Index* can help to shed light on the extent to which Danish policies in the areas of development assistance, finance, trade, technology, security, environment and migration are assessed to support development in developing countries.

Trend
Denmark has consistently been at the top of the index – often in first place – and always above average in most areas up until 2018. In the latest index for 2020, Denmark ranks high in the areas of development cooperation and security, but achieves its lowest rank in migration. Overall, Denmark is number 10 in the international index.

Baseline
Figure 226. Denmark's ranking on the *Commitment to Development Index* and scores for the seven categories

Ranking	Country	Finance	Investment	Migration	Trade	Environment	Security	Technology
1	Sweden	93	82	100	88	92	93	38
2	France	52	91	33	74	97	93	83
3	Norway	96	81	63	24	75	88	74
4	The United Kingdom	83	94	22	80	90	100	38
5	Germany	69	88	50	91	84	77	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Denmark	81	60	31	81	82	94	34

Note: The table shows Denmark's scores for the categories in the *Commitment to Development Index* compared with the five best countries in the index in 2020. The *Commitment to Development Index* assesses the extent to which a developed country's policies across a broad spectrum promote development in developing countries. Each category is assessed on a score from 0 to 100. It was decided to present the scores for Denmark and a number of other countries to provide a better basis for assessing Denmark's status, as data only exist for a single year. The method used to calculate the index changed in 2019-2020, so it is not possible to show a trend from 2015 for this baseline. Going forward, the indicator can be monitored on the basis of the index's updated method.
Source: *Center for Global Development.*

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

TARGET 17.16.
STRENGTHEN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOP-MENT

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicator. For example, there were several suggestions for indicators regarding the amount of development assistance, including a suggestion to calculate the so-called *Total Official Support for Sustainable Development* (TOSSD). The suggestion is included in the list of other suggestions.

Suggested Danish indicator 17.17.i. Number of Danish members of the *UN Global Compact*

Background

Many partnerships exist and are constantly being developed across Danish society that address one or more aspects of sustainable development. The partnerships are, for the most part, not registered, and it is therefore difficult to monitor the development in the number of partnerships throughout Denmark across sectors and organisations. One way to shed light on such partnerships is by monitoring the development in selected partnerships where data exists. This is the case for, among other things, the *UN Global Compact*, which aims to mobilise companies around the world to work for a more sustainable future. The *UN Global Compact* is a voluntary initiative that companies can sign up to and commit to actively implementing the 10 sustainability principles of responsible business management, which come under the following headings: human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. In this way, they also contribute to the SDGs. A suggested Danish indicator is the trend in the number of companies and organisations in Denmark that are members of the *UN Global Compact.*

Trend

In 2020, there are 416 Danish companies and organisations that are members of the *UN Global Compact*, which is an increase of 8 per cent compared to 2019. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) make up about half of the members. In recent years, several organisations, including voluntary not for profit associations, foundations, public sector entities and authorities, and business organisations, have also joined the *UN Global Compact*. In 2020, there are a total of 32 of these types of organisations that have joined.

Baseline

Figure 227. Number of Danish members of the *UN Global Compact* by type of organisation
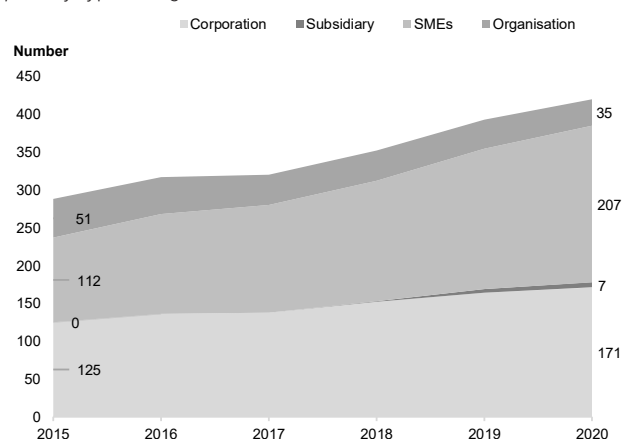
Note: The figure shows the trend in the number of Danish organisations that are members of the *UN Global Compact* by type of organisation, for the period 2015-2020. SMEs are defined as enterprises with fewer than 250 full-time employees.
Source: *UN Global Compact Network Denmark.*

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓						

Suggested Danish indicator 17.17.ii. Proportion of universities' research collaboration agreements by type of partner

Background
Danish universities have a long tradition of collaborating on research with external partners, including public sector entities, business enterprises and non-governmental actors, such as foundations and not for profit associations. Overall, such research collaboration contributes to exchanging and developing important knowledge for Danish and global development. In some contexts, it also expands the universities' funding base for research. At the same time, the collaboration agreements raise questions about the purpose and independence of the research. The suggested Danish indicator sheds light on the proportion of research collaboration agreements that the universities enter into, by type of partner.

Trend
An increasing share of the universities' research collaboration agreements is entered into with private enterprises. The share was two thirds of all collaboration agreements in 2018. Here it should be noted that, in 2018, new research agreements with private enterprises, and national as well as international public sector research council, as well as public and private foundations, public programmes, etc. were combined in one category. The proportion of collaboration agreements with public sector entities was significantly lower than the proportion with private enterprises and was between 18.8 per cent and 22.4 per cent between 2015 and 2018.

Baseline
Figure 228. Proportion of the universities' research collaboration agreements by type of collaboration partner
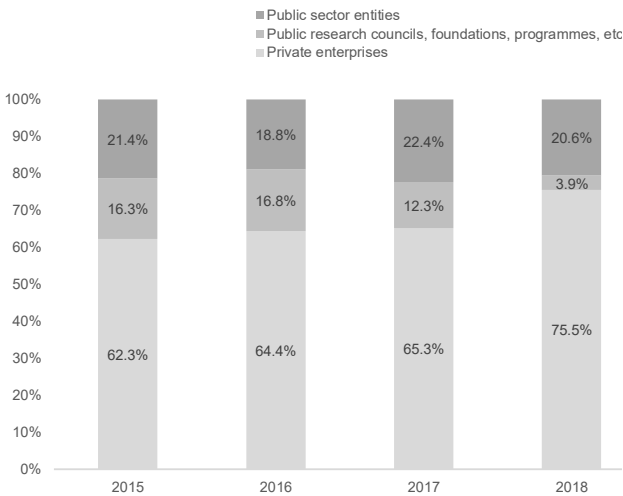
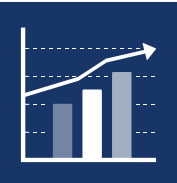**Note:** The figure shows the development in the universities' research collaboration agreements by type of collaboration partner. Data are for the period 2015-2018.
Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

Disaggregation – geographic			Disaggregation – population			
National	Regional	Municipality	Sex	Age	Ancestry	Income
✓	✓					

TARGET 17.18.
ENHANCE ACCESS TO BETTER AND MORE RELIABLE DATA

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. Statistics Denmark already collates statistics for two of the three UN indicators for this target, including whether the quality of Danish statistics is governed by the Code of Conduct for European Statistics, and whether there is a plan for the production and financing of official statistics in Denmark. The third UN indicator deals with national production of sustainable development indicators, to which this report contributes. This is assessed as covering the most important Danish focus areas of the target.

TARGET 17.19.
FIND BETTER METHODS FOR MEASURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

No relevant Danish indicators that meet the methodological principles and that do not only measure resource inputs were identified to supplement the UN's SDG indicators. Very few suggestions for indicators were received for this target.

THANK YOU TO EVERYBODY WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO MAKING THE SDGS OUR GOALS

This report marks the end of the Our Goal project. A sincere thank you to everybody who has contributed to realising the ambition of establishing benchmarks and a baseline for the SDGs in Denmark. The Our Goals project to a high degree represents a broad-based collaboration and a joint project across the Danish society. Without the strong commitment and the widespread participation, it would not have been possible to make this report.

First of all, thank you to everybody who has contributed with commitment, participation in workshops and debates, with input to the many hearings and with sharing their knowledge and data. We have been impressed by seeing how many have engaged: civil society from across the country, companies, business organisations, trade organisations, universities and knowledge institutions, national and local politicians, tertiary colleges, the media as well as authorities in central, regional and local government.

Several central parties have made the Our Goals project possible. They cover the 2030-Panel, the Danish Parliament's All Party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals, which has also established the 2030-Panel, and the Danish foundations, including the Danish Industry Foundation, Lundbeckfonden, Nordea-fonden, the Ramoll Foundation, Realdania and the Spar Nord Foundation, as well as Statistics Denmark.

In 2019, the 2030-Panel took the initiative to develop Danish benchmarks and a baseline for all 17 SDGs in Denmark, and throughout the project, it has provided sparring as well as input to hearings and participated in debates up and down the country. Maybe most important, the 2030-Panel and its chairman Steen Hildebrandt have for several years persistently worked for strengthening the implementation of the SDGs in Denmark. In 2018, the panel took the initiative to establish a Danish baseline that could supplement the global UN indicators for measuring sustainable development. In the first place, it turned out to be a baseline related to goal 11 on sustainable development of cities carried out by Danish Architecture Center and Rambøll Management Consulting in collaboration with KL – Local Government Denmark and Statistics Denmark with financing from Realdania and the Ramboll Foundation.

The Danish Parliament's All Party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals was one of the first of its kind in the world, and since its establishment, it has contributed to driving Denmark's implementation of the SDGs. This report will be handed over to the The Danish Parliament's All Party Coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals (The 2030-Network), and subsequently a new phase will begin, in which the politicians and other decision-makers can use the report to evaluate the progress of sustainable development in Denmark and initiate specific actions.

The Danish foundations, including the Danish Industry Foundation, Lundbeckfonden, Nordea-fonden, the Ramoll Foundation, Realdania and the Spar Nord Foundation, have financed the Our Goals project. With the Our Goals project, they have realised a forward-looking initiative that reflects the tradition among Danish foundations of making an active effort for the development of the Danish society as well as of dialogue and collaboration with a broad field of stakeholders in the Danish society.

The overall management of the Our Goal project has been handled by a steering committee that has followed the project in all phases. The steering committee has consisted of: Director of Social Statistics Niels Ploug, Statistics Denmark; Head of Division Henrik Bang, Statistics Denmark; Chairman of the 2030-Panel, professor Steen Hildebrandt, Aarhus University; General Manager of Investments Steffen Nørgaard, the Spar Nord Foundation; project manager Mikkel Suell Henriques, Realdania; project manager Nanna Nyholm, the Danish Industry Foundation; Senior Vice President Regitze Reeh, Lundbeckfonden; Director of Regions and member of the 2030-Panel Simon Hansen, C40; Head of CSR and member of the 2030-Panel Malene Thiele, the Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the 2030-Network, former minister Kristian Jensen; and Vice-chairman of the 2030-Network, former minister Mette Gjerskov. The steering committee has been an invaluable sparring partner during the development of the project – not least when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world, and Denmark went into lockdown. In collaboration with the steering committee, the project was quickly transformed into online activities.

With its statistics experts within each of the 17 SDGs, Statistics Denmark has been of great importance in the work of collecting and exploring data for the benchmarks and the many baselines. In continuation hereof, we will also like to thank the many authorities and organisations that have delivered data to the benchmarks that are based on information that Statistics Denmark does not have at its disposal.

The project team has been a partnership between Deloitte, Geelmuyden Kiese, Dansk Energi Management, Sweco, Kraka Advisory, Roskilde University and Aalborg University.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ASC	Aquaculture Stewardship Council
BMI	body mass index
CAGR	compound annual growth rate
CH4	methane
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CO$_2$	carbon dioxide
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CPR	the Danish civil register
DANVA	Dansk Vand- og Spildevandsforening (Danish water and wastewater association)
DCE	Danish Centre For Environment And Energy at Aarhus University
DMI	Danish Meteorological Institute
DSB	the Danish State Railways
ECHA	the European Chemicals Agency
EEA	the European Economic Area
EU	the European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FGU	Preparatory Basic Education and Training
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GDP	gross domestic product
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GHB	gamma-hydroxybutyrate
GNI	gross national income
GRUMO	National Groundwater Monitoring Programme
GVA	gross value added
HF	the Higher Preparatory Examination Programme
HHX	the Higher Commercial Examination Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HORESTA	trade association and employer organisation for the restaurant, hotel and tourism industry in Denmark

HPV	human papilloma virus
HTX	the Higher Technical Examination Programme
ICILS	International Computer and Information Literacy Study
ICT	information and communications technology
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LGBTI+	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
N2O	Dinitrogen monoxide (laughing gas)
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NFA	the National Research Centre for the Working Environment
NNI	net national income
OECD	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBI	pesticide impact indicator
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
RKI	Danish credit information agency
SEDS	Symmetric Extreme Dependency Score
SØIK	State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime
STEM	science, technology, engineering and mathematics
STX	the Higher General Examination Programme
TI	Transparency International
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VIVE	national research and knowledge centre for welfare
WHO	World Health Organisation

DANMARKS STATISTIK

197 Danish benchmarks for a more sustainable world
The benchmarks have been established on the basis of more than 6,000 specific ideas from citizens, companies, interest groups, authorities in central, regional and local government as well as knowledge institutions that have represented more than 90 per cent of the Danish jobs and hundreds of thousands of members.

Ideas have been provided through voresmål.dk, 29 events, workshops and debates all over the country as well as an extensive hearing process, and the input has been processed by more than 52 experts from research institutions and Statistics Denmark. Because the SDGs are our goals.

Our Goals is created with support from