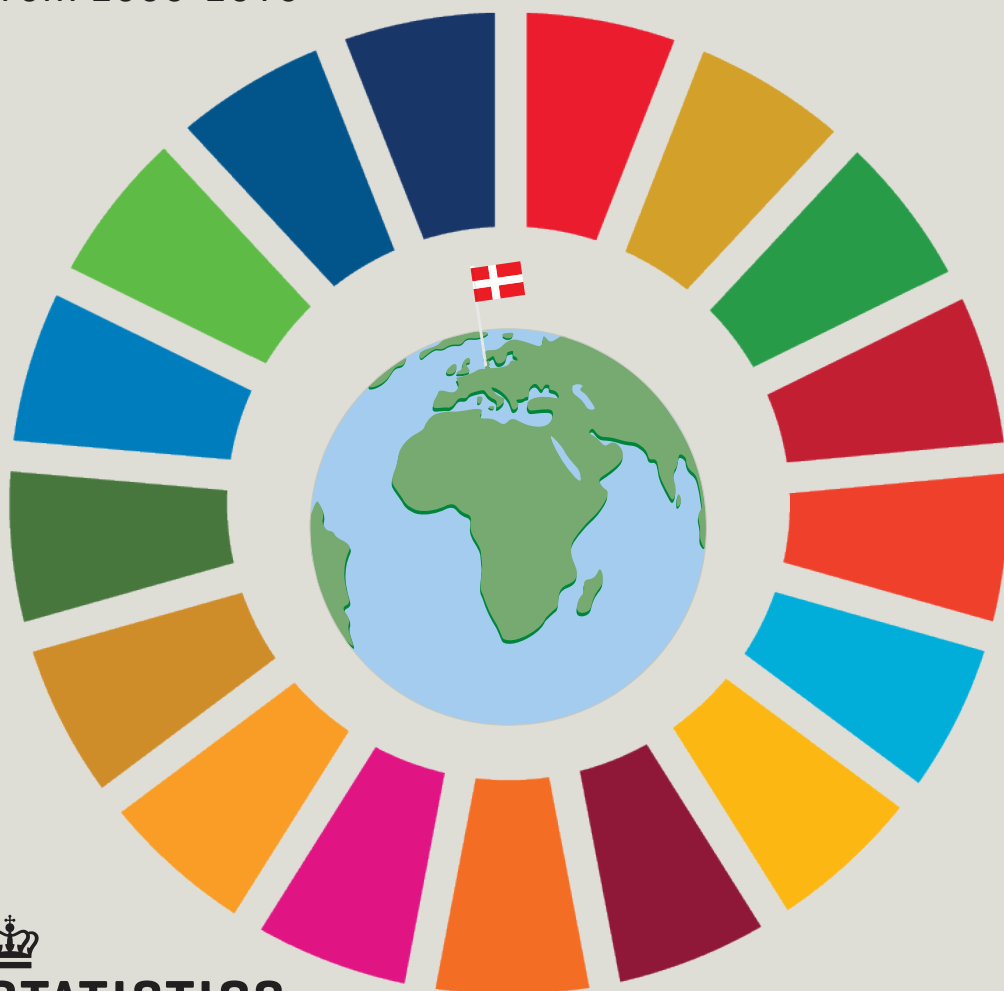


# Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda

## Denmark

Data on selected indicators showing the development  
from 2005-2015



**STATISTICS  
DENMARK**

# **Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda Denmark**

Data on selected indicators showing the development from 2005-2015

## Statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda - Denmark

- Data on selected indicators showing the development from 2005-2015

Published by Statistics Denmark

July 2017

Cover graphics: UN and Statistics Denmark

### Address:

Statistics Denmark

Sejrøgade 11

DK- 2100 Copenhagen Ø

Phone: +45 39 17 39 17

e-mail: [dst@dst.dk](mailto:dst@dst.dk)

[www.dst.dk](http://www.dst.dk)

- Nil or less than half of the final digit shown
- 0 Less than 0.5 of the final digit show
- 0.0 Less than 0.05 of the final digit show
  - Not applicable
- .. Available information not conclusive or not disclosable
- ... Data not available
- \* Provisional or estimated figures
- | Horizontal or vertical line indicates a break in a series, which means that data before and after a break in a series is not fully comparable

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

© Statistics Denmark 2017

All rights reserved.

You are welcome to quote from this publication with an indication of this publication as source in accordance with good practice.

Copying for private use is allowed.

Any other full or partial reproduction or circulation is not allowed without prior written consent from Statistics Denmark.

You are welcome to contact us if you are in doubt.

## **Preface**

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. The Agenda politically commits UN Member States to sustainable development in five dimensions ('5Ps'): People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. Those dimensions include pledges to eliminate poverty and hunger, to work on sustainable consumption and production, and to promote gender equality.

At the present stage of work with the 2030 Agenda, each Member State needs to map its current situation in order to identify areas where progress is needed. A number of studies have been conducted with a view to assess the current standing of Member States. The global picture that appears from these studies shows Denmark as having a relatively good starting position. There are many areas where we are well on track; nevertheless there are also areas where there is room for improvement.

This report is the first of its kind and presents a statistical snapshot of the situation in Denmark with respect to the SDGs that can serve as a starting point for public debate. Given the relatively limited time for its production, we have mainly concentrated on data already available in Statistics Denmark. Going forward, our aim is to develop and strengthen statistical underpinning of the 2030 Agenda follow-up with the final goal of creating a full statistical picture of Denmark in relation to the SDGs.

Statistics Denmark, July 2017

Jørgen Elmeskov, National Statistician

# Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>5</b>
1.1	Short on some basic structures of Danish Society .....	5
<b>2.</b>	<b>Our approach</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>International comparison of SDG maturity</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1	OECD study.....	6
3.2	Sustainable Development Solutions Network report .....	8
<b>4.</b>	<b>Short on challenges</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Way forward</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Statistics</b> .....	<b>11</b>
6.1	General comments .....	11
6.2	On data from administrative sources .....	13
6.3	The indicators .....	13
<b>Goal 1:</b>	<b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Goal 2:</b>	<b>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Goal 3:</b>	<b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Goal 4:</b>	<b>Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Goal 5:</b>	<b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>Goal 6:</b>	<b>Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Goal 7:</b>	<b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Goal 8:</b>	<b>Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>Goal 9:</b>	<b>Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> .....	<b>44</b>
<b>Goal 10:</b>	<b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>Goal 11:</b>	<b>Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>Goal 12:</b>	<b>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b> .....	<b>54</b>
<b>Goal 13:</b>	<b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>Goal 14:</b>	<b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>Goal 15:</b>	<b>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>Goal 16:</b>	<b>Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</b> .....	<b>58</b>
<b>Goal 17:</b>	<b>Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b> .....	<b>59</b>

## 1. Introduction

This statistical summary is the first attempt to gain an overall SDG picture for Denmark. There are three major purposes behind it: (1) to provide statistical information for the Danish Voluntary National Review during the High Level Political Forum in July 2017; (2) to illustrate the development of the selected indicators during a ten-year period (2005-2015); and (3) to provide a starting point for a broad public debate as well as information on statistical initiatives to be taken in order to ensure a report on a full set of indicators in the following years.

It is our plan that this report will be one of the building blocks in a further process where a more elaborate investigation of the data as well as wide consultations with other governmental agencies and data providers will take place. This next step will improve our basis for providing a fuller picture of Denmark with respect to the SDGs as well as extensive data coverage for the global reporting of the indicators.

### 1.1 Short on some basic structures of Danish Society

Denmark is a small country with a well-educated and ageing population of 5.7 million inhabitants (25 per cent of the population is 60 years or more). The labour market activity rate is high – 79 per cent (first quarter of 2017) – and nearly as high for women (76 per cent) as for men (81 per cent). Two-thirds of the labour force works in the private sector and one-third in the public sector. The Danish welfare state is universal and comprehensive. It gives free access to health care and education to the highest level, social services and care for families with children and the elderly as well as social benefits for the unemployed, the disabled, and the elderly including a universal state old age pension for all citizens. The welfare system is governed by the state and run by 98 municipalities (health care is run by five regional bodies). Municipalities are under state regulation also responsible for the provision of water, electricity and sanitation as well as for the environment and physical planning. All water provision comes from ground water and major parts of the production of electricity are sustainable, based on electricity from windmills. Furthermore, parts of the heating come from biomass.

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

## 2. Our approach

The selection of indicators for this report is based on two main criteria. Data should be immediately available as part of the statistical production system at Statistics Denmark either as part of the programme of statistics published by Statistics Denmark or as data supporting the statistical programme. Also, data should be available in ways that make it possible to create a ten-year time-series to show the development from 2005 and up to 2015.

A third principle, though not really a selection criterion, is to make an international comparison whenever possible between the development in Denmark and the development either within the European Union (EU) or with the development in OECD countries. This is only possible in relation to 20 of the 62 indicators in this report; and in some cases the comparison is only possible for the last year in the time series or only between Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries.

## 3. International comparison of SDG maturity

Studies conducted by OECD and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) have compared countries' starting positions as regards compliance with the SDGs.

The general conclusion from the studies is that Denmark, together with the other Nordic countries, has a good starting position with respect to the SDGs. This means that, from a global perspective, they are relatively close to achieving the SDG targets. However, even the Nordic countries are quite far away from the targets for a number of indicators.

### 3.1 OECD study

According to the OECD study 'Measuring distance to the SDGs targets', July 2016, Denmark has a good and well-balanced overall starting position on the SDGs compared with other OECD countries. In the study, based on 127 available indicators allowing coverage of 94 of the 169 SDG targets, Denmark has currently achieved 26 of the 2030 targets<sup>1</sup>. The remaining distances to achieving the targets are small in most areas, but some challenges remain.

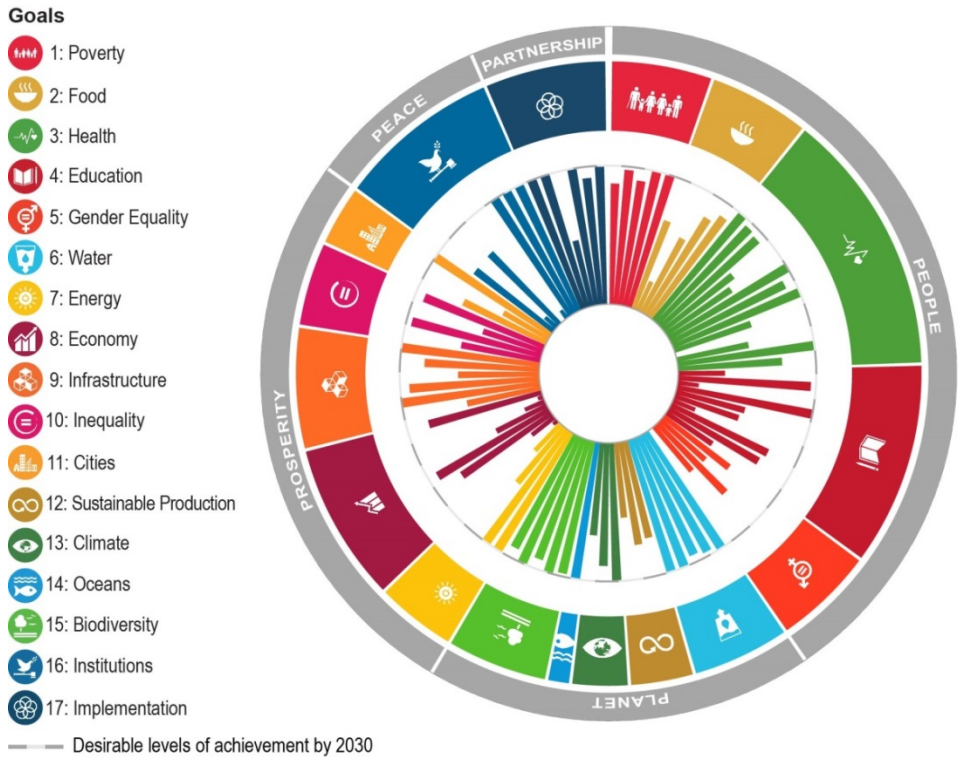
The figure below shows how far Denmark has already progressed towards each available target. The longer the bars the shorter the

---

<sup>1</sup> For methodology discussion, see: 'The OECD study on measuring distance to the SDG targets: origins, purpose, methodological evolutions, and use by countries'. May 2017

distance is to be travelled by 2030, i.e. to reaching a specific target. Targets are clustered by goals, and goals are clustered by the ‘5Ps’ of the Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.

Figure: Denmark’s current distance from achieving SDG’s 2030 targets



OECD: The OECD study on measuring distance to the SDG targets..., May 2017

The OECD results rely on comparative indicators currently available in various OECD and UN databases, in line with the UN global indicator framework. However, there are a number of important gaps to be addressed to enable a more complete assessment. In the study, health and education are the only ones of the 17 UN goals for Denmark with data for at least one indicator for each target under the goal, while sustainable production, oceans and cities have less than 30 per cent of their targets covered.

Taking into account the ‘5Ps’ of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership, the OECD study concludes that Denmark is closest to reaching all goals in the ‘Planet’ category and have good outcomes in most of the Prosperity and Partnership goals. With the currently available Danish figures, it is challenging to corroborate this result given the limited coverage of the figures.



Relative to the OECD average, Denmark is doing well on most goals such as poverty, energy and implementation (goals 1, 7 and 17), and is around the OECD average distance on gender equality, sustainable production and cities.

### 3.2 Sustainable Development Solutions Network report

The SDSN report determines for 149 countries the efforts required to achieve the SDG targets. In the report the four Nordic countries (Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland) top the SDG Index. This means that, at the moment, they are closest to achieving the SDG endpoints envisaged for 2030. Still, they score significantly below the maximum score of 100. The SDG index is an unofficial, preliminary SDSN instrument and uses only published data as of 2015. The dataset constitutes only a subset of the data that will eventually be used to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs at country level under the official monitoring framework.<sup>2</sup>

Table: The SDG Index (Global)

Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	84,5
2	Denmark	83,9
3	Norway	82,3
4	Finland	81,0

Note: The indicator scores in the table show the average distance to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs.

Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, SDSN: SDG Index & Dashboards

According to the SDSN study, the countries topping the SDG Index still have work to do in order to comply with the SDG goals. For example, these countries need to shift their energy systems from high-carbon to low-carbon primary energy in order to fulfil SDGs 7 and 13.

The figure below shows the SDG Dashboard for Denmark compiled by the SDSN. The Goals are highlighted in green, yellow and red, with the latter emphasizing a country's most acute challenges. Green signifies that, for this goal, the country is on a good path towards reaching it or has (in some cases) already achieved the threshold consistent with SDG achievement. It is important to mention that a 'red' score does not mean that a country has a low score for every aspect or indicator under that particular SDG. The SDG Dashboard for Denmark is similar to other OECD countries for which an average of more than one third of the goals are red, meaning that at least one of the underlying indicators for those SDGs is red.

<sup>2</sup> For further methodology discussion, see 'SDG Index and Dashboards – a global report', Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network, July 2016

Figure: SDG Dashboard for Denmark



Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, SDSN: SDG Index & Dashbr

#### 4. Short on challenges

A complete statistical coverage of all the indicators supporting the SDGs is an extensive and long-term task. There are many factors influencing this situation, both at the international and national levels. Internationally, many of the indicators still lack a clear definition and many others call for further clarity on the exact way of measuring them. Furthermore, a crucial problem that is currently being worked on is the model for data flows between the national and global level.

Nationally, the sheer number of indicators necessitates a substantial effort in order to provide a satisfactory coverage, address the existing data gaps, and a far-reaching coordinative work among governmental agencies and other data providers.

There are also indicators that are difficult to classify as statistical indicators in a strict sense. These are indicators regarding assessment of legislation or policies, and the answer to those can be 'yes' or 'no'. Here, unless the question regards some factual matters, it is not up to Statistics Denmark to assess whether Denmark is compliant with these types of indicators.

## **5. Way forward**

The first step taken in order to ensure statistical follow-up on the 2030 Agenda in Denmark was a SDG data-mapping exercise, conducted in 2016. Even though the mapping was comprehensive, it was still of a preliminary nature. The next concrete step will be finalising the SDG data-mapping exercise. In parallel, Statistics Denmark will analyse the data currently available and evaluate what data is best suited for an accurate follow-up on the indicators. In this process, further data and new data sources will be examined. An important aspect of this process will be an evaluation of data not coming from official data providers. Here a dialogue will be established in order to ensure, how Statistics Denmark and other data providers can jointly ensure the best contribution to the statistical aspects of the 2030 Agenda.

Besides a dialogue on data, a dialogue ensuring a clear national workflow and transparent data flows will be established with relevant ministries and other data providers.

Dissemination of data is another aspect to be looked into. This includes the possibility of a national reporting platform, contacts with the UN and other data producing organisations regarding the data flows, and the general follow-up on the Danish progress towards the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Regarding the specific model for international data flows, this aspect is presently being looked upon by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG). The recommendations of the group will influence our future work on international data reporting.

## 6. Statistics

### 6.1 General comments

In 2016, the UN Statistical Commission endorsed a preliminary set of 241 indicators based on the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators. During the subsequent work, the number of indicators increased to 244. The endorsed indicators are grouped into three categories:

- Tier I - indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
- Tier II - indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data is not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier III - no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

Statistics Denmark has conducted a mapping of data availability for the global indicators for Denmark, using the same tier categories. In the course of this work, it became evident that it is necessary to add some additional categories in order to reflect the Danish situation. Three categories were added:

- Not clarified – clarifying the Tier category for the indicator would require further investigation and coordination between governmental agencies;
- Non statistical – indicators for which follow-up is not within the domain of Statistics Denmark;
- Not relevant for Denmark – indicators that do not apply to Denmark.

In the course of the further work on the statistical follow-up on the SDGs, the 'not clarified' category will be addressed and coordination work regarding the 'non statistical' indicators will be carried out. The result of the mapping exercise for Denmark is shown in the table below.

It can be observed that the number of Tier I indicators counted during the mapping of data availability does not correspond to the number of indicators presented in this report. This can be partly explained by the fact that due to the relatively limited time for producing this report, we focused on the indicators available in Statistics Denmark.

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

Sustainable Development Goals	Number of global indicators	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	Not clarified	Non statistical	Of which in this publication <sup>3</sup>	Not relevant for Denmark
1. No poverty	14	1	4	3	5	1	2	0
2. Zero hunger	13	6	4	0	1	2	2	0
3. Good health and well-being	27	19	1	6	1	0	5	0
4. Quality education	11	2	3	4	2	0	2	0
5. Gender equality	14	2	3	2	4	3	5	0
6. Clean water and sanitation	11	3	5	2	1	0	7	0
7. Affordable and clean energy	6	4	0	0	1	1	4	0
8. Decent work and economic growth	17	7	4	1	3	2	9	0
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	12	7	1	0	3	0	7	1
10. Reduced inequalities	11	3	1	1	3	2	2	1
11. Sustainable cities and communities	15	2	1	2	9	1	4	0
12. Responsible production and consumption	13	4	1	3	3	2	3	0
13. Climate action	8	0	0	0	2	5	0	1
14. Life below water	10	4	0	3	2	0	1	1
15. Life on land	14	2	1	1	4	3	1	3
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	23	5	0	7	8	2	2	1
17. Partnerships for the goals	25	6	3	1	4	10	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Pct.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>3</sup> Including proxy indicators or indicators that are predominantly relevant for Denmark

## **6.2 On data from administrative sources**

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

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

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

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

The majority of the indicators presented in this report are based on data from administrative sources with detailed data in any given year and consistent time series illustrating a development over a ten-year period (2005-2015).

## **6.3 The indicators**

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

Selection of indicators for this report is based on data availability at Statistics Denmark at the time of writing this report. Data from other national data providers were, with few exceptions, not used due to the relatively limited time for compilation. In cases where data from other data providers than Statistics Denmark is used, this is indicated with source references. The indicators are presented goal by goal and, due to the reasons above, they do not provide an exhaustive picture for all the targets.

In order to make the report as readable as possible, it was decided to present the data as figures, where possible. Many of the figures match the requested UN definition for the indicators. However, for some

indicators, this is not the case. In those situations, proxy indicators have been used, i.e. indicators that can partly explain the issues to be shown by an indicator. In such cases, an explanatory text to the figures specifies that it is a proxy indicator.

Some of the indicators are only presented in a descriptive way. This regards predominantly indicators/targets that can be perceived as accomplished from a Danish perspective.

For indicators requiring some introduction to the Danish system, a short description of it is provided.

Some of the data or comments cover more than one indicator. In such cases, a figure or a text section is provided below a group of relevant indicators.

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



## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Target 1.2

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

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

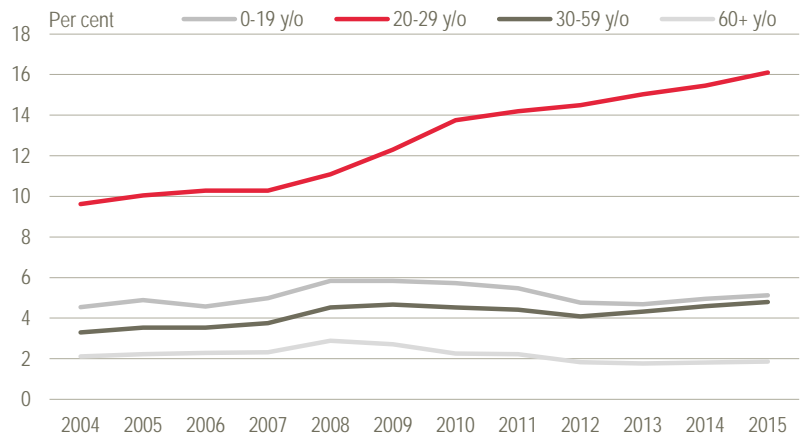
#### 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The UN calls for a calculation of the share of the population below a national poverty threshold. In the absence of an official Danish poverty threshold, the indicator At-risk-of-poverty (Less than 50 per cent of the median equivalised disposable income) is applied. The chosen indicator measures relative poverty and is an expression of financial inequality.

There is a general consensus not to include students when monitoring poverty in Denmark. Accordingly, the statistics do not include families in which the primary breadwinner is a student. These families are removed from the data after the calculation of the median income.

Since 2002, the share of the population at risk of poverty has risen from 4.0 per cent to 5.2 per cent in 2015. The rise in relative poverty is most notable among the 20-29 year olds, where the rate is now up to 16 per cent in 2015. Notably, risk of poverty rates have in the same period been reduced for the elderly.

Figure: Risk of poverty by age groups (excluding students)



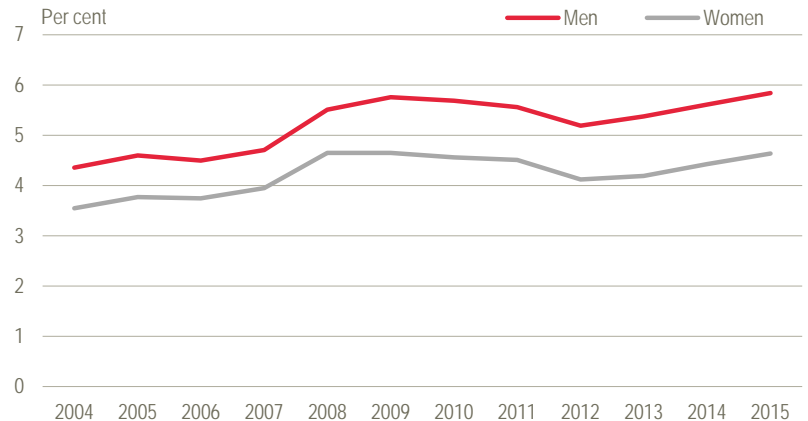
In calculating equivalised disposable income it is assumed that there is complete redistribution of income within the family. This results in



the same level of Risk of Poverty for men and women when observing couples, which make up a large part of the population. Thus the differences in poverty between the two genders can mainly be attributed to differences between single men and single women.

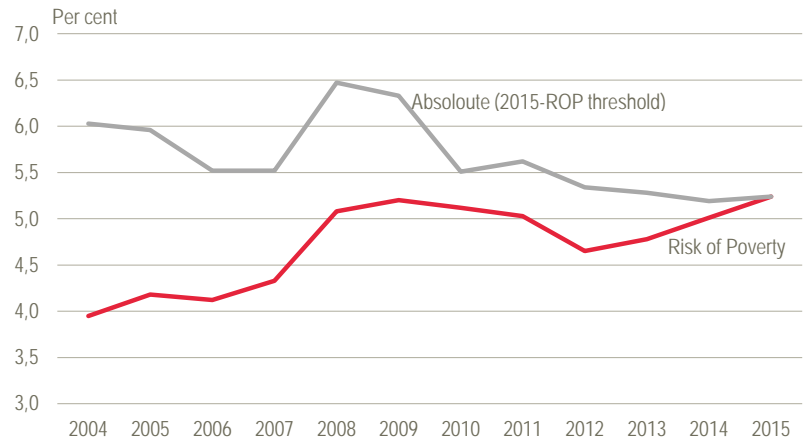
The proportion of single men is highest among the young, while women make up a majority among singles in the group of elderly. This is partly what is reflected in the higher relative poverty rates for men.

Figure: Risk of poverty by sex



The rise in relative poverty can in part be explained by increases in the median income. Poverty can also be measured in absolute terms. The figure below shows poverty in both relative and absolute terms for the entire population excluding students. Absolute poverty is, in this case, measured by applying the Risk of Poverty threshold from 2015. The threshold has been adjusted for inflation. This indicates a decrease in absolute poverty from 6.0 per cent in 2004 to 5.2 per cent in 2015.

Figure: Risk of poverty and absolute poverty





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

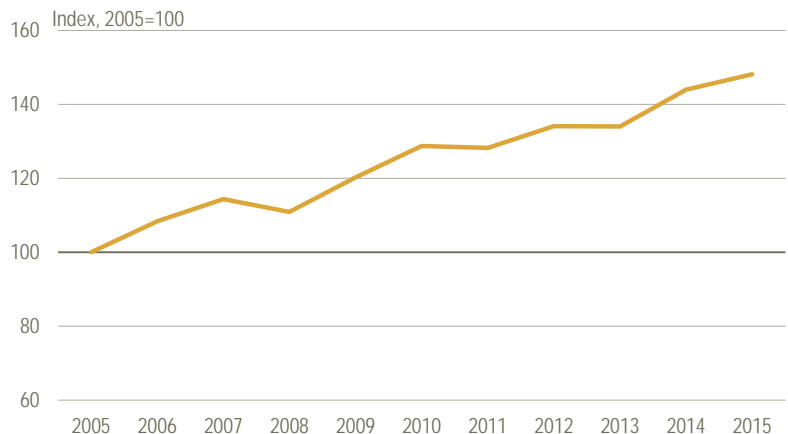
### Target 2.3

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

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

The indicator shown in the figure shows the development of output from agriculture and forestry over the labour input- in constant prices. The indicator, which follows the definition for the indicator 2.3.1., shows a significant increase in labour productivity in the agricultural production, driven by new technology and by increasing yields.

Figure: Development of output from agriculture and forestry over the labour input (constant prices)



### Target 2.4

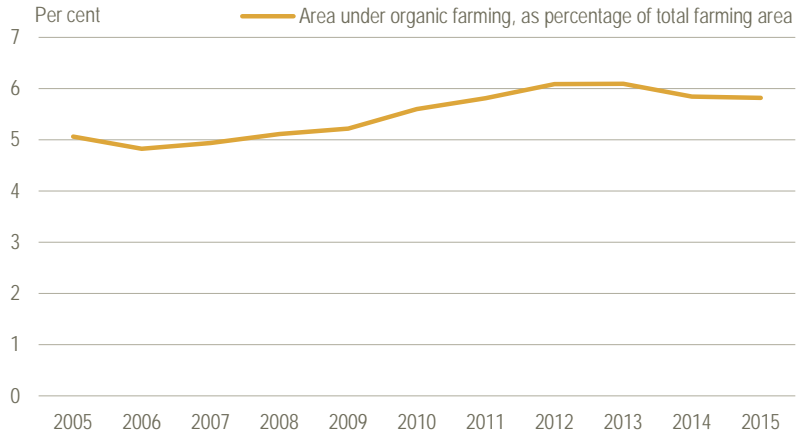
**By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively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

#### 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

The figure shows a slight increase in the share of agricultural land grown by organic methods, i.e. without using pesticides and artificial

fertilizers. Whether this type of farming should be the only type regarded as productive and sustainable agriculture, as phrased in for indicator 2.4, has to be further discussed. The total agricultural area has been almost stable since 2005, even though some land has been needed for urbanization and development of infrastructure. For EU Member States, the shares are between 1 and 13 per cent.

Figure: Area under organic farming, as percentage of total farming area





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

### **Target 3.5**

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

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

The coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders was 99.5 per cent in Denmark for the years 1981-2015.

### **Target 3.7 and 3.8**

***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***

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

**3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)**

#### **3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population**

In the case of the three above-mentioned indicators, the goal is accomplished. For targets 3.7.1 and 3.8.1 the proportion of population covered is almost 100 per cent. For the target 3.8.2, 1000 out of 1000 persons are covered by a public health system which, in Denmark, offers coverage to every citizen.

**Target 3.b**

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

**3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis**

This is assumed to be close to 100 per cent as the Danish state provides general coverage on health and vaccines.



## **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning**

### **Target 4.1**

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

**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.**

All children have access to primary school in Denmark and the education is free. It is mandatory to receive education, but it is not mandatory to attend school, as the parents can choose to establish a home school. More than 99 percent of the Danish children are enrolled in a public or private school or another type of school e.g. boarding schools, special schools for children with challenges or schools for maladjusted children.

The school statistics cover all pupils enrolled in a school including children. The proportion of children in primary education is 100 per cent for the children below age of 9 and 99 per cent for the children aged 10-15.

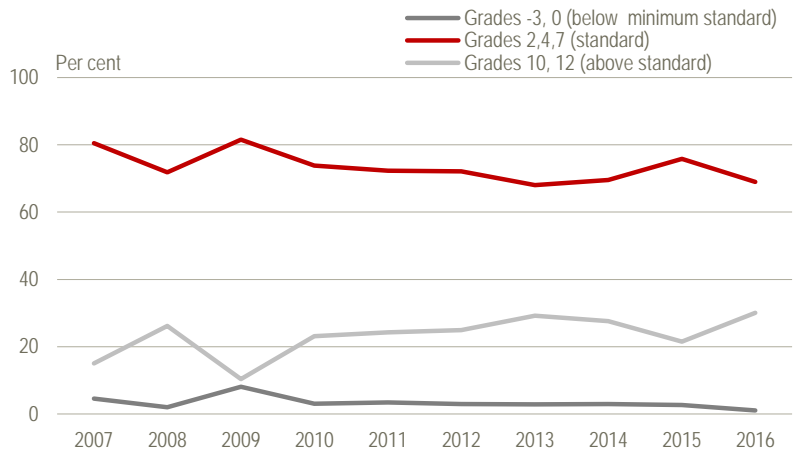
In Denmark, primary school consists of a 10-year programme from grade 0 to grade 9, which is mandatory, and then 10th grade, which is optional. Danish primary school is regarded as primary and lower secondary level when compared internationally.

At the end of primary school, the pupils are expected to attend a number of examinations. The level of the grades will determine where the pupils can continue their secondary education. The grades are reported to the Ministry of Education and used for statistics.

The Danish grading system is a 7-point grading scale. A pass/fail assessment may also be used. The grade for pupils who have passed the examinations has to be normally distributed over time around the grade 7.

Grade	Description	ECTS	Distribution
12	For an excellent performance displaying a high level of command of all aspects of the relevant material, with no or only a few minor weaknesses	A	10 pct.
10	For a very good performance displaying a high level of command of most aspects of the relevant material, with only minor weaknesses	B	25 pct.
7	For a good performance displaying good command of the relevant material but also some weaknesses	C	30 pct.
4	For a fair performance displaying some command of the relevant material but also some weaknesses	D	25 pct.
2	For a performance meeting only the minimum requirements for acceptance	E	10 pct.
0	For a performance which does not meet the minimum requirements for acceptance	Fx	Not included
-3	For a performance which is unacceptable in all respects	F	Not included

Figure: Performance of students in the final grade grouped into: (a) performance not meeting the minimum standards (b) performance meeting the standards, and (c) very good performance



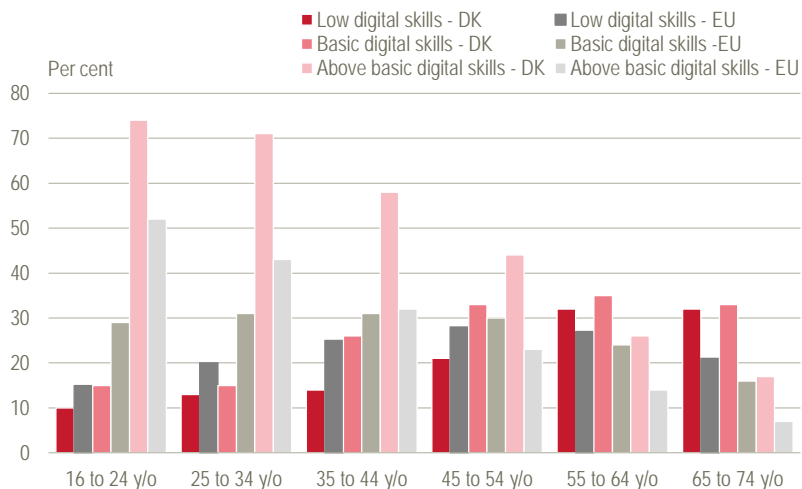
**Target 4.4**

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

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

According to a survey in 2015, the skills in the population related to information and communication technology are generally good, in particular among the young, as shown in the figure below. More than 75 per cent in all age groups below the age of 75 find that they have some level of skills. In the groups below the age of 35, in fact more than 70 per cent answer that they have above basic overall digital skills, while less than 20 per cent of persons aged 65 to 74 find themselves in this category. The results follow the definition for the indicator. Comparable results are not available for previous years. The level of digital skill in Denmark is well above the average in the EU. For persons aged 16-24, the proportion in Denmark with above basic skills is 74 per cent, while the EU-average shows 52 per cent. For 55 to 64-year-olds, the figures are 26 and 14 per cent, respectively.

Figure: Digital skills – Denmark and EU







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

### Target 5.2

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

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

Table: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence

	2008-2015			Total
	16-24 y/o	25-39 y/o	39 + y/o	
	per cent of population			
Proportion	0,52	0,25	0,14	0,23
Lower confidence interval	0,35	0,16	0,10	0,18
Upper confidence interval	0,69	0,34	0,18	0,27

Note: Women aged 16-74 years at the time the interview took place. It is not necessarily the same age as when the offence was committed which can be up to 12 months earlier. Proportion of all women irrespectively whether they have ever been partnered or not. Only women who have been subjected to physical violence or forced intercourse. Psychological violence not included. Only data regarding 2008-2015 is available. Due to a very small number of incidents it is not possible to break down by year.

#### 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.

Table: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner

	2008-2015			Total
	16-24 y/o	25-39 y/o	39 + y/o	
	per cent of population			
Proportion	0,67	0,15	0,04	0,16
Lower confidence interval	0,48	0,08	0,02	0,13
Upper confidence interval	0,87	0,22	0,07	0,20

Note: Women aged 16-74 years at the time the interview took place. It is not necessarily the same age as when the offence was committed which can be up to 12 months earlier. Proportion of all women irrespectively whether they have ever been partnered or not. Only women who have been subjected to forced intercourse. Only data regarding 2008-2015 is available. Due to a very small number of incidents it is not possible to break down by year.

**Target 5.5**

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

### **5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments**

At the latest election for parliament in Denmark in 2015, the women's share of elected was 37.1 per cent. Women's share of elected members has been 37-38 per cent since the election in 1998. Women's eligibility and suffrage were introduced with the new constitution in 1915. However, it took fifty years until more than one tenth of the elected members were women. After seventy years of women's eligibility, one out of four elected for parliament were women. The share of women in parliament increased steadily until 2001 after which the share seems to have stagnated.

Figure: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments – Denmark and EU

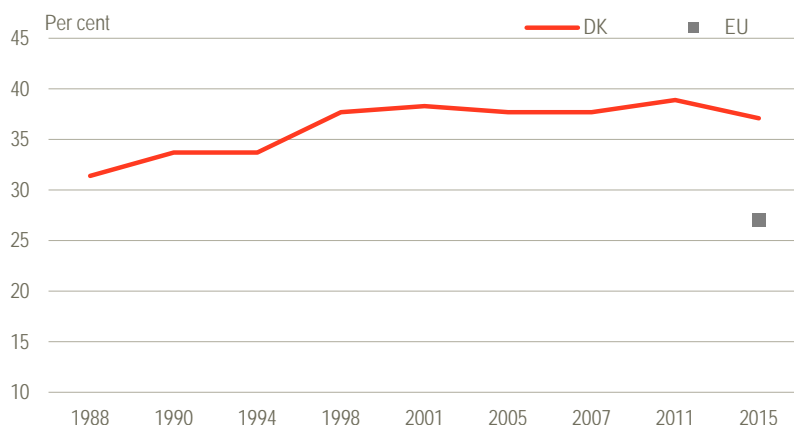
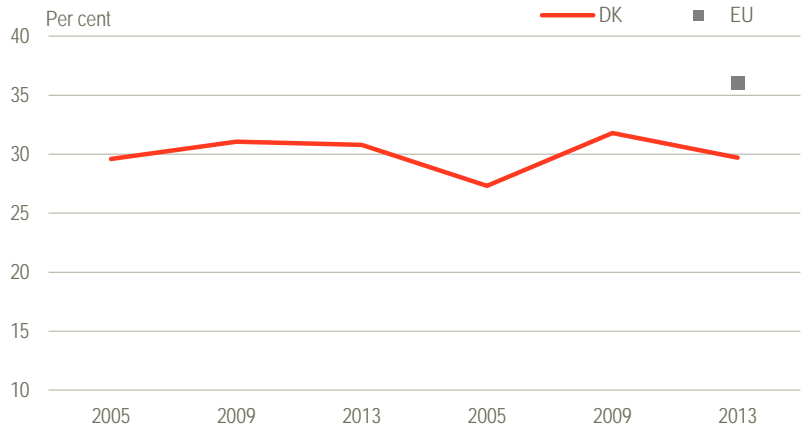


Figure: Proportion of seats held by women in local governments – Denmark and EU



#### **Target 5.a**

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

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

Danish legislation guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

#### **Target 5.b**

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

#### **5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex**

This is a proxy indicator, as data disaggregated by sex is not easily available. In Denmark, a clear majority of the population can afford a mobile phone.

Table: Number of telecommunication subscriptions

	2005	2010	2015
Number of telecommunications subscriptions (incl. land lines), 1,000	5 449	7 772	8 481
Inhabitants, 1,000	5 411	5 534	5 659
Number of telecommunications subscriptions as percentage of population	101	140	150



## Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

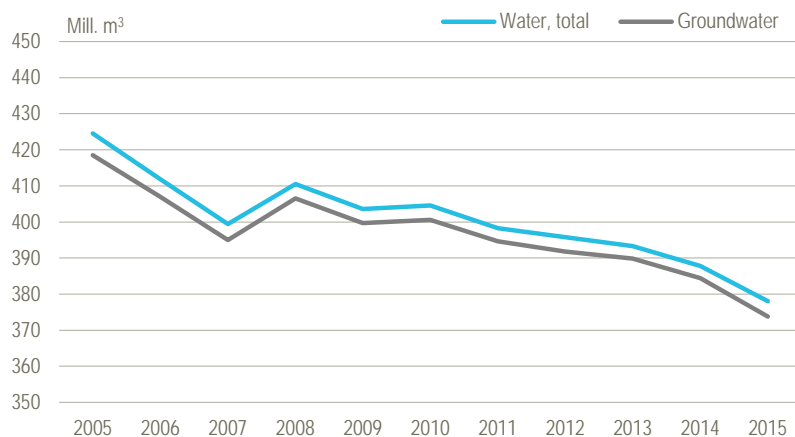
### Target 6.1

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

#### 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The majority of the Danish population relies on the public water supply. In Denmark, untreated drinkable ground water accounts for 99 percent of the water supplied by the water supply industry to the households as well as the industries. The water supply industry delivered 11 per cent less ground water in 2015 compared to 2005.

Figure: Water supply in Denmark



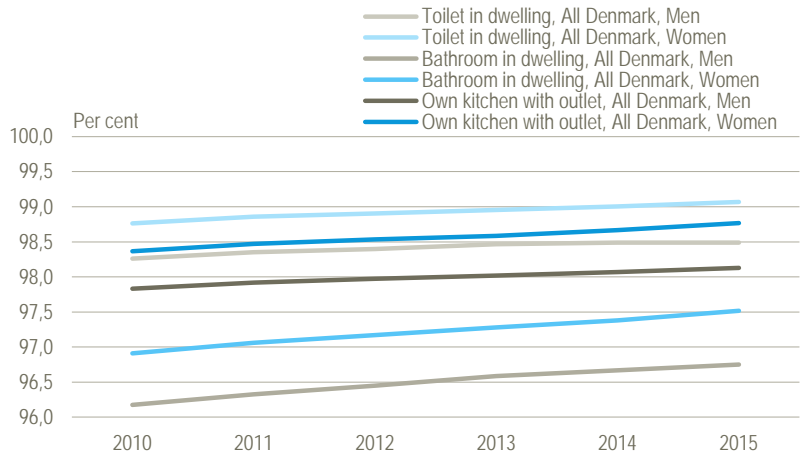
### Target 6.2

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

#### 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

In Denmark, 97 per cent of the population has access to a WC in the dwelling they live in, whereas 97 per cent has access to their own bathing facilities and 98 per cent has access to their own kitchen in the dwelling they live in. When looking at the shares broken down by sex, the share for women is slightly higher than the share for men.

Figure: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

**Target 6.3**

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

**6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated**

In Denmark all waste water is being treated before being led back to the nature. The treatment takes place at the public waste water treatment plants to which almost all dwellings are connected. In terms of waste water, the dwellings not connected to the sewerage system accounted for less than one percent. The treatment can also take place at the companies' own waste water treatment facilities.

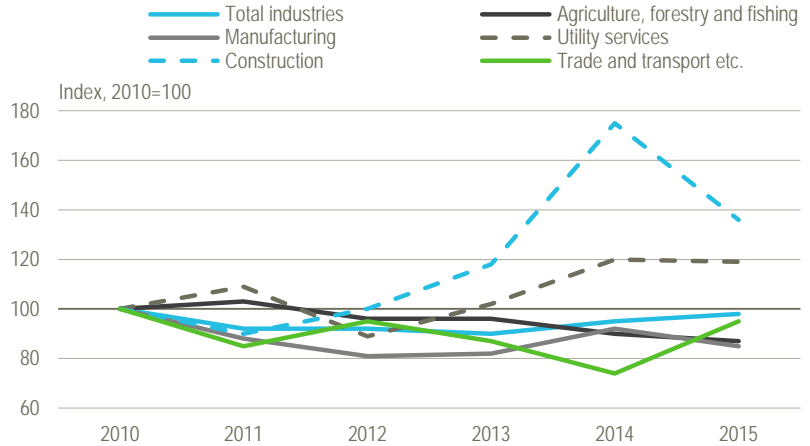
**Target 6.4**

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

**6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time**

In recent years, there have been large fluctuations in the water efficiency - measured as the use of water compared to value added - in the construction and agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and thus also for industries in total. For agriculture, etc., the large fluctuations can be explained by fluctuating irrigation needs due to climatic conditions and crop selection. For the other industry groups shown, there has been a slight increase in the water use efficiency.

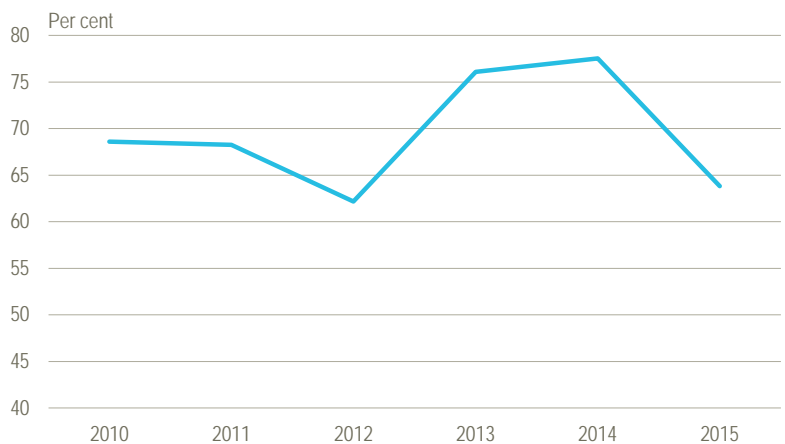
Figure: Change in water-use efficiency over time



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

An earlier study estimates the Danish total renewable ground water resource to be approximately one billion cubic meters. The utilization rate of the available groundwater resource has varied between 60 and 80 per cent in the period from 2010 to 2015. Please notice that the surface water is not included in the calculation of the indicator. A utilization rate below 100 per cent entails a sustainable consumption of the ground water resource. The high utilization rate in 2013 and 2014 was due to a higher need for irrigation in agriculture.

Figure: Ground water withdrawal as a proportion of renewable groundwater resource



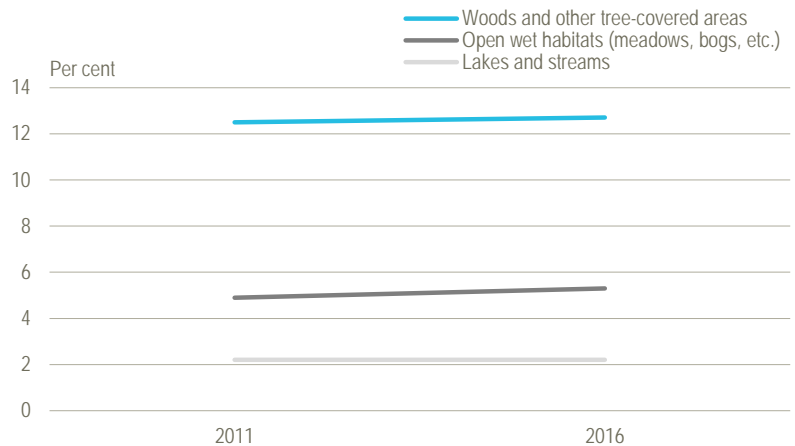
**Target 6.6**

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

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

In 2016, water-related ecosystems like forests and wetlands etc. represent a larger proportion of the total area compared with 2011.

Figure: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time



**Target 6.b**

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

**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**

In Denmark, the majority of the consumers is connected to the public water supply and the common public wastewater system.

There are about 2,500 water supply companies in Denmark. About 87 of them are owned by the municipalities, while the rest is private and often owned by consumers. The municipal water supply companies account for approximately two thirds of the total production of drinking water.

In addition to the common water supply companies, there are approx. 50,000 small water supplies, each supplying less than 10 properties. They only consist of a single well and most of them only supply water to a single household.

The number of wastewater treatment plants is just over 1,000. About 800 are owned by the municipalities, while approximately 200 are private. The municipal wastewater treatment plants treat by far the

largest amount of waste water. The municipal wastewater treatment plants are operated by wastewater companies.

The large number of water companies is due to the fact that, in rural areas, there has been a tradition of establishing local communities in the form of consumer-owned waterworks.





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

### Target 7.1

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

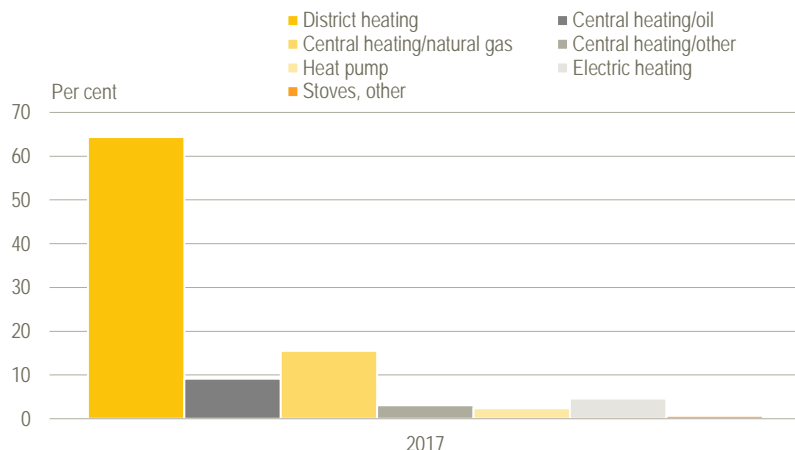
#### 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

The Danish electricity grid is highly developed and close to 100 per cent of the dwellings are connected to the grid and thus close to 100 per cent of the population has access to electricity. The Danish electricity grid was completed in 1977, where the last village was connected to it.

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

This information is not being measured directly. However, it is expected to be close to 100 per cent. Electricity is the main type of energy used for cooking. Gas is also used for cooking, but only to a very limited extent. In 2017, 64 per cent of all dwellings are heated with district heating, whereas dwellings heated with central heating with oil, natural gas or other account for 28 per cent.

Figure: Proportion of population using different forms for heating



### Target 7.2

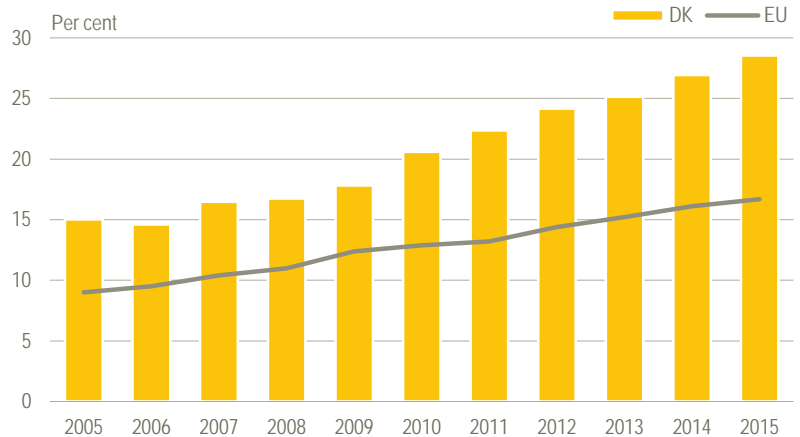
**By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix**

#### 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

For this indicator, we use the renewable energy share of the total primary energy consumption as a proxy. The share has almost doubled since 2005, so that renewables in 2015, account for 28.5 per cent of the total primary energy consumption. In the Danish case, the

change towards a greener energy system accelerated in 2009. Based on our observations, the difference between renewable energy's share of total primary energy consumption and total final energy consumption is that the latter share is 1-2 per cent higher.

Figure: Renewable energy's share of total primary energy consumption – Denmark and EU



### **Target 7.3**

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

#### **7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP**

The Danish economy is characterized by having a large shipping industry, which accounts for one third of the total use of primary energy used for Danish economic activities. In the below figure, the energy intensity measured as primary energy in relation to GDP is shown for both the total Danish economic activities as well as the total Danish economic activities exclusive of the fuel that Danish-operated ships, aircraft and lorries bunker abroad. Compared to 2005, the energy intensity has improved with 14 per cent or with 17 per cent if the bunkering abroad is disregarded. The development has been driven by both a decrease in the use of primary energy as well as economic growth.

Figure: Energy intensity in Denmark

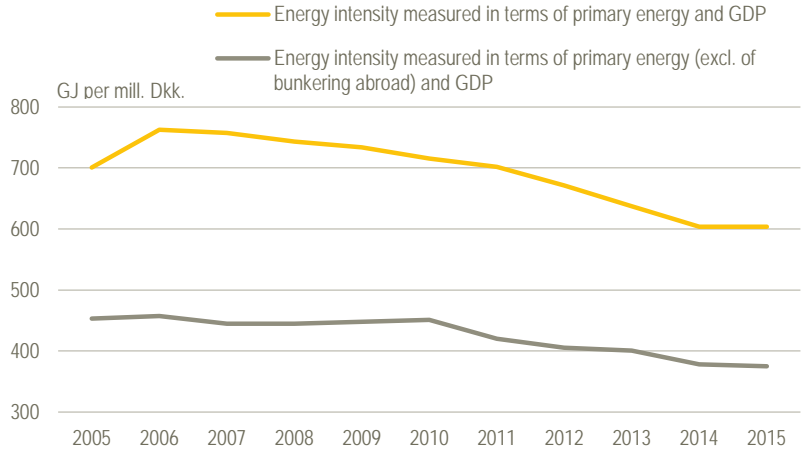


Figure: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. Year on year change

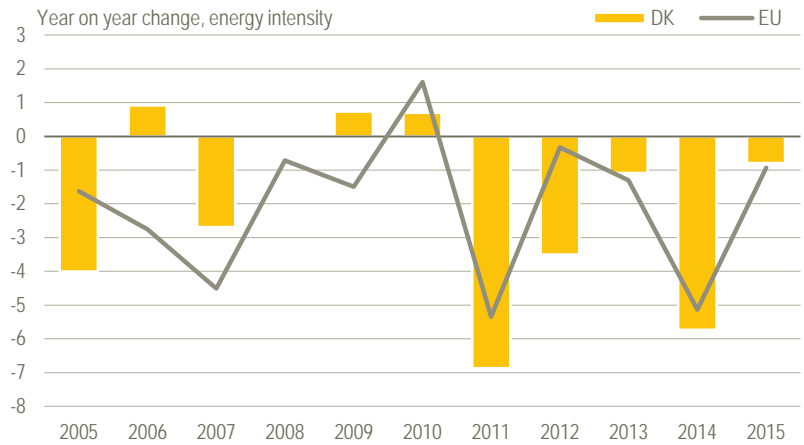
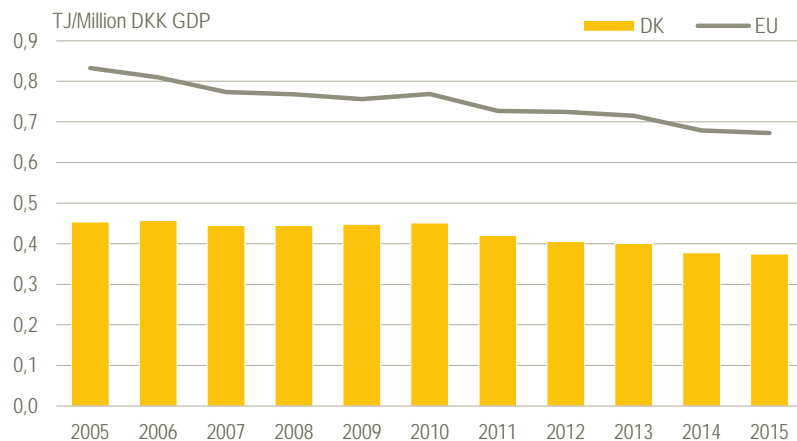


Figure: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy, excl. bunkering, and GDP



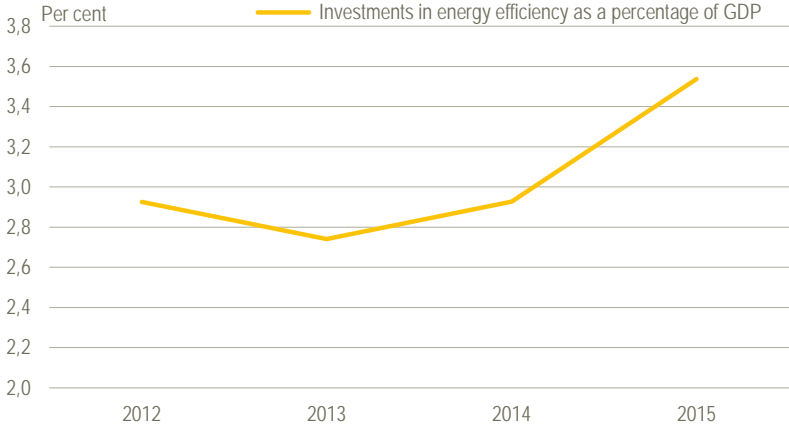
### **Target 7.b**

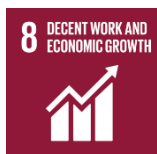
***By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support***

#### **7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services**

For this indicator, a proxy indicator based on the Environmental Goods and Services Sector statistics was used. We use the turnover minus the exports of equipment for production of energy from renewable resources as well as equipment for energy saving and management as a proxy for the investment in energy efficiency. Compared to GDP, the share has been increasing over the past few years.

Figure: Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP





## Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

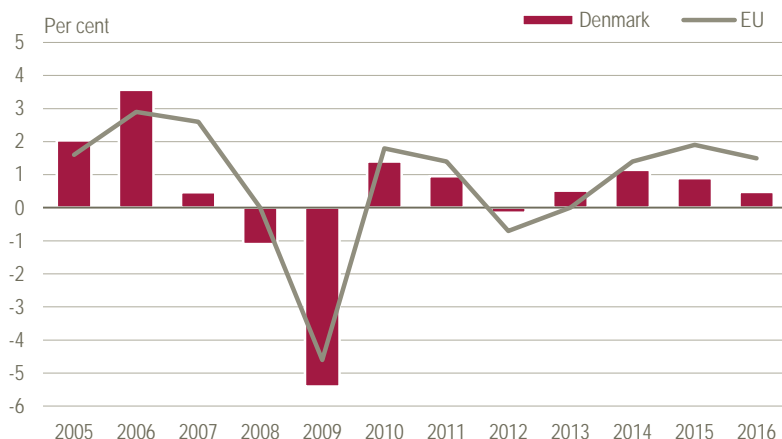
### Target 8.1

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

#### 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

During the years 2005 and 2006, the most recent high economic growth in Denmark could be observed. Those two years were followed by a significant drop in the economy due to the financial crisis. Since then, following the financial crisis, the annual economic growth per capita has been limited.

Figure: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita – Denmark and EU



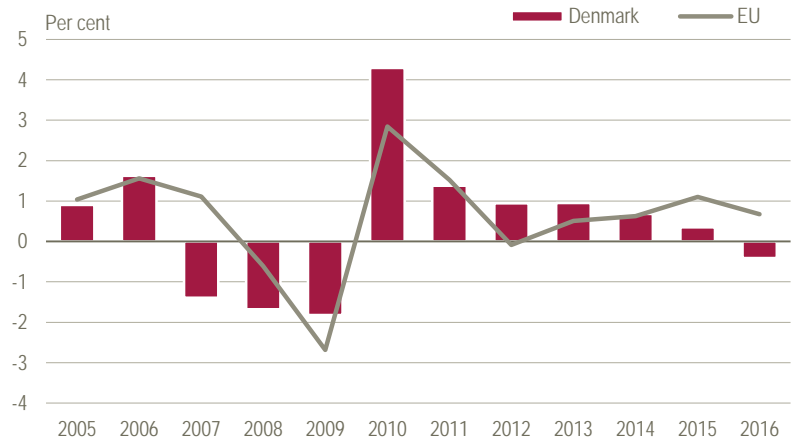
### Target 8.2

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

#### 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

With 2010 being the exception, the annual economic growth per employed person has been limited in the years following the financial crisis.

Figure: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person – Denmark and EU

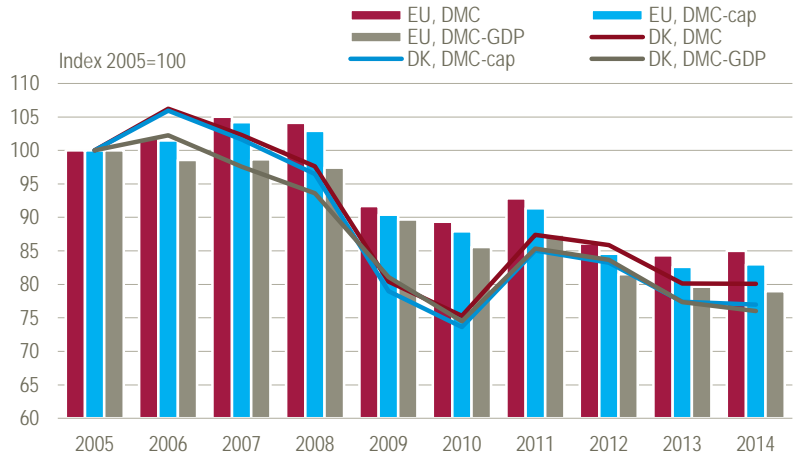
**Target 8.4**

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

#### **8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP**

After an increase from 2010 to 2011, we have seen a general decline in the indicators for the domestic material consumption in the period 2011-2014, which generally indicates a declining material consumption, both in absolute terms and in relation to economic activity and the population. It should be noted that all three domestic material consumption indicators are highly influenced by the business cycles and economic activities related to construction, which is immediately reflected in domestic material consumption.

Figure: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP – Denmark and EU



**Target 8.5**

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

**8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities**

Figure: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees

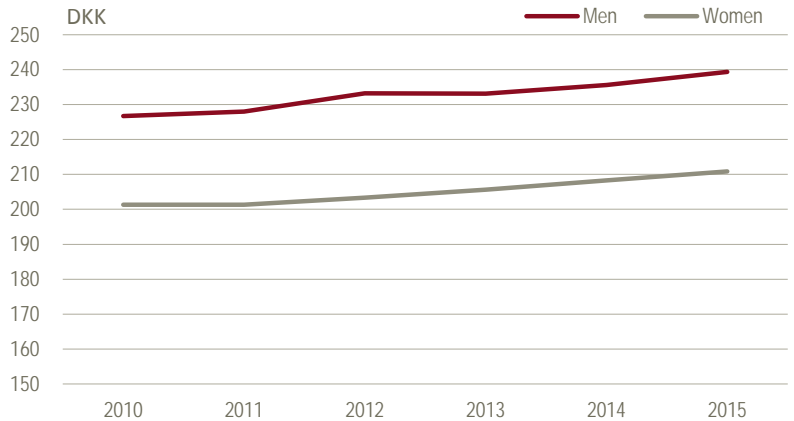
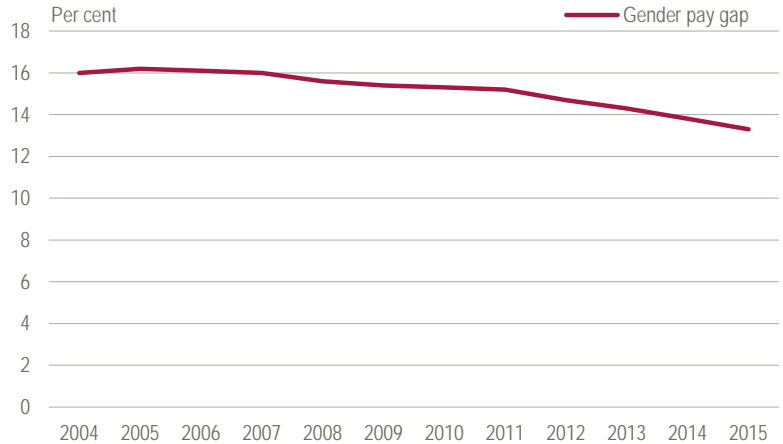




Figure: Gender pay gap

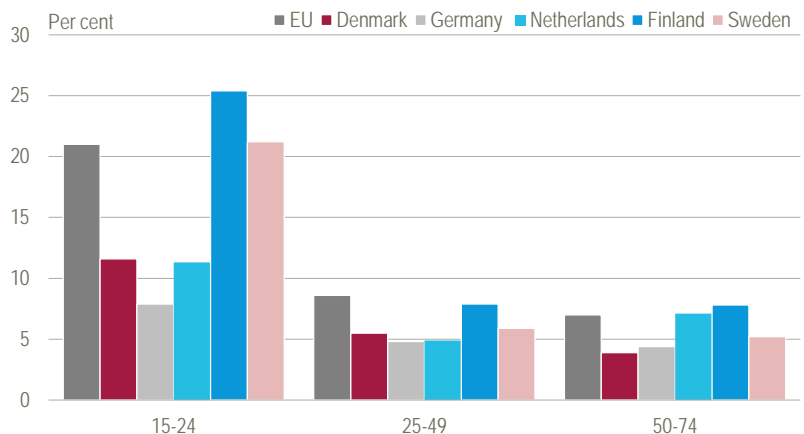


### 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Looking at data for 2015, we see that for both men and women Denmark has a significantly lower unemployment rate as compared to the EU-average. The unemployment is lower in Germany but when comparing Denmark to Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland, Denmark has a lower rate of unemployment. It is noticeable that the rate of unemployment is most unevenly distributed between the countries in the group aged 15-25 compared with the older age groups.

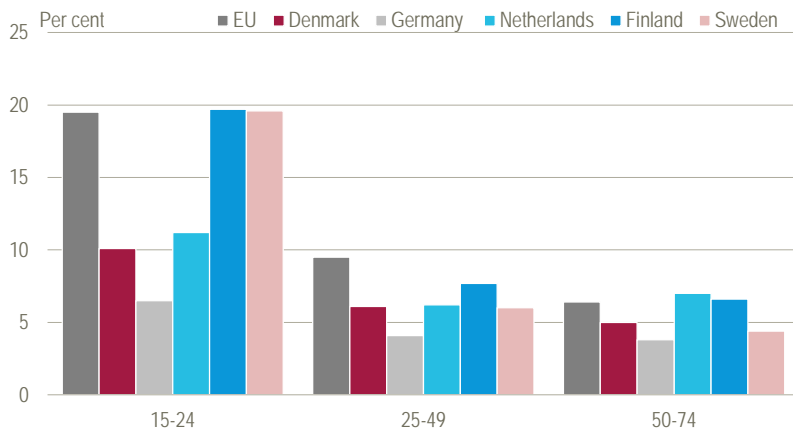
For men, we see that, in 2015, men aged 15-24 in Denmark had an unemployment rate of 11.6 per cent compared to the EU-average of 21.0 per cent.

Figure: Unemployment by age – Men, 2015



For women, in 2015, the same tendency is on display as Danish women aged 15-24 has an unemployment rate of 10.1 per cent while the EU-average is 19.5 per cent.

Figure: Unemployment by age – Women, 2015



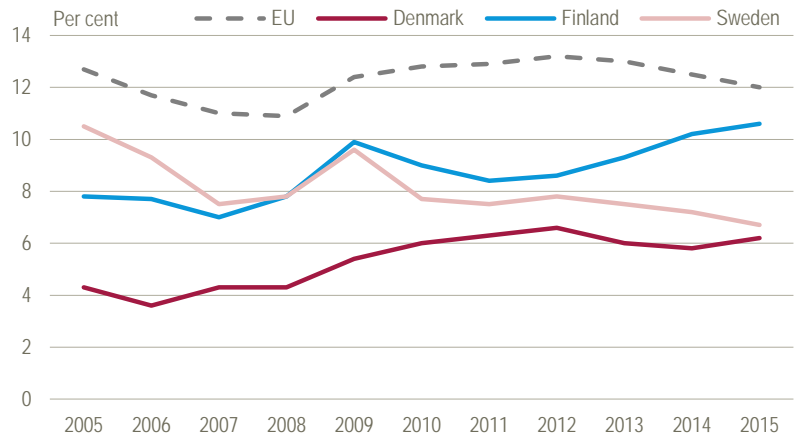
### **Target 8.6**

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

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

The not in education, employment or training (NEET) group is significantly lower in Denmark when compared to the EU-average. It is also lower than is the case in both Finland and Sweden. It is noticeable that NEET has risen slightly in Denmark from 2005 till 2015 from 4.3 to 6.2 per cent whereas it has fallen slightly on average in the EU from 12.7 to 12.0 per cent.

Figure: Percentage of persons not in education, employment or training (aged 15-24 years) by country



### **Target 8.9**

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

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

Due to the change in methodology and in order to ensure data comparability, at the present stage, only data for 2013 and 2014 can be used for this indicator. Tourism's proportion of total GDP was 1.7 per cent for both 2013 and 2014.

#### **8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex**

As with the indicator 8.9.1, due to the change in methodology and in order to ensure data comparability, only information for 2013 and 2014 can be used. The number of jobs in tourism industries was almost unchanged during 2013 and 2014 amounting to 71,000 and 73,000 tourist jobs respectively. The total share of the tourist jobs out of the total amount of man-years in Denmark was 2.5 and 2.7 per cent for 2013 and 2014 respectively.

### **Target 8.b**

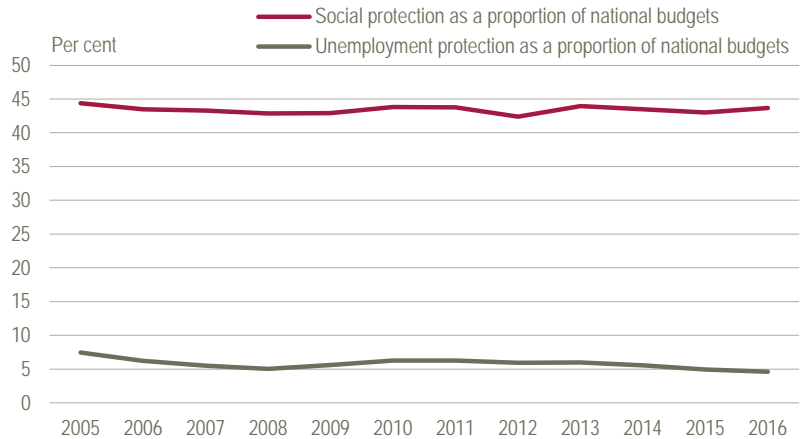
***By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization***

#### **8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP**

Over the years 2005-2016, social protection as a proportion of national budgets has been stable around 42 to 44 per cent, whereas

**the government spending for unemployment protection as a proportion of national budgets has decreased from 7 per cent in 2005 to 5 per cent in 2016.**

**Figure: Social and unemployment protection as a proportion of national budgets**





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

### Target 9.1

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

#### 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Table: Passengers, by mode of transport, mill. passenger km

	2005	2010	2015
Road	7 577	7 222	7 244
Rail	6 136	6 577	6 808
Maritime	226	184	272
Air	316	470	357
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 255</b>	<b>14 453</b>	<b>14 681</b>

Table: Freight by mode of transport, mill. tons

	2005	2010	2015
Road	221 803	183 301	196 127
Rail	7 706	8 121	8 652
Maritime	86 172	76 527	88 260
Air	106	151	212
Pipeline	23 091	17 121	11 584
<b>Total</b>	<b>338 878</b>	<b>285 221</b>	<b>304 835</b>

Note: Road transport is collected for Danish vehicles without geographical limits. Other modes are all nationalities operating in Denmark. To make the series comparable, the road data is adjusted removing Danish vehicle activity not related to Danish territory and including foreign (defined as European Statistical System countries) vehicles activity on Danish territory.

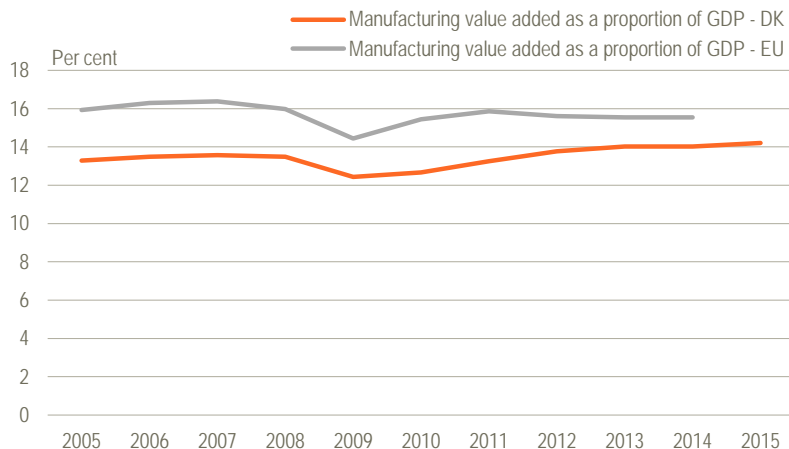
### Target 9.2

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

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

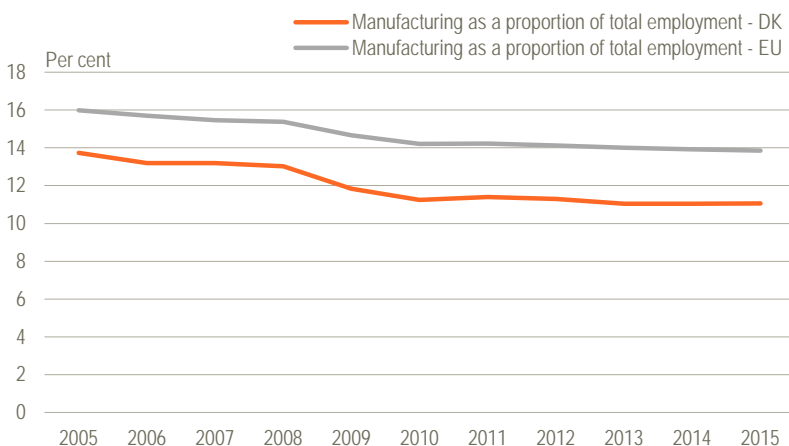
As shown in the figure below, the value added in manufacturing has increased slightly during the last 10 years, from about 13 per cent of GDP to about 14 per cent of GDP. At the same time, the number of employed persons - in full time equivalent - has decreased from almost 14 per cent of total labour input to about 11 per cent. Stated per capita, the value added from manufacturing is about DKK 40,000 per capita in constant prices.

Figure: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP



## 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Figure: Manufacturing as a proportion of total employment



### Target 9.3

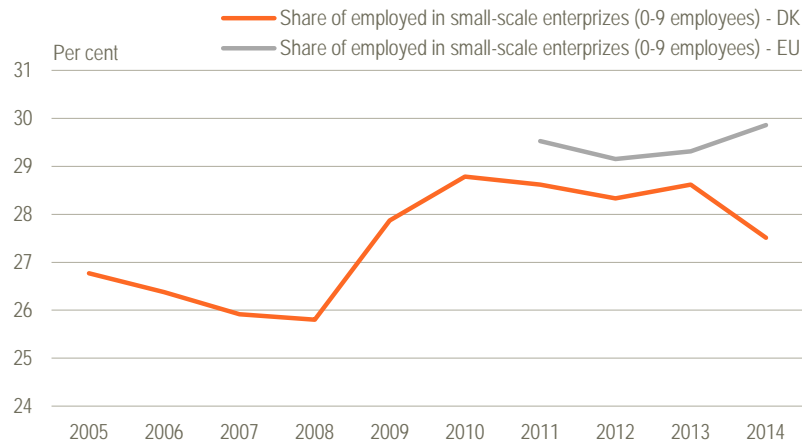
***Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets***

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

The figure shows the share of employed persons - in full time equivalent - who works in small scale companies, including owners. The increase from 2008 to 2010 is partly caused by companies lowering their employment after the financial crisis. The indicator shown is a proxy for the definition for indicator 9.3.1 and needs to be

further considered in relation to the definition of small-scale industries and also to access to credit (indicator 9.3.2.).

Figure: Share of employed persons in small-scale enterprises, Denmark and EU



#### Target 9.4

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

##### 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

The figure shows how CO2 emissions exclusive of emissions from biomass compared to value added have developed for all the industries as a whole as well as for selected industries. For the industries as a whole and for most of the industry groups shown, CO2 emissions have decreased compared to value added in the period 2005-2015. The main driver behind the development is improved energy efficiency and also, as already indicated, the general shift towards a greener economy with more reliance on renewable energy including biomass, which is considered to be CO2 neutral.

Figure: CO2 emission per unit of value added

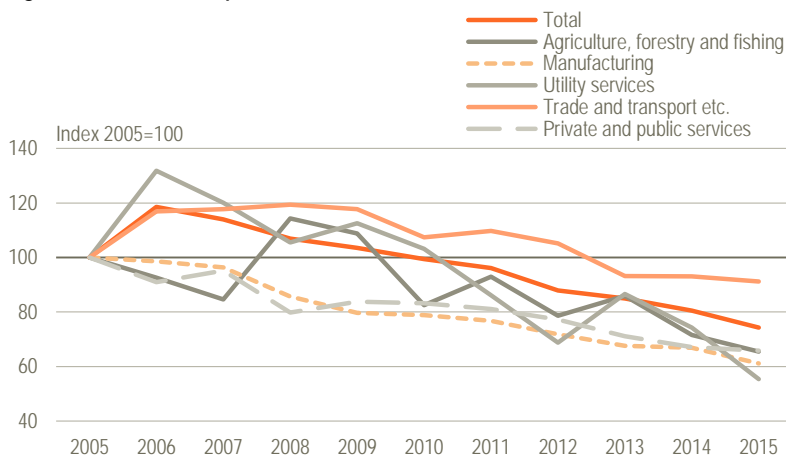
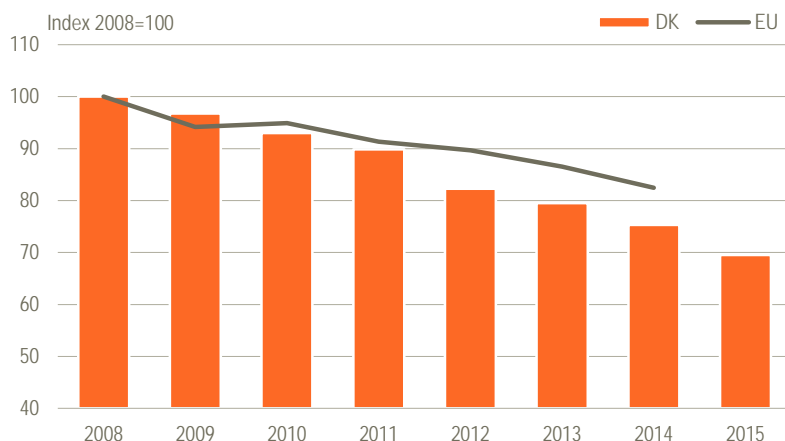


Figure: CO2 emission per unit of value added, total - Denmark and EU



### Target 9.5

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

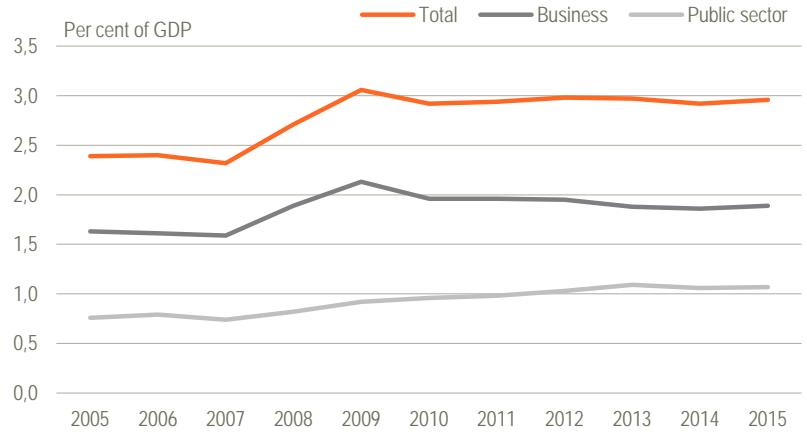
#### 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

The figure shows that expenditures for research and development have increased to about three per cent of the GDP. The expenditures are mainly paid by companies, while a bit more than one third is from the public budget. The three per cent is a common target for members of the European Union. Regarding EU comparison, the average of



R&D expenditures in Denmark is higher than the EU average of about 2 per cent for the latest year.

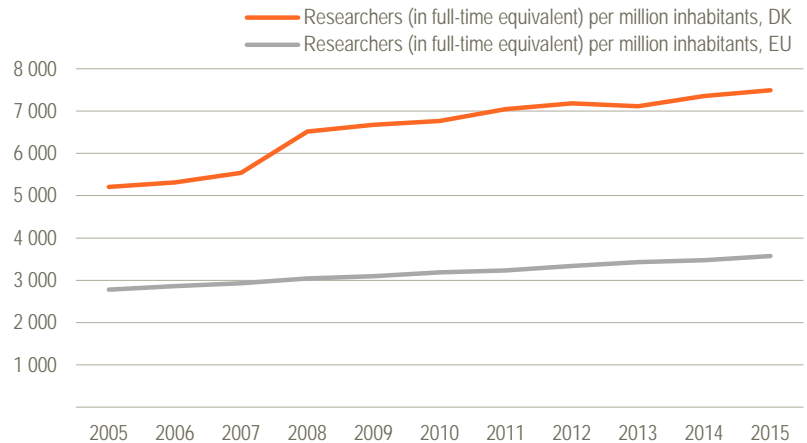
Figure: Research and development expenditures as a proportion of GDP



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

The number of researchers per inhabitant has in recent years been about twice as high in Denmark as the EU average and there has been a slight increase in the number of researchers since 2005, both for Denmark and the EU.

Figure: Researchers per million inhabitants – Denmark and EU





## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Target 10.1

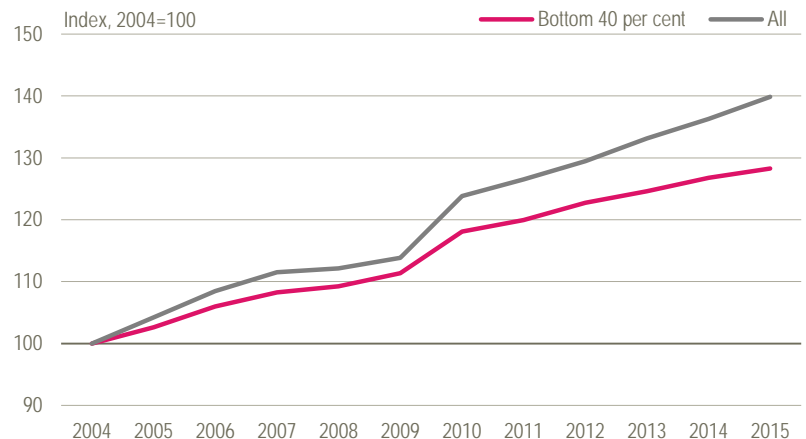
**By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**

#### 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

From 2004 to 2015, the bottom 40 per cent of people sorted by income has seen income go up by 5.9 per cent. In the same period, income grew by 15.4 per cent for the population as a whole. In 2004, the bottom 40 per cent had 24.6 per cent of the total income. Due to rising inequality, this has been reduced to 22.5 per cent by 2015 despite the 5.9 per cent increase in absolute terms.

The growth rate of income is measured using equivalised disposable income and is adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index. The equivalised disposable income has been bottom-coded, disallowing negative incomes, in order to make it more comparable with similar indicators based on household expenditure.

Figure: Growth rates of income



### Target 10.2

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

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

The proportion of the total population living below 50 per cent of the median income has risen from 5.7 to 7.8 per cent since 2005. The increase in relative poverty is most notable among 20-29 year olds.

This is partly caused by a substantial increase in the proportion of young people studying, but also an increase in young people who are neither studying nor working. Comparatively, Denmark has a relatively high risk of poverty among the young partly due to Danish youth moving out on their own at an early age.

In the same period, Risk of Poverty rates have been reduced among the elderly. This development can be attributed to increased social benefits for the poorest among the elderly and increases in private pension savings.

The proportion of people living below 50 percent of the median income is measured using equivalised disposable income. The indicator is measured on the full population.

Figure: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age

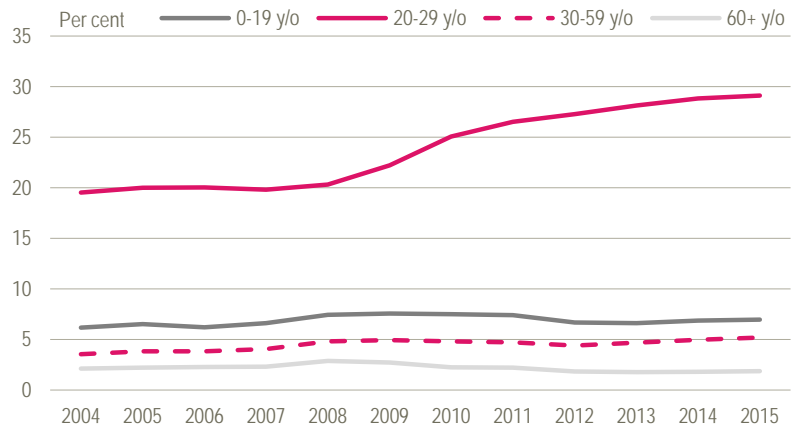
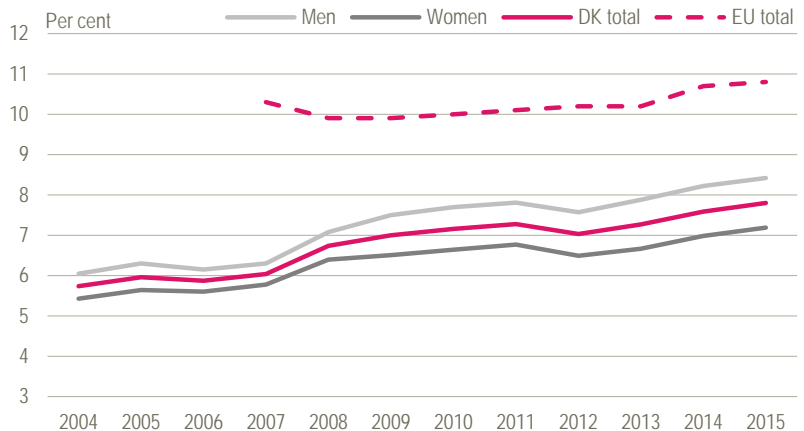


Figure: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex and total for Denmark.





## Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

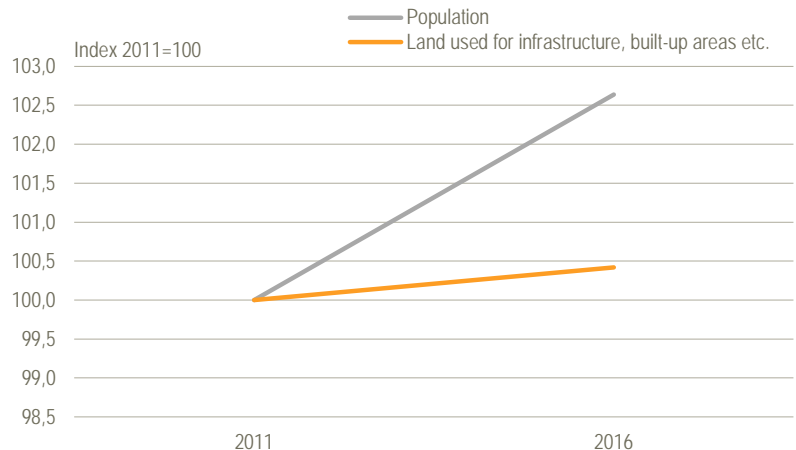
### Target 11.3

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

#### 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Whereas Denmark has seen a population growth of 2.6 per cent from 2011 to 2016, the consumption of the area for infrastructure, buildings and the like has only increased by 0.4 percent. Thus, in the Danish situation, we do not consume area at the same rate as the population grows.

Figure: Land used for infrastructure, built-up areas etc. compared to population



### Target 11.4

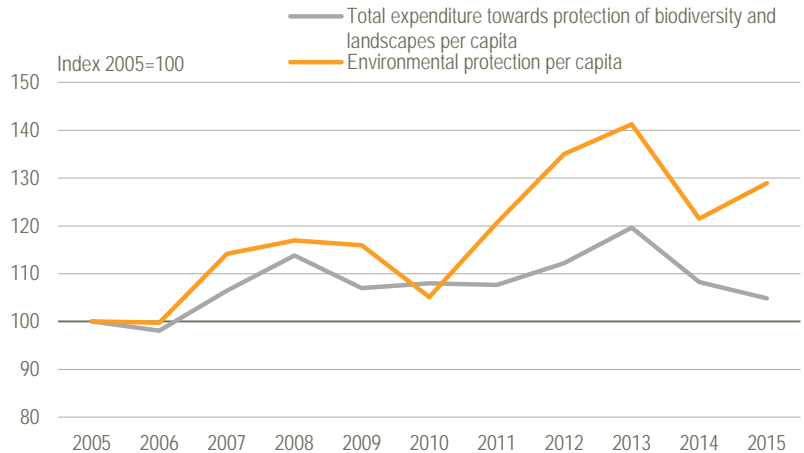
**Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage**

**11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)**

From 2005 to 2013 there was an increase in public spending on biodiversity and landscape per capita of 20 per cent, while expenditure fell by 12 per cent from 2013 to 2015. Total environmental protection costs per capita increased by 41 per cent in the period 2005-2013, whereas from 2013 to 2015, total environmental protection costs fell by 9 per cent. Please notice that the costs here are

calculated in current prices and that the price development has not been taken into account.

Figure: Expenditure towards protection of biodiversity and environmental protection



### **Target 11.6**

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

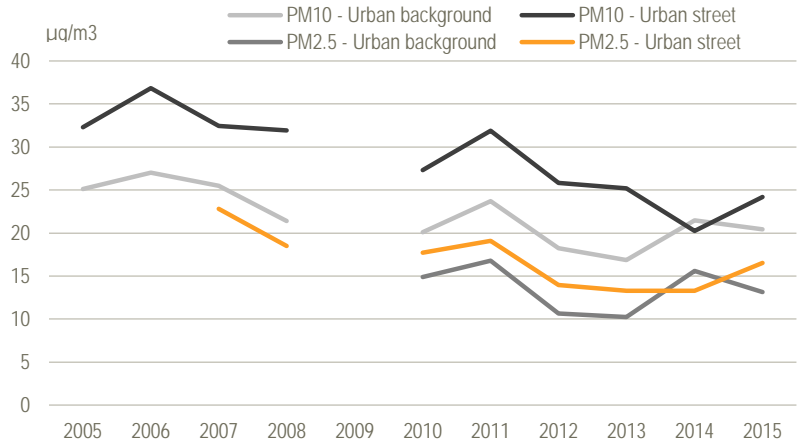
#### **11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities**

The waste treatment sector is highly regulated in Denmark. It is the local municipality that decides how and how often waste is collected from the private households or the companies. The legislation is based on European and national laws. Based on those laws, each municipality decides how to implement the local waste treatment scheme. Given that, a very high share of the total urban solid waste is regularly collected and treated according to the legislation and other national targets.

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

From 2005 to 2013 there was an increase in public spending on biodiversity and landscape per capita of 20 per cent, while expenditure fell by 12 per cent from 2013 to 2015. Total environmental protection costs per capita increased by 41 per cent in the period 2005-2013, whereas from 2013 to 2015, total environmental protection costs fell by 9 per cent. Please notice that the costs here are calculated in current prices and that the price development has not been taken into account.

Figure: Annual levels of fine particulate matter





## Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

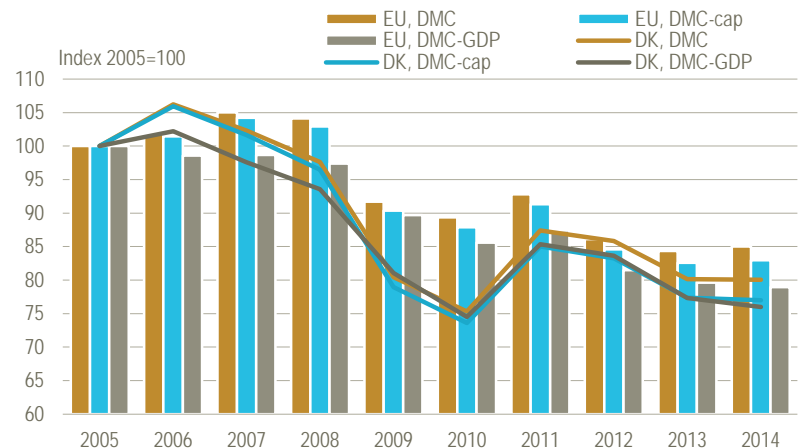
### Target 12.2

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

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

After an increase from 2010 to 2011, there has generally been a decline in the indicators for the domestic material consumption in the period of 2011-2014, which generally indicates a declining material consumption, both in absolute terms and in relation to economic activity and the population. It should be noted that all three domestic material consumption indicators are highly influenced by the business cycles and economic activities related to construction, which is immediately reflected in domestic material consumption.

Figure: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP – Denmark and EU



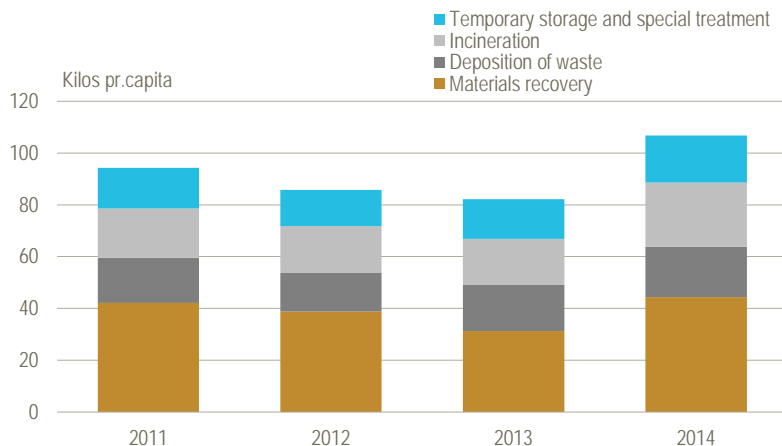
### Target 12.4

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

#### 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The amount of hazardous waste per inhabitant in Denmark has ranged between 82 and 106 kg in the period of 2011 to 2014. A large part is recycled. Thus, it is less than half of the hazardous waste that is being deposited or undergoes special treatment.

Figure: Amount of hazardous waste per inhabitant



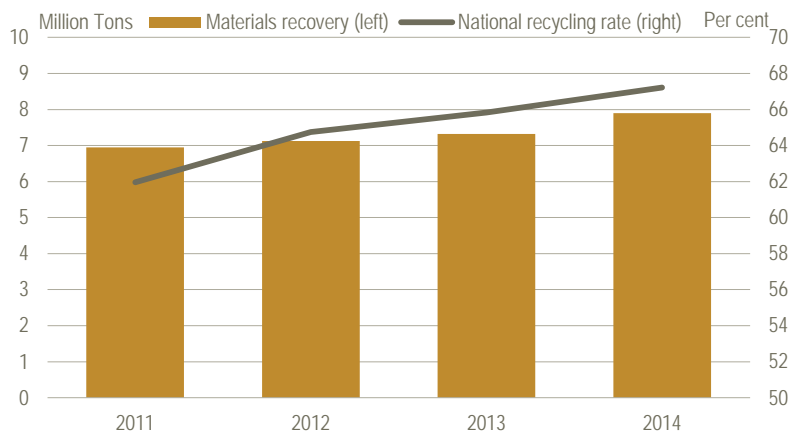
### Target 12.5

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

#### 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

In Denmark, 67 per cent of the waste was collected for recycling in 2014. Thus, there has been an increase since 2011 where 62 per cent was collected for recycling. Also, in terms of quantities, there has been an increasing trend, from 6.9 million tons in 2011 to 7.9 million tons in 2014.

Figure: Materials recovery and national recycling rate







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



## Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

### Target 14.4

*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*

#### 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

In principle, the regulation of the Danish fishing industry secures that the majority of the Danish fish stocks are within biologically sustainable levels. This is due to the fact that Danish fishing is largely determined by the European Union through the resource and conservation policy, which dates back to 1983, where a total allowable catch and quota system was introduced. In this policy, the quantities of each species that can be caught are decided annually. The permitted quantities are laid down in a total allowable catch/quota regulation.

Proposals for the total allowable catch/quota regulation are submitted by the European Commission following advice from various organisations. The final approval of the regulation takes place in the Council of Ministers. Once the total allowable catch/quota regulation has been approved, each European Union Member State must ensure that fishing is carried out within the permitted quantities.



## Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

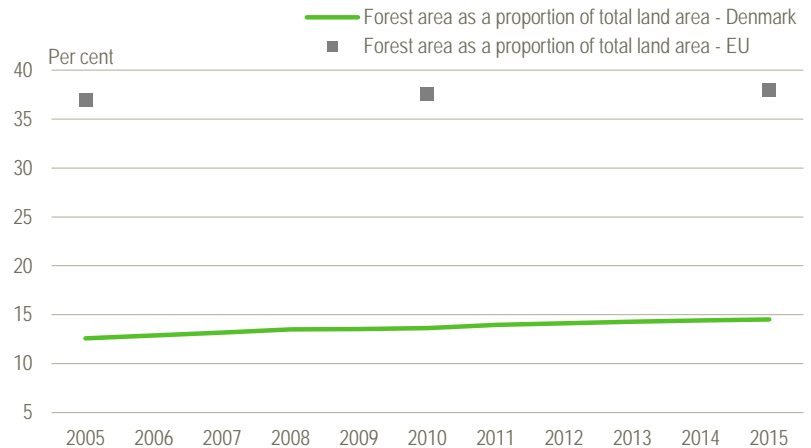
### Target 15.1

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

#### 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

There has been a slight increase in the forest area in Denmark over the last 10 years. However, the average proportion of forests out of total land is much below the EU average of about 37 per cent.

Figure: Forest area as a proportion of total land area





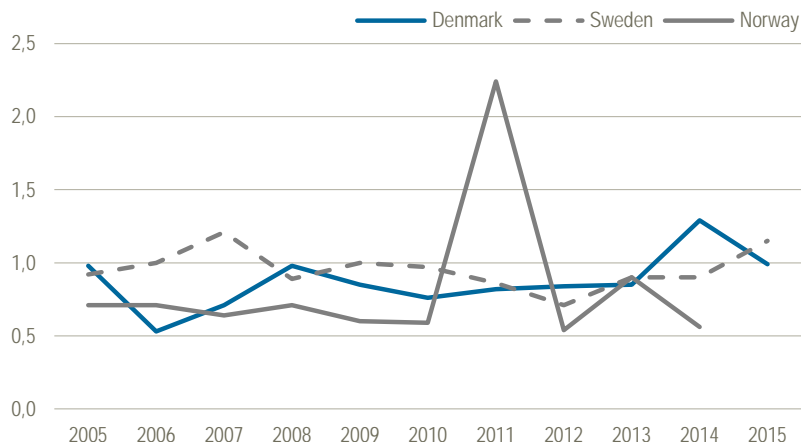
## Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

### Target 16.1

**Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

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

Figure: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population



Source: UNODC

### Target 16.3

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

#### 16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

Table: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

	Daily average of total inmates	Arrested	Remand custody	Un-sentenced in total	Per cent un-sentenced as a part of a total number of inmates	Deprived their liberty according to Act of Alien
2012	3 983.7	25.5	1 033.7	1 059.2	26.6	127.2
2013	4 007.8	27.2	1 002.5	1 029.7	25.7	153.4
2014	3 784.4	23.8	1 005.2	1 029.0	27.2	129.6
2015	3 421.6	23.5	857.8	881.3	25.8	105.6
2016	3 420.5	20.5	846.0	866.5	25.3	125.9

Note: Persons 'Deprived their liberty according to Act of Alien' are included in the 'Daily average of inmates', but not in 'Un-sentenced in total'. Source: Danish Prison and Probation Service.



## Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

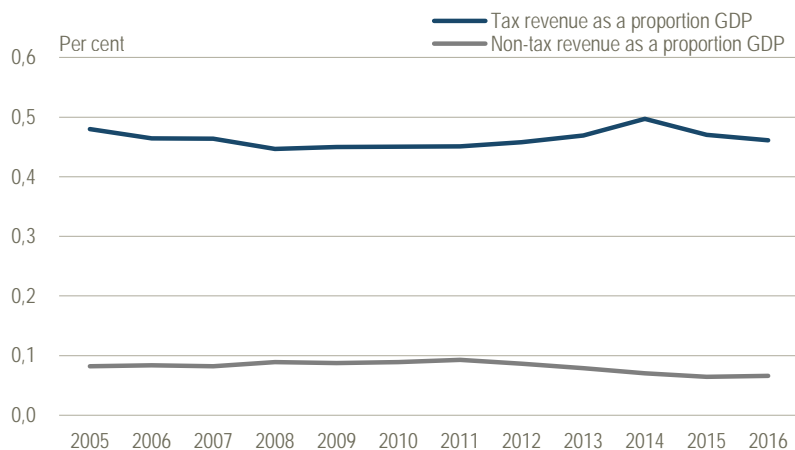
### Target 17.1

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

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

Over the years from 2005-2016 the tax revenue as a proportion of GDP has been stable around 45 to 50 per cent, whereas the non-tax revenue as a proportion of GDP has varied between 6 and 9 per cent in the same time period.

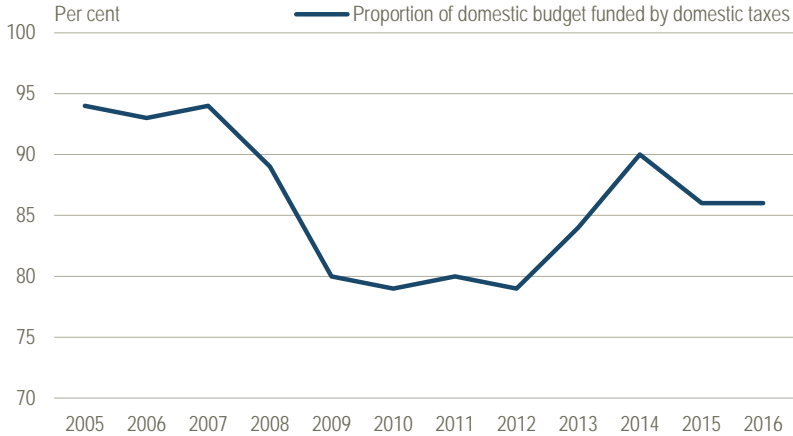
Figure: Tax and non-tax revenue as a proportion of GDP



#### 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

In Denmark, more than 80 percent of the domestic budget is funded by domestic taxes.

Figure: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

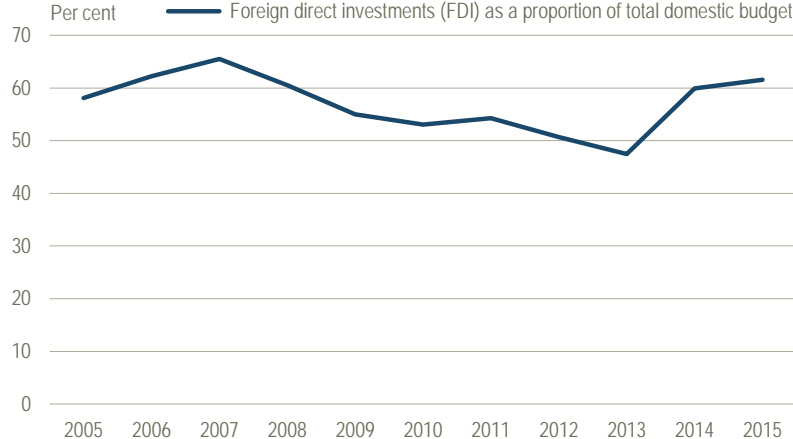


**Target 17.3**  
***Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources***

**17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget**

In Denmark, foreign direct investments account for approximately 60 per cent of the domestic budget.

Figure: Foreign direct investments as a proportion of total domestic budget



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

The inflow of personal remittances is assumed to be zero in the Danish case.

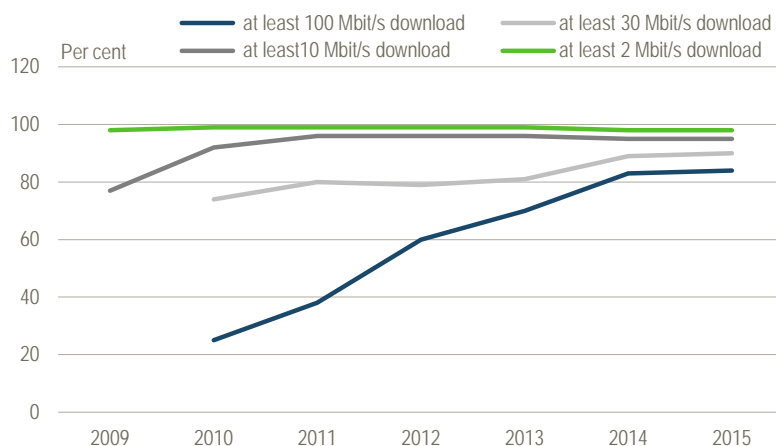
**Target 17.6**

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

**17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed**

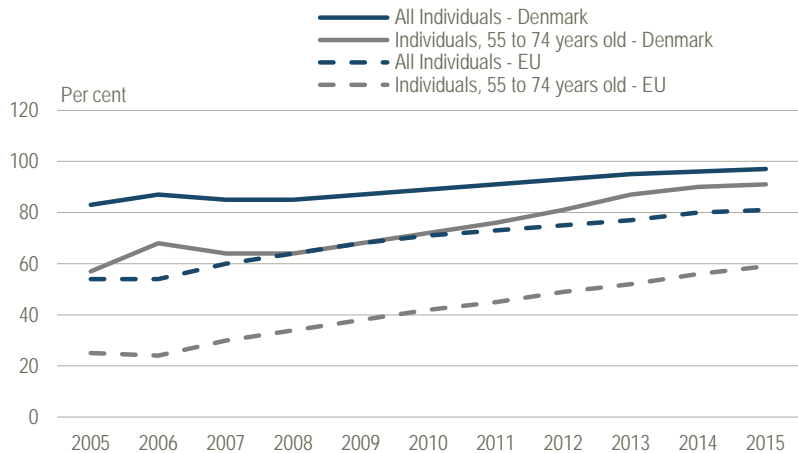
The availability of access to high capacity broadband has increased during several years. While availability of 2 MB has been 98 per cent since 2009, the availability of 100 MB has increased from 25 per cent in 2010 to 84 per cent in 2015. The data shows availability, not necessarily the actual subscriptions as expected in the definition.

Figure: Proportion of enterprises and households with access to broadband

**17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

The internet use among individuals has increased to a very high level since 2005 and only 3 per cent did not use the internet in 2015. The non-users are mainly found among the elderly. Compared to the EU-average, the proportion of users is very high in Denmark, 97 per cent in 2015 compared to the EU-average of 81 per cent.

Figure: Proportion of individuals using the internet, by age – Denmark and EU





**STATISTICS  
DENMARK**

---

Danmarks Statistik  
Sejrøgade 11  
2100 København Ø

Tlf. 39 17 39 17  
[www.dst.dk](http://www.dst.dk)  
[dst@dst.dk](mailto:dst@dst.dk)