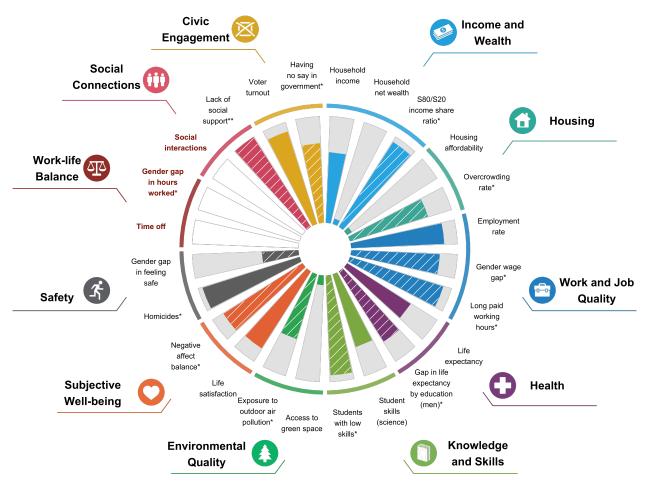


How's Life in **DENMARK?**

Denmark's current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



This chart shows Denmark's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher well-being), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

For more information

Whenever data are available for fewer than 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33). Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.

Find out more:

- About the Well-being framework OECD How's Life? Well-being Database: Definitions and Metadata
- About the underlying dataset, select the How's Life? Well-being database
- About the latest edition of the How's Life? publication series
- About the Well-being Centre, Centre on Well-being, Inclusion, Sustainability and Equal Opportunity (WISE)



Denmark's resources for future well-being, 2010 (or earliest available year) to 2022 (or latest available year)

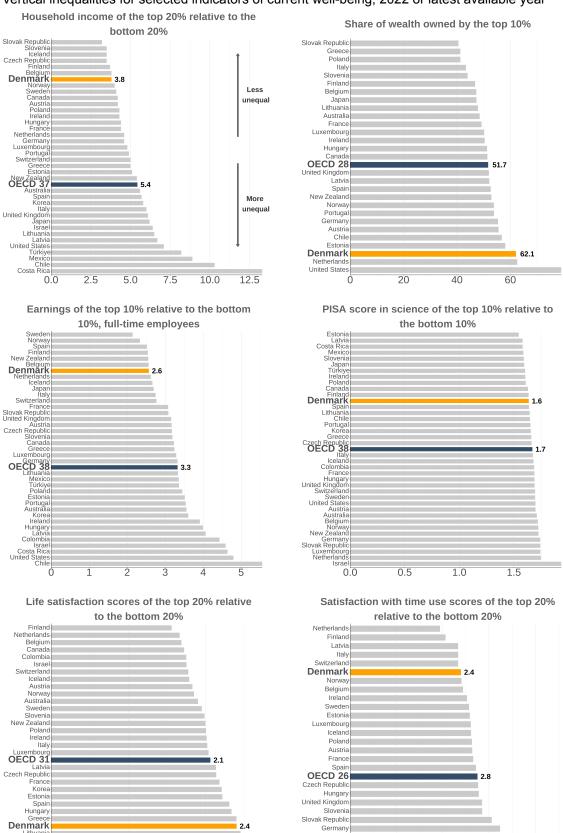
Natural Capital	
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita Tonnes per capita, CO2 equivalent, thousands	108
Red List Index of threatened species Combined indicator of extinction risk	0.975 0.974
Material footprint → Tonnes per capita	25 26
Economic Capital	
Financial net worth of government % of GDP	-713
Household debt My 6 of household net disposable income	314255
Produced fixed assets USD at 2015 PPPs, per capita	152K 173K
Human Capital	
Premature mortality Years of potential life lost per 100 000 population	4,536 3 624
Labour underutilisation rate My 6 of labour force unemployed, discouraged and underemployed	158
Educational attainment of young adults Most of population aged 25-34 having completed upper secondary educations.	81 ~~~ 83
Social Capital	
Gender parity in politics → % of women in the national lower or single houses of parliament	3940
Trust in government % of the population responding positively	4767
Trust in others → Mean average, on a scale from 0 to 10	86

Note: □=top-performing OECD tier, □=middle-performing OECD tier, □=bottom-performing OECD tier. ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "..." indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. Data refer to 2022 or latest available year.



Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Denmark

Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



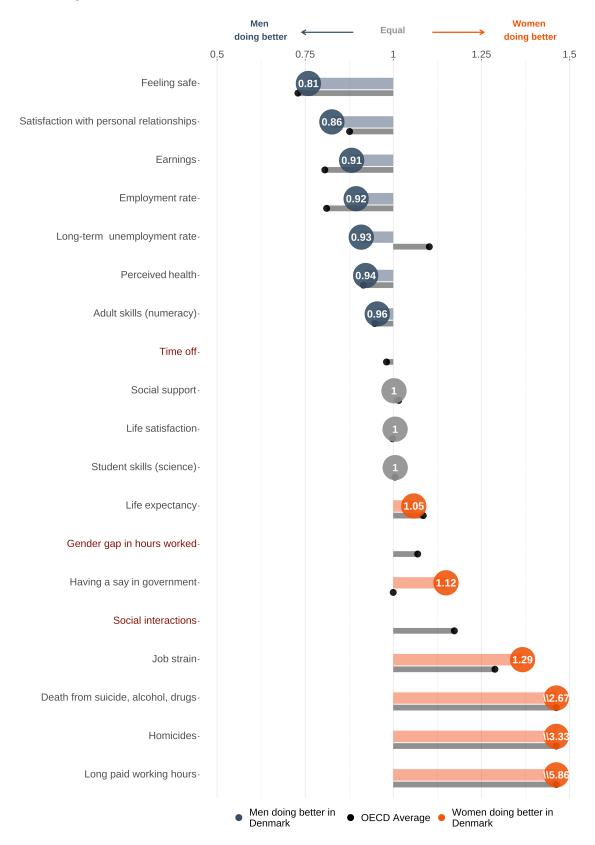
Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from bottom (less unequal) to top (more unequal). Indicators whose title are in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.

Portugal Lithuania



Inequalities between men and women in Denmark

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



Inequalities between age groups in Denmark

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year

Panel A. Younger and middle-aged age groups Middle-aged Younger Equal doing better doing better 0.5 1.25 Job strain-Employment rate-Voter turnout -Adult skills (numeracy) -Feeling safe-Satisfaction with time use-Life satisfaction -

Having a say in government -Social support -Time off-Satisfaction with personal relationships -Social interactions -Long-term unemployment rate-Long paid working hours -

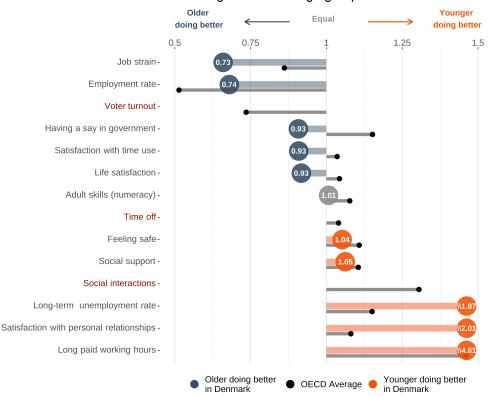
Panel B. Younger and older age groups

Middle aged doing better

in Denmark

Younger doing better

OECD Average

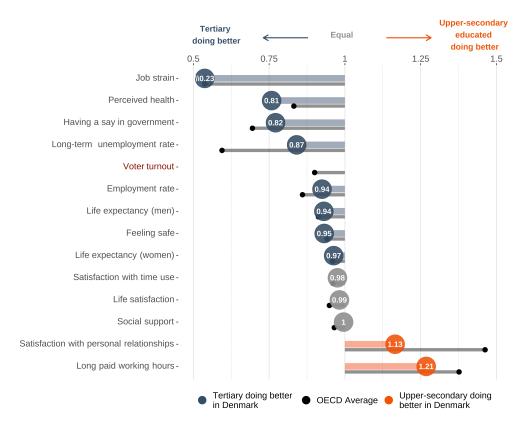


Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator: they generally refer to 15-24/29 years for the young age group, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle age group and 50 years and over for older age group. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.



Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Denmark

Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2022 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups (ratios within 0.03 points to parity). Data for social support and feeling safe refer to pooled averages from 2010 to 2022. Indicators in dark red refer to missing data for the indicator for the country, but are indicators otherwise available in the How's Life database.