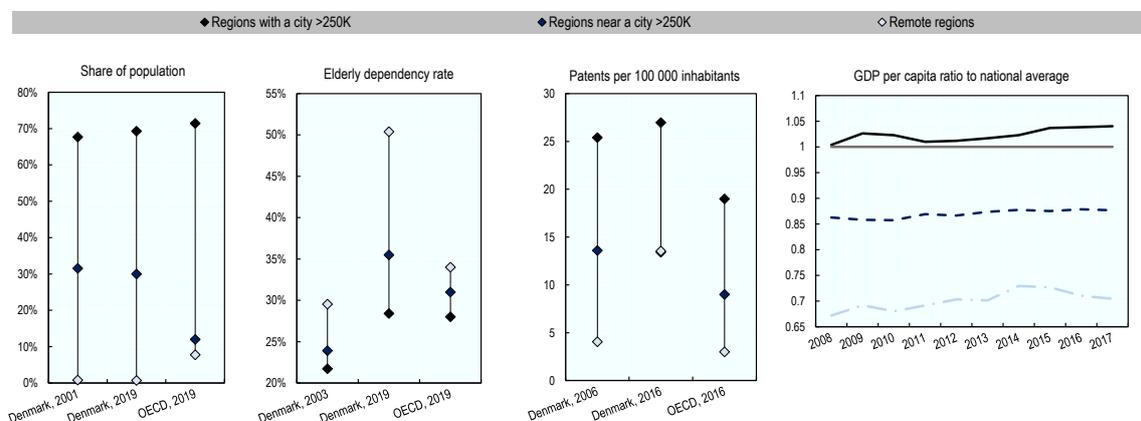


Denmark

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2017 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	0.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.9)	88 (92)	13 (18)	NA
Regions near a city >250K	0.1 (0.4)	-0.8 (0.5)	83 (79)	23 (26)	NA
Remote regions	-0.8 (0.6)	-0.6 (0.2)	69 (73)	12 (18)	NA

Note: OECD average is presented in parenthesis. Data for GVA per worker, GVA by sector and unemployment rate are from 2017. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2015). The OECD average by order in the table has been made with 33, 25, 26, 25 countries with available data. Employment growth measured as employment in the workplace.

Source: (OECD, 2020^[1]) OECD Regional Statistics (database). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ Denmark does not have a single definition of “rural”. The definition of rural area varies from case to case.

National rural policy

- ❖ Denmark has a national rural policy defined by Growth and development throughout Denmark policy document (“Vækst og udvikling i hele Danmark”).

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries/Committees (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs	Houses the rural development office and spatial planning office. Implementation of national funds (Landdistriktspuljen) and EU-funds (LAG/FLAG-midler). Support policy development. Provides ministerial service on rural development and conditions.
Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark	Framework for the conditions and development of agriculture and other food industry. EU's rural policy.
Ministry of Transport, Building, and Housing	Implementation of funds for village renewal to strengthen the development of villages and open land
Inter-ministerial Committees/Bodies	Na

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions	Role
Municipalities	Implementation and coordination

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ United States rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to economic areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of rural policy.
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of the rural development policy in Denmark are dedicated grants programmes (National funds and EU funds) and Frame conditions such as legislation and regulations.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Weight on rural policy	Average OECD
Economic	Na	40%
Environment	Na	30%
Social	Na	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Service delivery	National funds for rural development - National rural pool (Danish Business Agency) and EU's rural programme (landdistriktsprogrammet) - LAG/FLAG funds	Subsidies/grants
Accessibility (transport/broadband)	Growth and development throughout Denmark Governmental Telecom Proposal - Broadband and mobile in top class Broadband pool (Danish Energy Agency)	Subsidies/grants
Quality of life/well-being of rural residents	Better Balance I and II (outplacement of governmental jobs and educational stations) National funds for rural development - National rural pool (Danish Business Agency) EU's rural programme (landdistriktsprogrammet) LAG/FLAG funds and the governmental social society strategy	Subsidies/grants and Outplacement of governmental jobs
Support to private sector, jobs and investment	EU's rural programme (landdistriktsprogrammet) LAG/FLAG funds New business promotion system	service delivery, infrastructure construction
Innovation support to "rural" sectors	Better Balance I and II (outplacement of governmental jobs and educational stations) Landdistriktsvækstpiloten (rural growth pilots - initiative from Growth and development throughout Denmark)	Subsidies/grants - (Innovationsfonden) and Outplacement of governmental jobs

Note: Objectives presented are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses. Denmark did not ranked the objectives above but presented information to those considered important.

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".