

## FACTS & FIGURES

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Capital                      | Copenhagen            |
| Largest City                 | Copenhagen            |
| Official Languages           | Danish                |
| Official Script              | Latin                 |
| Currency                     | Danish krone          |
| <b>Geography (estimates)</b> |                       |
| Population                   | 6 million             |
| Pop. Density                 | 140/km <sup>2</sup>   |
| Area                         | 43094 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Time Zone                    | CET                   |
| <b>Government</b>            |                       |
| Monarch                      | Frederik X            |
| Prime Minister               | Mette Frederiksen     |
| Founding Date                | ~ 800 AD              |

## HISTORY OF DENMARK

- **Viking Age (c. 800–1050):** Denmark developed as a unified kingdom and major trading society.
- **Middle Ages:** Christianity spread, and **monasteries provided early forms of medical care** for the sick and poor.
- **1800s:** Growing cities led to greater focus on **sanitation, vaccination and public health**.
- **1900s:** Denmark developed its **welfare state**, expanding access to healthcare and social services.
- **Today:** Denmark has a **tax-funded, universal healthcare system**, with GPs acting as the main entry point to specialist and hospital care.
- **Healthcare philosophy:** Strong emphasis on **prevention, equality of access and community-based care**.





- **Traditional foods:** Danish cuisine often features rye bread (rugbrød), open-faced sandwiches (smørrebrød), fish, pork, potatoes and seasonal vegetables.
- **Popular treats:** Denmark is well known for Danish pastries (wienerbrød), cakes and other baked goods, as well as traditional dishes such as frikadeller (meatballs).
- **Modern cuisine:** Danish chefs increasingly combine traditional ingredients with New Nordic cuisine, emphasizing local, seasonal and sustainable produce.



- **New Year's Day – January 1:** Celebrated with family, friends and fireworks.
- **Easter – March/April:** A major Christian holiday, with several public holidays throughout Easter weekend.
- **Constitution Day – June 5:** Celebrates the signing of Denmark's constitution in 1849 and is an important national day.
- **Christmas – December 24–26:** Christmas is widely celebrated, with Christmas Eve (Juleaften) being the main celebration for many Danish families.

## Language & Religion

## Cuisine

## Music & Art

## Important Dates & Holidays



- **Music:** Denmark has a rich musical tradition, from classical composers and folk music to modern pop and rock. The country is also home to a vibrant live music and festival scene.
- **Art & Design:** Denmark is internationally known for its Scandinavian design, characterized by simplicity, functionality and minimalism. Danish artists and designers have made major contributions to architecture, furniture and visual arts.



•**Language:** Danish is the official and primary language. English is also widely spoken, particularly among younger people and in healthcare and education.

•**Religion:** Christianity, particularly **Lutheran Protestantism**, is historically dominant. Denmark is increasingly secular, with a growing number of people identifying as non-religious.