

COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark

The **COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark** is part of the ongoing worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was first confirmed to have spread to Denmark on 27 February 2020.^[1] As of 16 July 2020, there have been 13,124 confirmed cases.^[4]^[note 1] Among these, 610 people have died,^[note 3] 12,195 have recovered, and 17 are in hospital, including 5 in intensive care.^[4]

Denmark was among the first European countries to introduce lockdown measures, starting on 13 March.^[7] Following a period of consistent increase in hospitalisations, the number of people in hospital with COVID-19 has been falling since late March, with the number of cases in need of intensive care and ventilator (also at the peak in late March)^[4] being well below available resources.^[8] Starting on 15 April, a very slow and gradual reopening has been initiated, but if there are indications that the number of infections increases too fast, it will be reversed.^[9]

In an attempt to reduce the economic impact of the pandemic, the government has introduced large economic packages with the support of all parties in Parliament.^[10] Nevertheless, it has been estimated that there will be a decrease in Gross Domestic Product of 3–10% in 2020.^[11]

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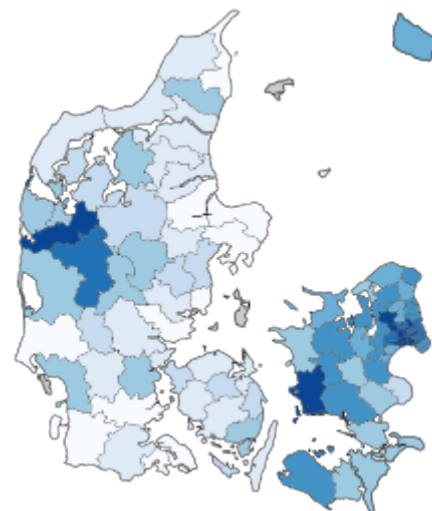
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COVID-19 pandemic in Denmark



Number of confirmed cases by municipality

(as of 17 May):

- 0 confirmed
- 1–39 confirmed
- 40–79 confirmed
- 80–119 confirmed
- 120–159 confirmed
- 160–199 confirmed
- 200–299 confirmed
- 300–399 confirmed
- 400+ confirmed

Disease	COVID-19
Virus strain	SARS-CoV-2
Location	Denmark
First outbreak	Wuhan, China (globally), Lombardy, Italy (origin of first Danish case), ^[1] Tyrol, Austria (origin of most imported cases) ^[2]
Index case	Roskilde

External links

Background

On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a cluster of people in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019.^{[12][13]}

The case fatality ratio for COVID-19 has been much lower than SARS of 2003,^{[14][15]} but the transmission has been significantly greater, with a significant total death toll.^{[16][14]}

Arrival date	27 February 2020 (4 months, 3 weeks and 1 day)
Confirmed cases	13,124 ^{[3][4][note 1]}
Active cases	319 ^[note 2]
Recovered	12,195 ^{[3][4]}
Deaths	610 ^{[3][4][note 3]}

Timeline

From late January to early February, several groups of Danish citizens were evacuated from China. All were placed in quarantine and tested; none were infected.^[17]

February 2020

27 February

On 27 February 2020, Denmark confirmed its first case when a man named Jakob Tage Ramlyng from Roskilde tested positive for COVID-19 at Zealand University Hospital, Roskilde. He was an editor from TV 2 who had been skiing in Lombardy in Italy and returned to Denmark on 24 February. He had mild symptoms and was placed in home quarantine.^{[1][18]}

28 February

On 28 February, a man who had returned home from a ski holiday in Northern Italy on 15 February tested positive at Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen and was placed in home quarantine.^[19] The case was considered problematic because of the relatively long time that had passed from the person returning to Denmark to him contacting the authorities, increasing the period where he might have infected others and potentially making it more complex for the authorities to locate everybody that had been in close contact with him.^{[20][21]}

29 February

On 29 February, a man who had returned home from a conference in Munich, Germany, tested positive at Aarhus University Hospital.^[22] Another attendee at the conference in Germany, an Italian man later found to have COVID-19, is the presumed origin of the Danish man's infection. The Dane was an employee of the Department of Dermatology at Aarhus University Hospital. He had mild symptoms and was placed in home quarantine.^[23]

March 2020

1 March

On 1 March, a person who was already in home quarantine was tested positive. The person had been in contact with the man tested positive on 28 February.^[24]

3 March

On 3 March, five people that had visited northern Italy and one person that had visited Iran were tested positive for COVID-19. All six were placed in home quarantine.^{[25][26]}

4 March

On 4 March, there were four more cases confirmed in Denmark and the first confirmed case was reported from the Faroe Islands (an autonomous territory in the Kingdom of Denmark), bringing the total number of confirmed cases to fifteen. All the new cases were placed in home quarantine.^[27] The case in the Faroe Islands was a man with mild symptoms that had returned home from a conference in Paris, France.^[28]

5 March

On 5 March, there were five new confirmed cases.^[29] One of the cases was former Danish national football player Thomas Kahlenberg, who had been infected at a birthday party in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. This forced the Danish clubs Brøndby and Lyngby, and the Dutch club Ajax to place some of their players and coaches, who had recently met with Kahlenberg, into quarantine.^[30] Kahlenberg described his symptoms as similar to a flu, and he was placed in home quarantine.^[31] On the same date, the first Dane that had been confirmed infected on 27 February also became the first Dane to be declared fully recovered.^[32]

6 March

On 6 March, there were three new confirmed cases, including one in the Faroe Islands (the second case for this archipelago).^[33]

7 March

On 7 March, there were six new confirmed cases.^[34] Most Danes confirmed to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 had contracted it abroad, and they had infected a few people in Denmark (there had been no person-to-person spread within Denmark where the source was unknown).^[35]

8 March

On 8 March, there were eight new confirmed cases, including a patient first admitted to North Zealand Hospital Hillerød with symptoms resembling pneumonia.^[36] Another mild case where the patient was placed in home quarantine was the first person confirmed to have COVID-19 in the North Jutland Region, meaning that all five regions of Denmark now had cases.^[37]

9 March

On 9 March, there were 53 new confirmed cases, bringing the total in Denmark to 90. Among all those infected, six were in hospital, but none of them required intensive care.^[38]

10 March

On 10 March, there were 172 new cases, bringing the total in Denmark to 262. Among the new cases was one patient admitted to hospital, bringing the total to seven.^[39]

11 March

On 11 March, there were 252 new cases, bringing the total in Denmark to 514.^[40] One of the cases, who likely had become infected at a meeting where another attendee was infected, caused particular concern because the person worked in a nursing home. As a result, the elderly at the nursing home were isolated in

their own rooms, they were closely monitored, and tests were being performed.^[41] Among all the infected people in Denmark, ten patients were in hospital, including two in intensive care.^[40]

12 March

On 12 March, there were 160 new confirmed cases, bringing the total in Denmark to 674.^[42] Among these were two at the nursing home where the elderly had been isolated and closely monitored since the day before because an employee was tested positive.^[43] On the same date, former footballer Thomas Kahlenberg announced that he had been declared fully recovered, making him the second publicly known recovery in the country.^[44] Whereas many early cases were related to people returning from ski holiday in northern Italy, many cases discovered later were related to people returning from ski holiday in Tyrol in Austria.^[45] An 80-year-old man with a history of heart disease tested positive after having a heart attack and dying in the North Jutland Region. Although unclear whether the virus had played a role in it,^[46] the authorities counted it as the first fatality related to COVID-19 in Denmark.^[47]

13 March

On 13 March, there were 127 new confirmed cases, bringing the total in Denmark to 801.^[48] In addition, the Faroe Islands had their third confirmed case.^[49] Among all the infected people in Denmark, 23 were in hospital, including 4 in intensive care.^[50]

14 March

On 14 March, there were 26 new confirmed cases in Denmark, bringing the total to 827.^[51] Another 6 were confirmed in the Faroe Islands, bringing the total to 9 in this archipelago.^[52] The second person died from COVID-19 in Denmark, in the Capital Region. It was an 81-year-old that was already weakened due to other serious diseases.^[47]

April 2020

6 April

On 6 April, Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen announced what she called the "first phase" of the reopening of Denmark:^[53] she announced that nurseries and kindergartens would be opened again on 15 April and that *folkeskole* would be reopened for pupils in years 1–6 (Danish: *0.-5. klasse*);^[53] furthermore, the final exams for pupils in year 10 (Danish: *9. klasse*), the last year of the *folkeskole*, were cancelled.^[53] Restaurants, cafés and hairdressers are to remain closed until 10 May, and larger gatherings will be prohibited until September.^[53]

10 April

The Danish Health Authority changed its guideline to say that asymptomatic people can transmit the disease, from saying that the risk was "unconfirmed" or "very small" to "significant". As documented by Berlingske, there has long been consensus among experts that this was indeed the case (and it had long been widely reported common knowledge), and the health authority was unable or unwilling to defend their previous claim.^[54] It had previously been strongly criticized that workers in a retirement home were asked to continue working after having had contact with sick persons, again against all expert advice, and apparently because of Danish Health Authority guidelines.^[55]

May 2020

12 May

On 12 May, Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen announced a new offensive testing strategy, which aims to "strengthen the contact tracing".^[56] The national testing strategy is based on three essential elements: testing, tracing and isolation.^[56] The new testing strategy takes a more aggressive approach with broader testing of both symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals.^[57] The new testing strategy also charge the local municipalities with providing holiday centres, hotels or the like, as a voluntary offer of self-isolation.

As a part of new offensive testing strategy, the Prime Minister presented a new government agency.^[58] The agency will be organized under the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice said, that experience in dealing with COVID-19 in Denmark shows that there is a need for a consistent and transverse coordination and support of government efforts, for example to ensure the supply of socially critical infrastructure.^[59] The implementation of the new offensive test strategy, the detection of infection and better possibilities for self-isolation require a massive support from, among other things, the use of the test-system, security of supply and practical operation. At the same time, there is a need for health authorities in such a situation to focus on the core tasks of health care. In order to strengthen more permanently the overall regulatory effort, this new government agency was established.^[60] The agency is expected to be fully operational in August 2020.^[61]

Testing, treatment and preventive measures

In Denmark,^[note 4] Aalborg University Hospital, Aarhus University Hospital, Hvidovre Hospital, Odense University Hospital, Rigshospitalet and Zealand University Hospital Roskilde have sections prepared for serious cases of COVID-19 that require treatment,^[62] as well as patients that are elderly or have pre-existing conditions and therefore are particularly vulnerable to the disease.^[63] Other hospitals were required by the regions to prepare lists of non-essential operations that can be postponed. This would allow the manpower, space and equipment to rapidly be allocated towards an outbreak of coronavirus.^[64] On 11 March 2020, the first hospitals began postponing non-essential operations as a preparation for future cases of COVID-19,^[65] and on 17 March this was done in all hospitals nationwide.^[66] Initially, all testing of samples for SARS-CoV-2 was performed at the Statens Serum Institut, but on 25 February (before the first confirmed case in the country) this was expanded to all the hospitals that also had sections that were ready for treating serious cases of COVID-19.^[62] In early March, other hospitals started to perform the tests.^[67] On 6 March, Aarhus University Hospital made a "drive-through" test facility (similar to those used in South Korea) where a person can be tested without having to leave his/her vehicle, but people using it still have to phone their personal doctor or the doctor-on-call (Danish: *Lægevagten*) for instructions first.^{[68][69]} On 10–11 March, Aalborg University Hospital, Regionshospital North Jutland Hjørring and Zealand University Hospital Roskilde introduced "drive-through" test facilities.^{[67][70]} On 11 March, the Danish Health Authority announced a change of strategy, which means that only people hospitalised with severe signs of respiratory illness or shortness of breath, will be examined for COVID-19 infection. As a consequence, it is suspected that COVID-19 cases in the country are underreported, and health officials expect the actual number to be significantly higher than the current amount of confirmed cases.^[71]



Testing tent outside Rigshospitalet

According to the guidelines by the Danish Health Authority, all infected people that have no or mild symptoms and are not considered particularly vulnerable are placed in home quarantine with daily contact from health professionals. Anybody that has been in close contact with someone known to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 is also placed in home quarantine.^{[21][23][72]} As of 2 March, 122 people were in home quarantine in Denmark because they had been in contact with an infected person in Denmark or abroad;^[73]

by 12 March this had increased to 1366 in Denmark and 31 in the Faroe Islands.^[74] It is expected to further increase as a result of new cases of COVID-19.^[75] Should it become necessary, each region has its own facilities for quarantining at least one thousand people,^[76] and if containment of SARS-CoV-2 through normal isolation fails, more drastic measures can be implemented using the Epidemic Law (Danish: *epidemiloven*).^{[73][77][78]}

Initially, the authorities strongly recommended that all events with more than one thousand people be cancelled or postponed, but on 11 March the limit was lowered to one hundred people;^[79] this recommendation covers March, but can be extended if necessary. Among others, football (including the Danish Superliga) and handball matches were without spectators or entirely cancelled, the Dansk Melodi Grand Prix did not have an audience, concerts and conferences were cancelled or postponed, and the Euroschoolsport tournament at Esbjerg High School, where students and teachers from much of Europe were supposed to meet, was cancelled.^{[80][81][82][83][84][85]} The Folketing cancelled some of its regular meetings and hearings, and when voting a clearing system will be used to avoid having more than 95 members in the main chamber at any one time.^[86]

On 10 March, the authorities recommended that people using public transport attempt to reduce their travel in peak hours, additionally encouraged them to walk or cycle shorter distances instead if possible, and advised any persons feeling sick in any way or suspecting that they might have been infected against using public transport. In an attempt to increase the space between people using public transport, more buses and trains were added to the schedules, and there were stricter limits on the number of passengers allowed in each.^{[87][88]} From 12 March, all intercity train rides were restricted to people with seat reservations.^[89]

Lockdown

Starting on 13 March 2020, all people working in non-essential functions in the public sector were ordered to stay home for two weeks.^[7] In the private sector, employers are urged by the authorities to allow their employees to stay home in the same period and work from there if possible, although this should not affect functions that are essential to the society (such as pharmacy workers and people working with sale of food and maintenance of critical infrastructure).^[93] On that same date, all secondary education (like gymnasiums), universities, libraries, indoor cultural institutions and similar places were closed, initially for two weeks. Starting on 16 March, all primary schools, daycare and similar places were also closed for two weeks.^[7] Virtual (online) schooling was used to some degree.^[94] The municipalities are establishing limited daycare for children where the parents could not stay home and take care of them. Because of the vulnerability of elderly to COVID-19, it was strongly recommended that grandparents should not take care of their grandchildren.^[95]



An empty yeast tray at a supermarket in Odense, Denmark, on 17 March 2020. Following the announcement of a general lockdown, there was large-scale panic buying of yeast, including both dry yeast and the shorter-lived fresh variety.^{[90][91]}

Starting on 18 March at 10:00 AM, a number of further restrictions were activated: it became illegal to assemble more than ten people in public, all shopping centres and stores with close contact such as hairdressers and nightclubs must be closed, restaurants can only serve take-away, and other businesses must ensure that there is enough space between customers.^[96] Unlike previous restrictions on the number of people allowed to assemble, the new restrictions are not merely a recommendation, and breaking the new restrictions is associated with fines of DKK1500.^[96] On 23 March, it was announced that the above lockdown measures would be extended for a further 2 weeks, and be in place until 13 April.^[97]

In late March, authorities acknowledged that the strategy of mitigation had partially worked, but had been less successful than the mass testing in China and South Korea.^[98] Efforts were increased for immediate testing (at Novo Nordisk),^[99] mass testing^[100] and local rapid testing for individuals.^[101]

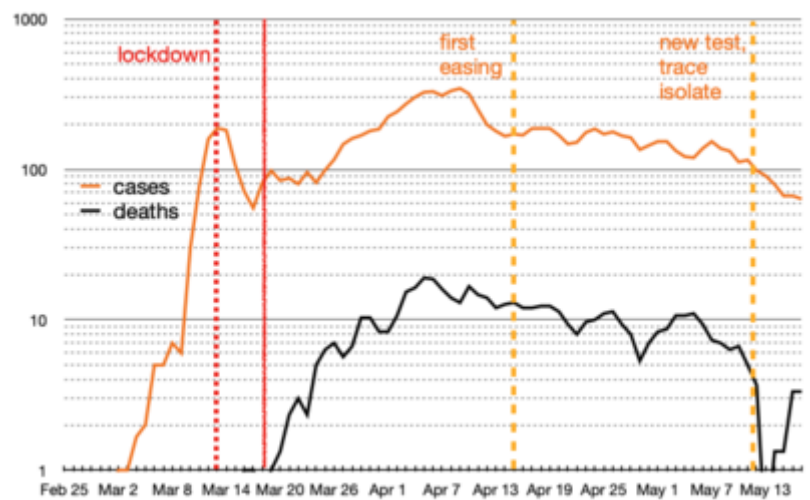
International travel, quarantine after return and foreign visitors

The Danish Foreign Ministry has changed its travel guidelines several times during the coronavirus outbreak.

During the peak of the outbreak on the Chinese mainland, Iran, the regions of Aosta Valley, Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, Marche, Piedmont and Veneto in Italy, Ischgl in Tyrol of Austria, and San Marino, all travel to these places was advised against, and during the peak in the rest of Italy, the rest of Tyrol in Austria, Madrid, Basque Country and La Rioja in Spain, parts of Germany, parts of France, parts of Switzerland, and Daegu City and North Gyeongsang Province (also known as Gyeongbuk) in South Korea, all non-essential travel to these places was advised against. On 13 March, all non-essential travel to the rest of the world was advised against because of the spread of the outbreak, restrictions introduced on foreign visitors (for example, restrictions of flights or forced quarantine), their healthcare system's ability to handle a major outbreak or other reasons indirectly related to the coronavirus pandemic.^{[102][103][104][105][106]} On 13 March, the authorities recommended that all Danes that were abroad (excluding Danes that live abroad) return to Denmark as soon as possible.^{[103][107]} From 14 March to 13 April, all Danish borders were closed, with exceptions made solely for the transport of goods, people with an important reason for visiting, foreigners leaving Denmark, and Danes and people with a residence permit returning to Denmark.^{[108][109]}

On 3 March, the Danish government required all healthcare workers (in addition to nursing home workers) who had travelled to a high-risk region to self-quarantine themselves for 14 days after returning to Denmark; this was done to reduce the risk of vulnerable people getting infected.^[110] As of 9 March, the list of high-risk regions included mainland China, part of South Korea, Iran, Italy and the Austrian state of Tyrol.^[111] Other people who had visited these high-risk areas were advised against visiting hospitals or nursing homes for 14 days after returning to Denmark (and people who suspected that they had been infected were urged to call their personal doctor or the doctor-on-call (Danish: *Lægevagten*) for further instructions^[112]), and it was recommended—but not required—that they also stay home from work for 14 days.^[113] This recommendation was supported by the employers' organisations in the country, such as the Confederation of Danish Industry and the Danish Chamber of Commerce.^{[114][115]} *Kommunernes Landsforening*, which represents the municipalities in Denmark, made similar recommendations for all children that had visited a high-risk region; it recommended that they stay home from school, kindergarten, daycare and similar places for 14 days after returning to Denmark.^[116] Foreigners that arrive in Denmark from a high-risk region were urged—but not required—by the authorities to follow the same guidelines as Danes, and localities for quarantining were made available for people that did not already have a suitable locality.^[117]

Starting on 9 March, passengers on flights that originated in a high-risk region were not given access to Danish airport buildings, but instead were picked up directly from the plane and transported by special buses that could drive them to their home or other locality of quarantine.^{[117][118]} From 11 March onwards, all flights from high-risk regions were cancelled.^[119]



New cases and deaths from COVID-19 in Denmark (+Faroe Islands & Greenland) showing lockdown (semi-log scale)^[92]

The postal service suspended international mail outside the European Union to all but 17 countries due to lack of transportation, and suspended gathering of signatures on delivery.^[120]

Statistics

As of 24 April, Denmark has a per-capita rate of 1,782 positive coronavirus cases per million people.^[121] The definition of being 'recovered' means the number of patients no need of emergency service 14 days after being diagnosed. Patients with mild symptoms are not being diagnosed.

In the daily report published by Statens Serum Institut that covered all 785 confirmed cases in Denmark as of the morning of 13 March (16 others were confirmed later during the day and not included), it was reported that 67.8% were male and 32.2% female. In terms of age, 10 were 0–9 years old, 30 were 10–19 years old, 134 were 20–29 years old, 135 were 30–39 years old, 253 were 40–49 years old, 159 were 50–59 years old, 50 were 60–69 years old, 5 were 70–79 years old, 7 were 80–89 years old, and 2 were 90+ years old. In terms of origin, 265 had been infected in Austria, 60 in Italy, 2 in Germany, 1 each in Iran, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States, and 158 had been infected within Denmark, while data was pending for the remaining (well above half of those were infected abroad). In terms of residency, 324 live in the Capital Region (160 in Copenhagen, 79 in the Copenhagen upland, 85 in north Zealand, none in Bornholm), 103 in Region Zealand (53 in west and south Zealand, 50 in east), 130 in the Region of Southern Denmark (50 in Funen, 80 in south Jutland), 175 in the Central Denmark Region (154 in east Jutland, 21 in west) and 47 in the North Jutland Region, while the remaining 6 are currently in Denmark but live abroad.^[122]

COVID-19 cases in Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland) ()									
		Deaths	Recoveries	Active cases					
		Feb 15 days	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	May	May	Jun
		Jul	Jul	Last 15 days					
e		# of cases		# of deaths					
2-27		1 (n.a.)							
2-28		2 (+100%)							
2-29		3 (+50%)							
3-01		4 (+33%)							
3-02		4 (=)							
3-03		10 (+150%)							
3-04		15 (+50%)							
3-05		20 (+33%)							
3-06		23 (+15%)							
3-07		29 (+26%)							
3-08		37 (+28%)							
3-09		92 (+149%)							
3-10		264 (+185%)							
3-11		516 (+95%)							
3-12		676 (+31%)		1					
3-13		804 (+19%)		1 (=)					
3-14		836 (+4.0%)		2 (+100%)					
3-15		875 (+4.7%)		4 (+100%)					
3-16		932 (+6.5%)		5 (+25%)					
3-17		1,024 (+9.9%)		6 (+20%)					
3-18		1,115 (+8.9%)		9 (+50%)					
3-19		1,223 (+9.7%)		14 (+56%)					
3-20		1,335 (+9.2%)		18 (+29%)					

3-21	1,418 (+6.2%)	21 (+17%)
3-22	1,512 (+6.6%)	24 (+14%)
3-23	1,582 (+4.6%)	24 (=)
3-24	1,717 (+8.5%)	32 (+33%)
3-25	1,861 (+8.4%)	34 (+6.3%)
3-26	2,023 (+8.7%)	41 (+21%)
3-27	2,199 (+8.7%)	52 (+27%)
3-28	2,366 (+7.6%)	65 (+25%)
3-29	2,564 (+8.4%)	72 (+11%)
3-30	2,755 (+7.4%)	77 (+6.9%)
3-31	3,039 (+10%)	90 (+17%)
4-01	3,290 (+8.3%)	104 (+16%)
4-02	3,573 (+8.6%)	123 (+18%)
4-03	3,946 (+10%)	139 (+13%)
4-04	4,268 (+8.2%)	161 (+16%)
4-05	4,561 (+6.9%)	179 (+11%)
4-06	4,875 (+6.9%)	187 (+4.5%)
4-07	5,266 (+8.0%)	203 (+8.6%)
4-08	5,597 (+6.3%)	218 (+7.4%)
4-09	5,830 (+4.2%)	237 (+8.7%)
4-10	6,014 (+3.2%)	247 (+4.2%)
4-11	6,191 (+2.9%)	260 (+5.3%)
4-12	6,369 (+2.9%)	273 (+5.0%)
4-13	6,513 (+2.3%)	285 (+4.4%)
4-14	6,706 (+3.0%)	299 (+4.9%)
4-15	6,876 (+2.5%)	309 (+3.3%)
4-16	7,074 (+2.9%)	321 (+3.9%)
4-17	7,268 (+2.7%)	336 (+4.7%)
4-18	7,437 (+2.3%)	346 (+3.0%)
4-19	7,580 (+1.9%)	355 (+2.6%)
4-20	7,711 (+1.7%)	364 (+2.5%)
4-21	7,891 (+2.3%)	370 (+1.7%)
4-22	8,108 (+2.8%)	384 (+3.8%)
4-23	8,271 (+2.0%)	394 (+2.6%)
4-24	8,408 (+1.7%)	403 (+2.3%)
4-25	8,643 (+2.8%)	418 (+3.7%)
4-26	8,773 (+1.5%)	422 (+1.0%)
4-27	8,896 (+1.4%)	427 (+1.2%)
4-28	9,049 (+1.7%)	434 (+1.6%)
4-29	9,206 (+1.7%)	443 (+2.1%)
4-30	9,356 (+1.6%)	452 (+2.0%)
5-01	9,509 (+1.6%)	460 (+1.8%)
5-02	9,605 (+1.0%)	475 (+3.3%)
5-03	9,721 (+1.2%)	484 (+1.9%)
5-04	9,868 (+1.5%)	493 (+1.9%)
5-05	10,019 (+1.5%)	503 (+2.0%)
5-06	10,136 (+1.2%)	506 (+0.6%)
5-07	10,281 (+1.4%)	514 (+1.6%)
5-08	10,416 (+1.3%)	522 (+1.6%)
5-09	10,517 (+1.0%)	526 (+0.8%)
5-10	10,627 (+1.0%)	529 (+0.6%)
5-11	10,711 (+0.8%)	533 (+0.8%)
5-12	10,789 (+0.7%)	527 (+1.0%)
5-13	10,865 (+0.7%)	533 (+1.1%)
5-14	10,911 (+0.4%)	537 (+0.8%)

5-15	10,989 (+0.7%)	537 (=)
5-16	11,056 (+0.6%)	543 (+1.1%)
5-17	11,125 (+0.6%)	547 (+0.7%)
5-18	11,166 (+0.4%)	548 (+0.2%)
5-19	11,242 (+0.7%)	551 (+0.5%)
5-20	11,315 (+0.6%)	554 (+0.5%)
5-21	11,380 (+0.6%)	561 (+1.3%)
5-22	11,428 (+0.4%)	561 (=)
5-23	11,487 (+0.5%)	561 (=)
5-24	11,558 (+0.6%)	562 (+0.2%)
5-25	11,586 (+0.2%)	563 (+0.2%)
5-26	11,627 (+0.4%)	563 (=)
5-27	11,679 (+0.4%)	565 (+0.4%)
5-28	11,712 (+0.3%)	568 (+0.5%)
5-29	11,793 (+0.7%)	568 (=)
5-30	11,833 (+0.3%)	571 (+0.5%)
5-31	11,869 (+0.3%)	574 (+0.5%)
6-01	11,899 (+0.3%)	576 (+0.3%)
6-02	11,934 (+0.3%)	580 (+0.7%)
6-03	11,971 (+0.3%)	580 (=)
6-04	12,011 (+0.3%)	582 (+0.3%)
6-05	12,075 (+0.5%)	586 (+0.7%)
6-06	12,124 (+0.4%)	587 (+0.2%)
6-07	12,148 (+0.2%)	589 (+0.3%)
6-08	12,162 (+0.1%)	593 (+0.7%)
6-09	12,201 (+0.3%)	593 (=)
6-10	12,216 (+0.1%)	593 (=)
6-11	12,235 (+0.2%)	593 (=)
6-12	12,299 (+0.5%)	594 (+0.2%)
6-13	12,339 (+0.3%)	597 (+0.5%)
6-14	12,393 (+0.4%)	597 (=)
6-15	12,417 (+0.2%)	598 (+0.2%)
6-16	12,450 (+0.3%)	598 (=)
6-17	12,494 (+0.4%)	598 (=)
6-18	12,544 (+0.4%)	600 (+0.3%)
6-19	12,591 (+0.4%)	600 (=)
	12,591 (=)	600 (=)
6-22	12,727 (+1.1%)	602 (+0.3%)
6-23	12,761 (+0.3%)	603 (+0.2%)
6-24	12,815 (+0.4%)	603 (=)
6-25	12,836 (+0.2%)	603 (=)
6-26	12,875 (+0.3%)	604 (+0.2%)
	12,875 (=)	604 (=)
6-29	12,951 (+0.6%)	605 (+0.2%)
6-30	12,968 (+0.1%)	605 (=)
7-01	12,994 (+0.2%)	606 (+0.2%)
7-02	13,015 (+0.2%)	606 (=)
7-03	13,032 (+0.1%)	606 (=)
	13,032 (=)	606 (=)
7-06	13,079 (+0.4%)	607 (+0.2%)
7-07	13,089 (+0.08%)	609 (+0.3%)
7-08	13,101 (+0.09%)	609 (=)
7-09	13,117 (+0.1%)	609 (=)
7-10	13,147 (+0.2%)	609 (=)
	13,147 (=)	609 (=)

7-13	13,238 (+0.7%)	610 (+0.2%)
7-14	13,262 (+0.2%)	610 (=)
7-15	13,293 (+0.2%)	610 (=)
7-16	13,325 (+0.2%)	610 (=)

From 12 March to 1 April, only people with more serious symptoms, vulnerable people and health professionals were tested. From 1 April, testing was again performed more broadly, with criteria and test volume further expanded from 22 April. Therefore, numbers before 12 March are not directly comparable to figures of new cases from 12 March onwards, numbers before 1 April are not directly comparable to figures of new cases from 1 April onwards, and numbers before 22 April are not directly comparable to figures of new cases from 22 April onwards.^{[123][124][125]}

The "fall" in fatalities from 11 May to 12 May is due to twelve earlier cases being subtracted as they did not match criteria; in reality there were six additional fatalities from 11 May to 12 May.^[126]

Starting on 20 June, no data was reported on Saturdays and Sundays, with data on Mondays covering the entire weekend. Data on public holidays will also be covered by data on the directly following weekday.^{[127][128]}

Source: Statens Serum Institut^[129]

New COVID-19 cases in Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland ()

Date	Confirmed cases			Deaths			Recovered	Notes
	New	Total	Progression	New	Total	Progression	Total ^[a]	
27-02-2020	1 ^[132]	1						
28-02-2020	1	2	+100%					
29-02-2020	1	3	+50%					
01-03-2020	1	4	+33%					
03-03-2020	6	10	+150%					
04-03-2020	5	15	+50%					Incl. 1 in the Faroe Islands
05-03-2020	5	20	+33%				1 – Case from 27 February ^[133]	
06-03-2020	3	23	+15%					Incl. 1 in the Faroe Islands
07-03-2020	6	29	+26%					
08-03-2020	8	37	+28%					
09-03-2020	55	92	+149%					
10-03-2020	172	264	+185%					
11-03-2020	252	516	+95%					
12-03-2020	160	676	+31%	1	1		1 – Case from 5 March ^[44]	
13-03-2020	128	804	+19%		1			Incl. 1 in the Faroe Islands
14-03-2020	32	836	+4.0%	1	2	+100%		
15-03-2020	39	875	+4.7%		2	+0%		
16-03-2020	57	932	+6.5%	2	4	+100%		
17-03-2020	92	1024	+9.9%		4	+0%		Incl. 47 in the Faroe Islands
18-03-2020	91	1115	+8.9%		4	+0%		Incl. 58 in the Faroe Islands
19-03-2020	108	1223	+9.7%	2	6	+50%		Incl. 72 in the Faroe Islands

20-03-2020	112	1335	+9.2%	3	9	+50%		Incl. 80 in the Faroe Islands
21-03-2020	83	1418	+6.2%	4	13	+44%		Incl. 92 in the Faroe Islands
22-03-2020	94	1512	+6.6%	0	13	+0%		Incl. 108 in the Faroe Islands
23-03-2020	70	1582	+4.6%	0	13	+0%		Incl. 118 in the Faroe Islands and 2 in Greenland
24-03-2020	135	1717	+8.5%	11	24	+85%		Incl. 122 in the Faroe Islands and 4 in Greenland
25-03-2020	144	1861	+8.4%	10	34	+42%		Incl. 132 in the Faroe Islands and 5 in Greenland
26-03-2020	162	2023	+8.7%	7	41	+21%		Incl. 140 in the Faroe Islands and 6 in Greenland
27-03-2020	176	2199	+8.7%	11	52	+27%		Incl. 144 in the Faroe Islands and 9 in Greenland
28-03-2020	167	2366	+7.6%	13	65	+25%		Incl. 155 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
29-03-2020	198	2564	+8.4%	7	72	+11%		Incl. 159 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
30-03-2020	191	2755	+7.4%	5	77	+6.9%		Incl. 168 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
31-03-2020	284	3039	+10.3%	13	90	+17%		Incl. 169 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
01-04-2020	251	3290	+8.3%	14	104	+16%	894	Incl. 173 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
02-04-2020	283	3573	+8.6%	19	123	+18%	1172	Incl. 177 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
03-04-2020	373	3946	+10%	16	139	+13%	1193	Incl. 179 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
04-04-2020	322	4268	+8.2%	22	161	+16%	1379	Incl. 181 in the Faroe Islands and 10 in Greenland
05-04-2020	293	4561	+6.9%	18	179	+11%	1430	Incl. 181 in the Faroe Islands and 11 in Greenland
06-04-2020	314	4875	+6.9%	8	187	+4.5%	1489	Incl. 183 in the Faroe Islands and 11 in Greenland
07-04-2020	391	5266	+8.0%	16	203	+8.6%	1615	Incl. 184 in the Faroe Islands and 11 in

								Greenland
08-04-2020	331	5597	+6.3%	15	218	+7.4%	1762	
09-04-2020	233	5830	+4.2%	19	237	+8.7%	1883	
10-04-2020	184	6014	+3.2%	10	247	+4.2%	1929	
11-04-2020	177	6191	+2.9%	13	260	+5.3%	2111	
12-04-2020	178	6369	+2.9%	13	273	+5.0%	2291	
13-04-2020	144	6513	+2.3%	12	285	+4.4%	2403	
14-04-2020	193	6706	+3.0%	14	299	+4.9%	2689	
15-04-2020	170	6876	+2.5%	10	309	+3.3%	2925	
16-04-2020	198	7074	+2.9%	12	321	+3.9%	3203	
17-04-2020	194	7268	+2.7%	15	336	+4.7%	3571	
18-04-2020	169	7437	+2.3%	10	346	+3.0%	4031	
19-04-2020	143	7580	+1.9%	9	355	+2.6%	4328	Incl. 185 in the Faroe Islands and 11 in Greenland
20-04-2020	131	7711	+1.7%	9	364	+2.5%	4500	
21-04-2020	180	7891	+2.3%	6	370	+1.6%	4889	
22-04-2020	217	8108	+2.8%	14	384	+3.8%	5276	
23-04-2020	163	8271	+2.0%	10	394	+2.6%	5573	Incl. 187 in the Faroe Islands and 11 in Greenland
24-04-2020	137	8408	+1.7%	9	403	+2.3%	5715	
25-04-2020	235	8643	+2.8%	15	418	+3.7%	5858	
26-04-2020	130	8773	+1.5%	4	422	+1.0%	5994	
27-04-2020	123	8896	+1.4%	5	427	+1.2%	6150	
28-04-2020	153	9049	+1.7%	7	434	+1.6%	6312	
29-04-2020	157	9206	+1.7%	9	443	+2.1%	6558	
30-04-2020	150	9356	+1.6%	9	452	+2.0%	6741	

01-05-2020	153	9509	+1.6%	8	460	+1.8%	6924	
02-05-2020	96	9605	+1.0%	15	475	+3.3%	7084	
03-05-2020	116	9721	+1.2%	9	484	+1.9%	7182	
04-05-2020	147	9868	+1.5%	9	493	+1.9%	7284	
05-05-2020	151	10019	+1.5%	10	503	+2.0%	7492	
06-05-2020	117	10136	+1.2%	3	506	+0.6%	7689	
07-05-2020	145	10281	+1.4%	8	514	+1.6%	7907	
08-05-2020	135	10416	+1.3%	8	522	+1.6%	8123	
09-05-2020	101	10517	+1.0%	4	526	+0.8%	8291	
10-05-2020	110	10627	+1.0%	3	529	+0.6%	8415	
11-05-2020	84	10711	+0.8%	4	533	+0.8%	8526	
12-05-2020	78	10789	+0.7%	6	527 ^[b]	+1.0%	8778	
13-05-2020	76	10865	+0.7%	6	533	+1.1%	8861	
14-05-2020	46	10911	+0.4%	4	537	+0.8%	9003	
15-05-2020	78	10989	+0.7%	0	537	+0%	9157	
16-05-2020	67	11056	+0.6%	6	543	+1.1%	9305	
17-05-2020	69	11125	+0.6%	4	547	+0.7%	9425	
18-05-2020	41	11166	+0.4%	1	548	+0.2%	9499	
19-05-2020	76	11242	+0.7%	3	551	+0.5%	9614	
20-05-2020	73	11315	+0.6%	3	554	+0.5%	9734	
21-05-2020	65	11380	+0.6%	7	561	+1.3%	9814	
22-05-2020	48	11428	+0.4%	0	561	+0%	9962	
23-05-2020	59	11487	+0.5%	0	561	+0%	10034	
24-05-2020	71	11558	+0.6%	1	562	+0.2%	10098	
25-05-	28	11586	+0.2%	1	563	+0.2%	10162	Incl. 187 in the Faroe

2020								Islands and 12 in Greenland
26-05-2020	41	11627	+0.4%	0	563	+0%	10242	
27-05-2020	52	11679	+0.4%	2	565	+0.4%	10304	
28-05-2020	33	11712	+0.3%	3	568	+0.5%	10378	Incl. 187 in the Faroe Islands and 13 in Greenland
29-05-2020	81	11793	+0.7%	0	568	+0%	10438	
30-05-2020	40	11833	+0.3%	3	571	+0.5%	10525	
31-05-2020	36	11869	+0.3%	3	574	+0.5%	10560	
01-06-2020	30	11899	+0.3%	2	576	+0.3%	10610	
02-06-2020	35	11934	+0.3%	4	580	+0.7%	10687	
03-06-2020	37	11971	+0.3%	0	580	+0%	10750	
04-06-2020	40	12011	+0.3%	2	582	+0.3%	10818	
05-06-2020	64	12075	+0.5%	4	586	+0.7%	10851	
06-06-2020	49	12124	+0.4%	1	587	+0.2%	10921	
07-06-2020	24	12148	+0.2%	2	589	+0.3%	10955	
08-06-2020	14	12162	+0.1%	4	593	+0.7%	10992	
09-06-2020	39	12201	+0.3%	0	593	+0%	11049	
10-06-2020	15	12216	+0.1%	0	593	+0%	11104	
11-06-2020	19	12235	+0.2%	0	593	+0%	11155	
12-06-2020	64	12299	+0.5%	1	594	+0.2%	11193	
13-06-2020	40	12339	+0.3%	3	597	+0.5%	11235	
14-06-2020	54	12393	+0.4%	0	597	+0%	11268	
15-06-2020	24	12417	+0.2%	1	598	+0.2%	11290	
16-06-2020	33	12450	+0.3%	0	598	+0%	11325	
17-06-2020	44	12494	+0.4%	0	598	+0%	11385	

18-06-2020	50	12544	+0.4%	2	600	+0.3%	11442	
19-06-2020	47	12591	+0.4%	0	600	+0%	11482	
22-06-2020 ^[c]	136	12727	+1.1%	2	602	+0.3%	11547	
23-06-2020	34	12761	+0.3%	1	603	+0.2%	11593	
24-06-2020	54	12815	+0.4%	0	603	+0%	11622	
25-06-2020	21	12836	+0.2%	0	603	+0%	11660	
26-06-2020	39	12875	+0.3%	1	604	+0.2%	11708	
29-06-2020 ^[c]	76	12951	+0.6%	1	605	+0.2%	11812	
30-06-2020	17	12968	+0.1%	0	605	+0%	11849	
01-07-2020	26	12994	+0.2%	1	606	+0.2%	11893	
02-07-2020	21	13015	+0.2%	0	606	+0%	11969	
03-07-2020	17	13032	+0.1%	0	606	+0%	12017	
06-07-2020 ^[c]	47	13079	+0.4%	1	607	+0.2%	12135	Incl. 188 in the Faroe Islands and 13 in Greenland
07-07-2020	10	13089	+0.08%	2	609	+0.3%	12184	
08-07-2020	12	13101	+0.09%	0	609	+0%	12202	
09-07-2020	16	13117	+0.1%	0	609	+0%	12246	
10-07-2020	30	13147	+0.2%	0	609	+0%	12278	
13-07-2020 ^[c]	91	13238	+0.7%	1	610	+0.2%	12331	
14-07-2020	24	13262	+0.2%	0	610	+0%	12361	
15-07-2020	31	13293	+0.2%	0	610	+0%	12383	
16-07-2020	32	13325	+0.2%	0	610	+0%	12396	
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A					

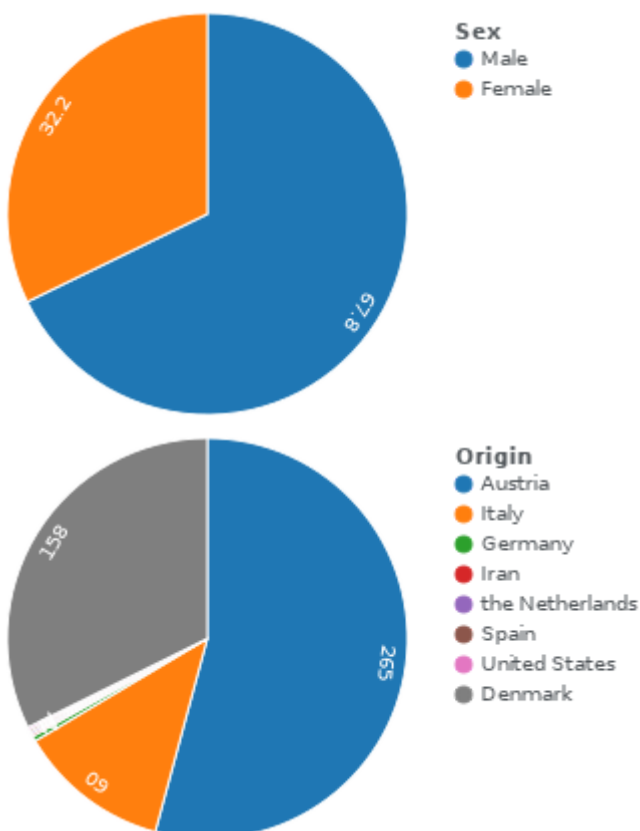
Source: Statens Serum Institut^[137]

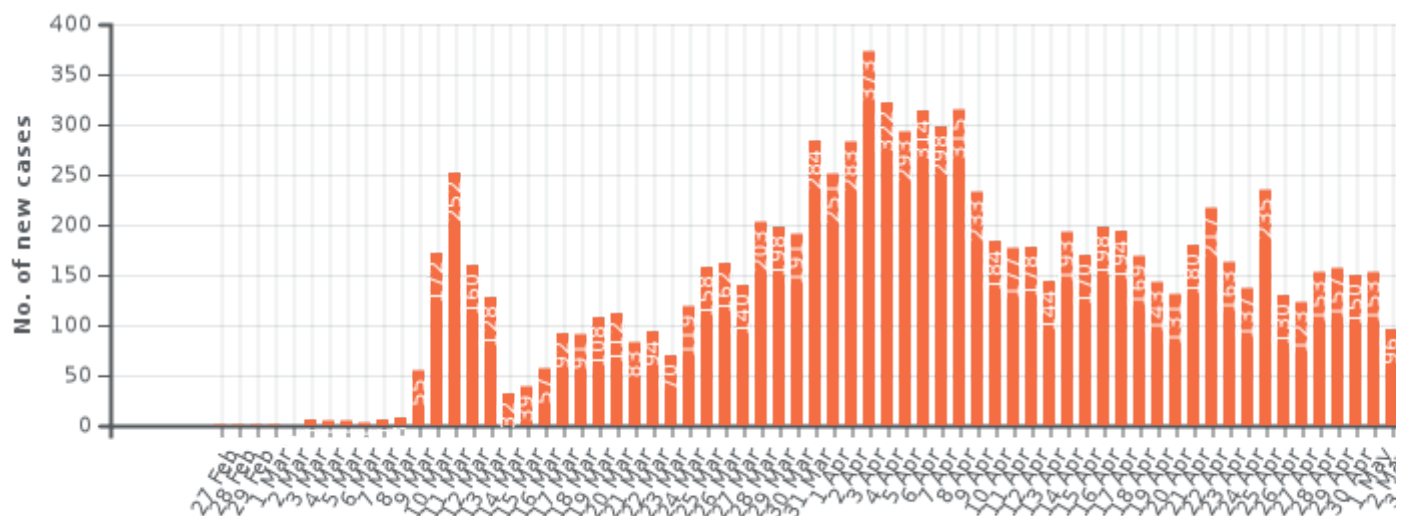
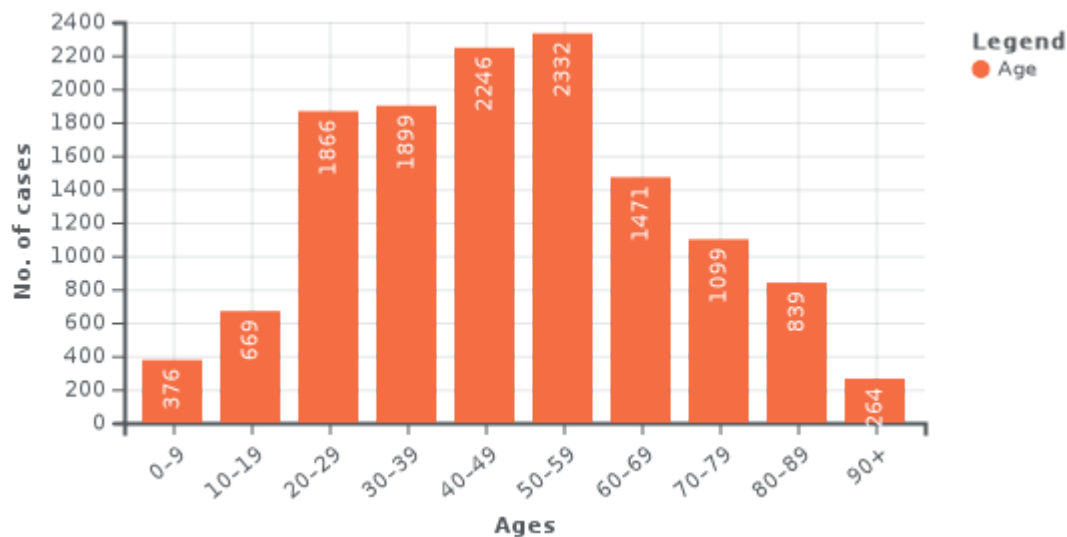
a. The public authorities did not publish statistics on number of recovered persons until 1 April 2020.^{[130][131]}

- b. The "fall" in fatalities from 11 May to 12 May is due to twelve earlier cases being subtracted as they did not match the criteria; in reality there were six additional fatalities from 11 May to 12 May.^[134]
- c. Starting on 20 June, no data was reported on Saturdays and Sundays, with data on Mondays covering the entire weekend. Data on public holidays will also be covered by data on the directly following weekday.^{[135][136]}

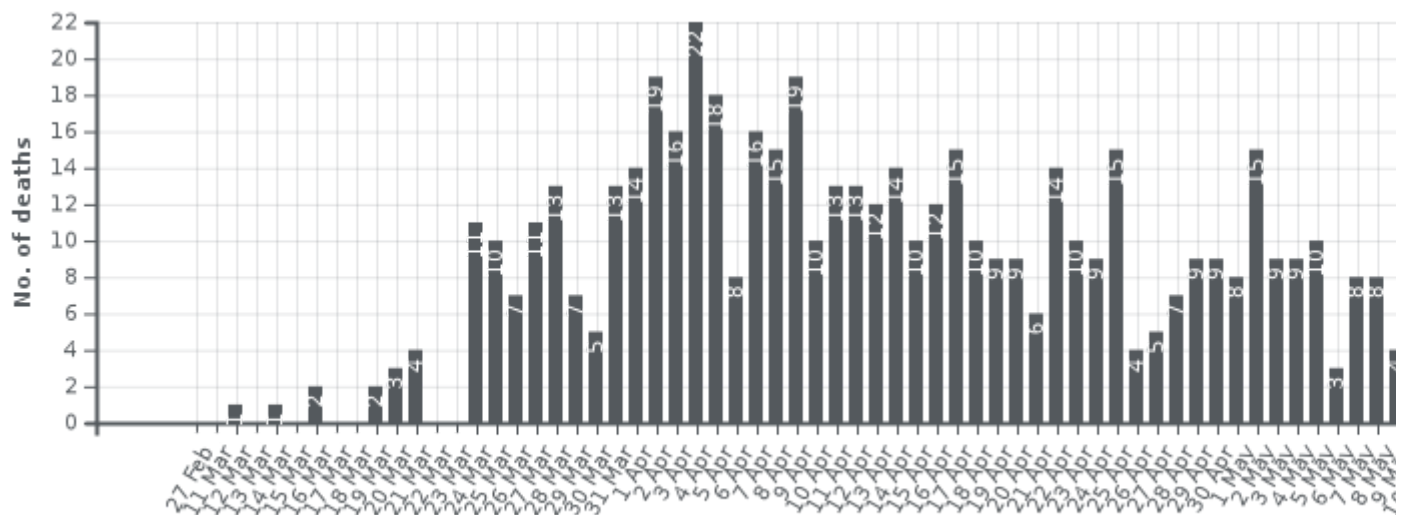


Residency by region as of 1 July





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See also

- COVID-19 pandemic in Europe
- COVID-19 pandemic by country and territory

Notes

1. From 12 March to 1 April, only people with more serious symptoms, vulnerable people and health professionals were tested. From 1 April, testing was again performed more broadly.^[5] The actual number of cases is presumed to be significantly higher than the confirmed infections.^[6]
2. Confirmed cases, minus recovered and deaths
3. All people confirmed to have had COVID-19 within 30 days of death are counted, whether or not it is known to have been the cause of their demise^[3]
4. The autonomous territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own, but associated hospital systems, that also have prepared for dealing with COVID-19

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- "Epidemiologiske overvågningsrapporter om COVID-19" (<https://www.ssi.dk/aktuelt/sygdomsudbrud/coronavirus/covid-19-i-danmark-epidemiologisk-overvaagningsrapport>), *ssi.dk* (in Danish), Statens Serum Institut
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