

Who uses weight loss medicines in Denmark?

By Fenja Søndergaard Møller and Emilie Rune Hegelund

In 2023, 117,500 adults redeemed a prescription for a weight loss medicine. This corresponds to 2.4 per cent of the adult population. Weight loss medicines are mainly targeted at people with a BMI of at least 30, but what else characterises the users?

This analysis takes a closer look at the users of weight loss medicines, with a special focus on users in the first half of 2023. In the analysis, data on redeemed prescriptions is combined with information from Statistics Denmark's registers. This allows, among other things, to examine the users' sex, age, income, and municipality of residence.

Main conclusions:

- The number and proportion of adults who have redeemed at least one prescription for weight loss medicines has increased significantly from 15,200 (0.3 per cent) in 2021 to 27,800 (0.6 per cent) in 2022 and 117,500 (2.4 per cent) in 2023. However, the number is still lower than 25 years ago when 131,100 adults (3.1 per cent) used weight loss medicines.
- The proportion of users of weight loss medicines is higher for women in all years. In the first half of 2023, 72 per cent of the users were women and 28 per cent were men.
- The proportion of users was highest in the age group of 50-59-year-olds (3.2 per cent) and lowest in the age group of 80-year-olds and older (0.1 per cent).
- The proportion of users of weight loss medicines increases with income. In the first half of 2023, 1.6 per cent of the people in the lowest income quintile used weight loss medicines, while it was about 3.4 per cent of the people in the highest income quintile - when using the equivalised disposable family income among the 30-59-year-olds.
- There is a difference in the proportion of users of weight loss medicines across municipalities. The highest proportion of users was in Tårnby (2.9 per cent), while the lowest proportion was in Læsø (0.8 per cent).
- Gentofte municipality had the highest proportion of users of weight loss medicines in the first part of 2023 when the proportion is related to people with self-reported obesity in 2021. In Gentofte, there were 24.5 users of weight loss medicines per 100 people living with obesity, while in Læsø, there were 2.9 users per 100 people living with obesity.

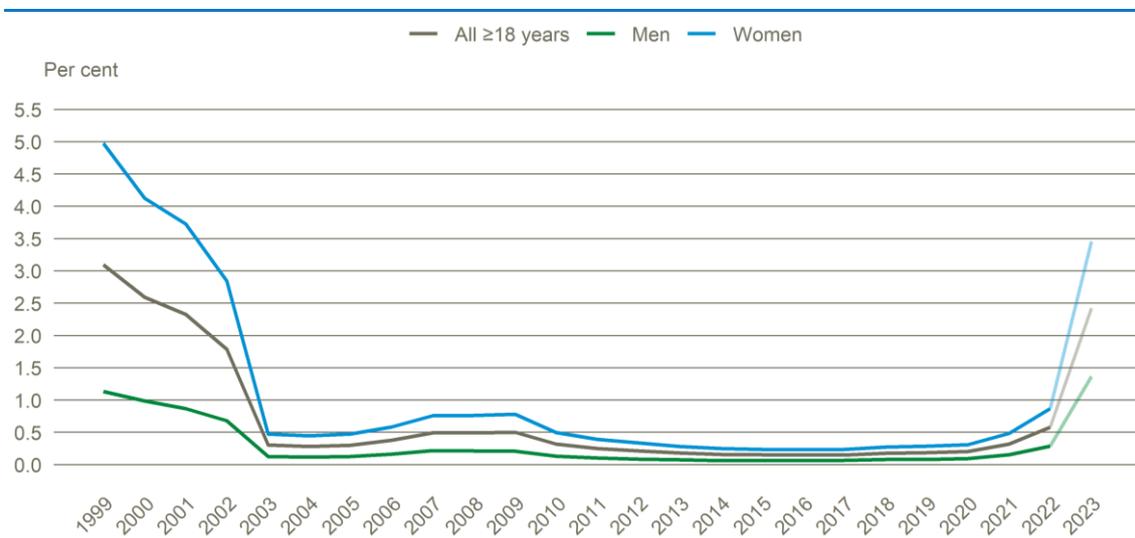
117,500 adults redeemed a prescription for a weight loss medicine in 2023

The number of people who have redeemed a prescription for a weight loss medicine has increased significantly from 2021 to 2023. In 2021, there were a total of 15,200 adult users of weight loss medicines, corresponding to 0.3 per cent of the adult population. In 2022, the number had increased to 27,800 (0.6 per cent), while in 2023 the number had increased to 117,500. This corresponds to 2.4 per cent of the adult population redeeming at least one prescription for weight loss medicines in 2023.¹ The increase is due, among other things, to the fact that the weight loss medicine Wegovy Flextouch came on the market in December 2022.²

The number and proportion of users of weight loss medicines is, however, lower than around the turn of the millennium. Twenty-five years ago, there were 131,100 adult users of weight loss medicines, corresponding to 3.1 per cent of the adult population in 1999. At this time, it was the weight loss medicine Letigen that was particularly widespread. This medicine was banned in 2002, after which the proportion of users fell sharply to 0.3 per cent in 2003. From 2003 to 2021, the proportion of users has fluctuated between 0.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent distributed among other weight loss medicines.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of users of weight loss medicines during 1999-2023 according to sex. The last half of 2023 is based on published figures from the Danish Health Data Authority, cf. box 1. The figure shows that the proportion of users among women is more than twice as high as the proportion among men every year from 1999 to 2023. In the first half of 2023, 72 per cent of the users were women and 28 per cent were men. If the same sex distribution is assumed among users in the latter half of 2023, this corresponds to 84,800 women and 32,700 men using weight loss medicines, that is, 3.5 per cent of all women and 1.4 per cent of all men in 2023, respectively.

Figure 1. The proportion of adults who have redeemed at least one prescription for weight loss medicines according to sex. 1999-2023



Note: The figures for 2023 are estimated based on the total number of users reported by the Danish Health Data Authority. This number has been scaled down by the proportion of users below 18 in the first half of 2023, and the sex distribution from the first half of 2023 is used in the grouping into men and women in the second half of 2023, cf. box 1.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales, the Danish Health Data Authority, and the Population Statistics.

¹ In comparison, the proportion of users of diabetes medicines has increased gradually every year from 1999 to 2023. In 1999, 96,500 (2.3 per cent) adults had redeemed at least one prescription for diabetes medicines. In 2022, the number was 342,200 (7.1 per cent) and in 2023, the number was 444,900 (9.2 per cent).

² The Danish Health Data Authority published in March 2024 the overall figures for the use of the weight loss medicine Wegovy Flextouch in January 2024. On a monthly basis, the number of users decreased from 72,000 people in December 2023 to 60,000 people in January 2024. This may be because Wegovy Flextouch was no longer eligible for reimbursement by the private health insurance *danmark* from January 2024.

According to figures from the [National Health Profile](#) in 2023, which measures self-reported height and weight, 18.7 per cent of the population aged 16 and above had a BMI³ of at least 30, corresponding to obesity. This figure has increased from 13.6 per cent in 2010. Although the proportion of users of weight loss medicines is higher among women than men, there is not a big difference in self-reported obesity between women and men. According to the National Health Profile in 2023, there were 19.2 per cent women living with obesity and 18.1 per cent men living with obesity.

In the remaining part of the analysis, the focus is only on users of weight loss medicines in the first half of 2023, cf. box 1. The analysis looks, among other things, at differences across marital status and income as well as geographical differences. The analysis is based on data on redeemed prescriptions from the Danish Health Data Authority merged with register data from Statistics Denmark as described in box 2.

Box 1. Users of weight loss medicines

In the analysis, a person is characterised as a user of weight loss medicines if the person has redeemed at least one prescription for a weight loss medicine in the year in question.

The group of weight loss medicines is defined by ATC codes and product names in the same way as the Danish Health Data Authority's groups of medicine on [medstat.dk/en](#). Weight loss medicines include the ATC group A08, as well as the medicine Saxenda from the ATC code A10BJ02 and the medicine Wegovy Flextouch from the ATC code A10BJ06.

The increase in the number of users of weight loss medicines from 2022 to 2023 is mainly due to the medicine Wegovy Flextouch, which came on the market in Denmark in December 2022. Except for Figure 1, the analysis concerns users of weight loss medicines in the first two quarters of 2023, where there is available data at the person level that can be linked with Statistics Denmark's registers. The first half of 2023 includes approx. 68 per cent of the total number of users in 2023. There *may* be a difference between the group of users who redeemed prescriptions at the beginning of the year and the users who joined in the second half of 2023, but the analysis makes no attempt to account for this.

Figure 1 includes data on users throughout 2023 from the [Danish Health Data Authority's monthly statement](#). The figure has been scaled down by 0.08 per cent (corresponding to the proportion of children among users in the first half of 2023) to take into account that the Danish Health Data Authority includes children in their overall statement. The grouping by sex has likewise been made based on the proportion of men and women in the first half of 2023. In addition, there may be minor deviations in relation to people who were not part of the population at the beginning of 2023, but whom the Danish Health Data Authority includes in their statement. However, the deviations are considered to have very little impact on the overall proportions.

The active ingredient in the medicine Wegovy Flextouch is semaglutide, which is also the active ingredient in the medicine Ozempic. Ozempic is approved for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and is therefore not categorised as a weight loss medicine, although Ozempic can in principle also be used for weight loss. Wegovy Flextouch is approved for the treatment of obesity in adults with a BMI of at least 30 - or a BMI of 27-30 together with at least one weight-related condition such as prediabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol or cardiovascular disease, cf. [the Danish Health Authority](#). There are no public subsidies for Wegovy Flextouch, which is the case for Ozempic. People who have redeemed a prescription for Ozempic, but have not redeemed a prescription for weight loss medicines, are not included in the analysis. Ozempic has been on the Danish market since the end of 2018. The number of users of Ozempic has increased every year during the period. In 2019, there were 21,900 adult users of Ozempic, in 2022, the number was 77,500, and in 2023, the number of users had increased to 91,800.

Data on redeemed prescriptions can be found in [statbank.dk/medicin4](#). In StatBank Denmark, the ATC code A08 is used to define the category *Antiobesity preparations, excl. diet products*. Medicines under other ATC codes (such as Wegovy Flextouch and Saxenda) are not included in this category.

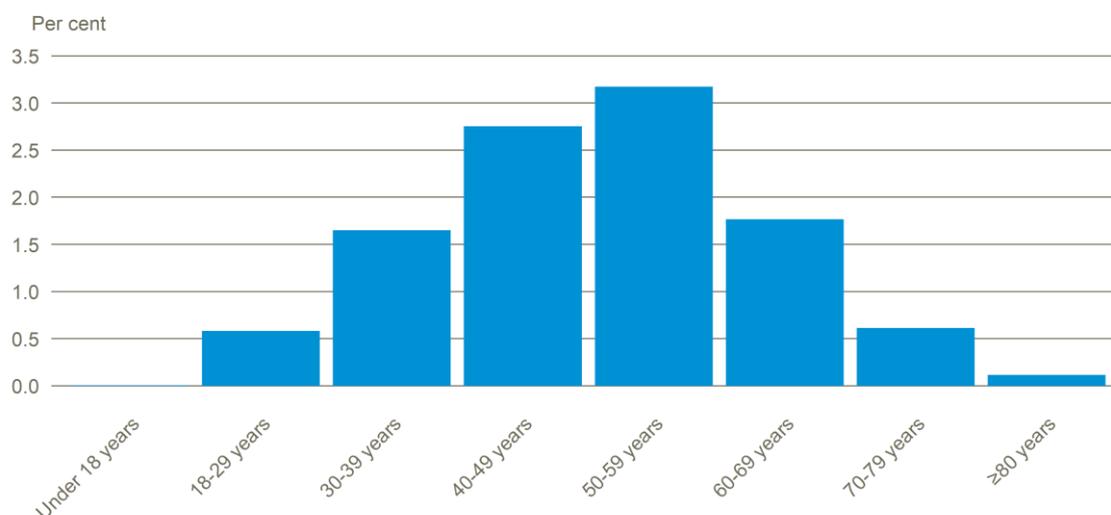
³ BMI stands for Body Mass Index. BMI is calculated from height and weight and can be used as an indicator of overweight: BMI = weight in kilograms / (height in metres × height in metres). A BMI below 18.5 is categorised as *underweight*, while a BMI of 18.5-25 is categorised as *normal weight*. A BMI of 25-30 is categorised as *overweight*, and a BMI of 30 and above is categorised as *obesity*. The BMI does not take into account the distribution between fat and muscle mass. Therefore, it is possible to have a high BMI without being overweight, e.g. if you have a very large muscle mass in relation to your height.

The number of users of weight loss medicines can be influenced by the number of people living with obesity. [The National Health Profile](#) estimates the proportion living with obesity across different population groups. The National Health Profile is based on a questionnaire sent to a random sample, which asks about height and weight, among other things. On this basis, the proportion of people with obesity is estimated according to sex, age, cohabitation status, education, labour market affiliation, and geography. A total of 183,656 people have fully or partially answered the questionnaire from 2021 (a response rate of 56.7 per cent). The survey was carried out in 2010, 2013, 2017, and 2021. As a supplement to the survey in 2021, which was characterised by COVID-19, a mid-term evaluation has also been made in 2023 with overall figures for obesity according to sex and selected age groups. The mid-term evaluation does not estimate the proportions of people with obesity according to groups other than sex and age. The proportion of people with obesity according to e.g. cohabitation status, education, and geography is likely lower in 2021 than in 2023, as there is a generally increasing trend in the prevalence of obesity from 2021 to 2023. Self-reported height and weight may deviate from the actual height and weight. Statistics Denmark does not have access to microdata from the survey, and this analysis therefore only looks at published proportions for the groups included in the National Health Profile. Several of the groups differ from the groupings in this analysis. The National Health Profile includes e.g. people aged 16-17 and has a more general classification into education categories. Proportions for income groups are not reported in the National Health Profile.

The proportion of users of weight loss medicines is highest among the 50-59-year-olds

Figure 2 shows the proportion of users of weight loss medicines in different age groups in the population in the first half of 2023. The age distribution is generally the same among men and women. The largest proportion is among the 50-59-year-olds in the population, where 3.2 per cent had redeemed at least one prescription for a weight loss medicine, while the proportion was 2.8 per cent among the 40-49-year-olds. The lowest proportion was among children below 18, where less than 0.1 per cent used weight loss medicines. The analysis therefore focuses on adult users.⁴

Figure 2. The proportion of users of weight loss medicines in the population according to age. First half of 2023



Note: The figure is based on the users' ages at the end of 2023.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales and the Population Statistics.

The higher proportion of users of weight loss medicines among the 40-59-year-olds may reflect that the proportion of people with obesity is higher in this age group. This is supported by figures from the National Health Profile 2023, where more than 20 per cent of people aged 35-64 report

⁴ We use the age at the end of 2023, cf. box 2. Looking at the distribution of age groups among users of weight loss medicines, the same picture emerges. Among the users, almost a third (32 per cent) were in the age group of 50-59-year-olds, and around a quarter (25 per cent) were 40-49 years old.

height and weight corresponding to obesity. However, the differences may also be because the 40-59-year-olds themselves want to use weight loss medicines to a greater extent. The lower proportion of users of weight loss medicines in the oldest age groups is not reflected in a correspondingly lower proportion of people with obesity according to the National Health Profile.

Box 2. Data

Users of weight loss medicines are identified based on [the Danish Health Data Authority's Register of Pharmaceutical Sales](#). Only redeemed prescriptions that can be traced to people in the population are included. For users of weight loss medicines, personal data is available for the first six months of 2023.

The information on the use of weight loss medicines in 2023 is merged with Statistics Denmark's [Population Statistics](#) from the end of 2022. The age is raised by one year so it is the age in 2023 that is used. The same procedure is used for other years.

The information is then merged with the person's [highest educational attainment](#). Educational attainment is divided into five categories. The person's labour market affiliation is retrieved from [the Register-Based Labour Force Statistics \(RAS\)](#).

Data on income is retrieved from [the Income Statistics](#) and [the Family Income Statistics](#). When comparing the families' incomes, [the family's equivalised disposable income](#) is chosen, which is a weighted measure of the family's total disposable income and takes into account the composition of the family, including family size, age composition and economics of scale from more people living together. The equivalised disposable family income is therefore not directly comparable to other income measures. The equivalised disposable family income instead makes it possible to compare living conditions and consumption options across different family types. All persons in the population are divided into five equal income groups (quintiles) according to their family's equivalised disposable income.

A higher proportion of users of weight loss medicines among divorcees

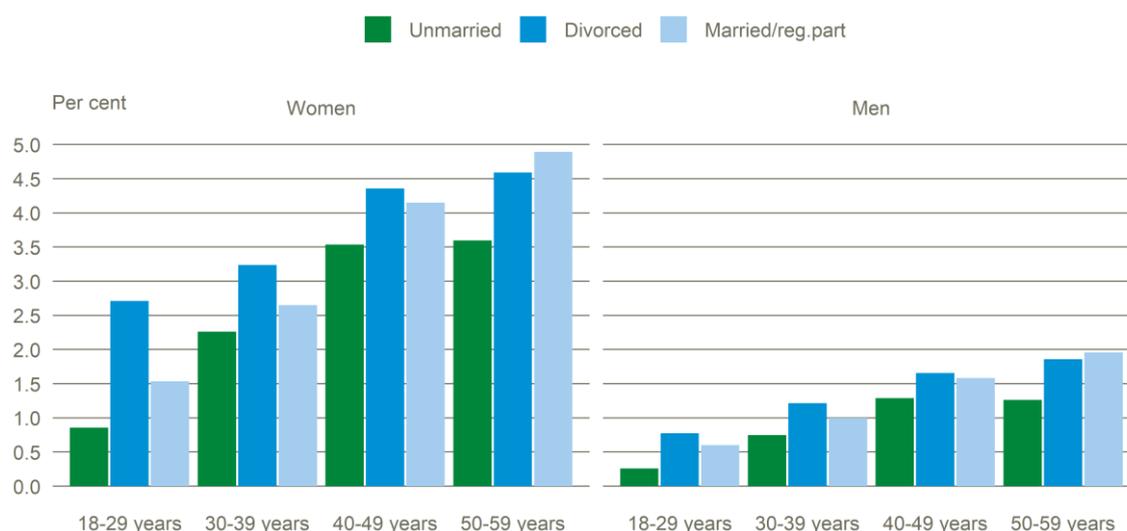
The proportion of users of weight loss medicines is higher among people in a relationship than among singles, when based on [Statistics Denmark's family types](#). In the first half of 2023, the proportion of users among people in a relationship was 1.8 per cent, while the corresponding proportion among singles was 1.3 per cent. However, when categorising the users of weight loss medicines in relation to marital status, the picture is different, as the proportion varies between unmarried and divorced people (including dissolved partnerships). The proportion of users is highest among divorced people, where 2.3 per cent had redeemed a prescription for a weight loss medicine in the first half of 2023. The corresponding proportion among unmarried people was 1.1 per cent, while the proportion among married people (incl. registered partnerships) was 2.0 per cent.

Figures from the National Health Profile 2021 (adjusted for sex and age) indicate that the prevalence of obesity likewise is higher among divorced people than among married and unmarried people. The proportion of self-reported obesity was 16.0 per cent in 2021 among unmarried people, 19.6 per cent among married people, and 21.9 per cent among divorced/separated people.

Figure 3 shows users of weight loss medicines according to marital status, sex, and age groups. The higher proportion of users among the divorced is seen among all age groups and across sexes - except among the 50-59-year-olds, where the proportion of users was slightly higher among the married than the divorced for both men and women. The difference between the married and the divorced decreases with age. The lowest proportion of users in all age groups is found among the unmarried.⁵

⁵ There are no systematic differences in the proportion of users among people with and without children living at home when sex and age are taken into account.

Figure 3. The proportion of users of weight loss medicines among 18-59-year-olds according to marital status, sex and age. First half of 2023



Note: *Divorced* also includes the category *dissolved partnership*, and *married* includes *registered partnership*. *Longest surviving of 2 partners* and *widow/widower* are not included in the figure.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales and the Population Statistics.

The proportion of users of weight loss medicines increases with family income

Figure 4 shows the proportion of users of weight loss medicines according to family income. It is limited to people aged 30-59, so the majority of students and retirement pensioners are excluded among other things. The population is then grouped into income quintiles according to the equivalised disposable family income in 2022, where the 1st income quintile reflects the 20 per cent of the population who had the lowest incomes.⁶

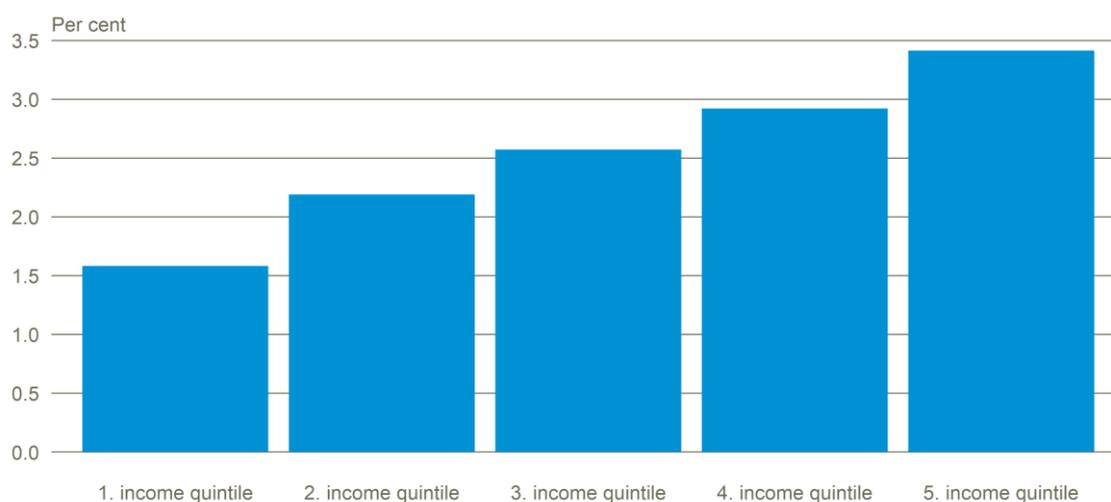
The figure shows that the proportion of users of weight loss medicines increases with income.⁷ In the first part of 2023, the proportion was 3.4 per cent among the top income quintile and 1.6 per cent among the bottom income quintile, respectively, i.e. a difference of 1.8 percentage points. These differences are also seen if limiting to women, where the proportion fluctuates from 2.4 per cent in the bottom quintile to 4.6 per cent in the top quintile (a difference of 2.2 percentage points). In 2022, the median equivalised disposable family income for users was DKK 338,000, while for other people it was DKK 305,000. This corresponds to DKK 33,000 more per year. The tendency is the same when personal income is used rather than family income.⁸

⁶ Figure 4 is based on the [family's equivalised disposable income](#). Corresponding trends are seen when using [total personal income](#) and [disposable personal income](#).

⁷ The National Health Profile does not estimate the proportion of people with obesity according to income groups, but several studies suggest an association between low incomes and a higher prevalence of obesity, e.g. [Kim & von dem Knesebeck \(2018\)](#) and [Marmot \(2002\)](#).

⁸ The same picture emerges if the highest attained education is taken into account. Within all educational groups, the group with the highest incomes had the highest consumption of weight loss medicines in the first part of 2023. The proportion of users of weight loss medicines is at the same time lowest among people with a long-cycle higher education across all income groups, while the picture is less clear among the other levels of education. Figures from the National Health Profile 2021 indicate that the prevalence of obesity is significantly lower among people with a long-cycle higher education compared to other educational groups and that the prevalence of obesity increases with decreasing levels of education. The proportion was e.g. 27.2 per cent among people with lower secondary school as the highest attained education and 9.8 per cent among people with a long-cycle higher education.

Figure 4. The proportion of users of weight loss medicines among 30-59-year-olds according to income quintiles. First half of 2023



Note: The quintiles are based on the equivalised disposable family income.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales, the Family Income Statistics, and the Population Statistics.

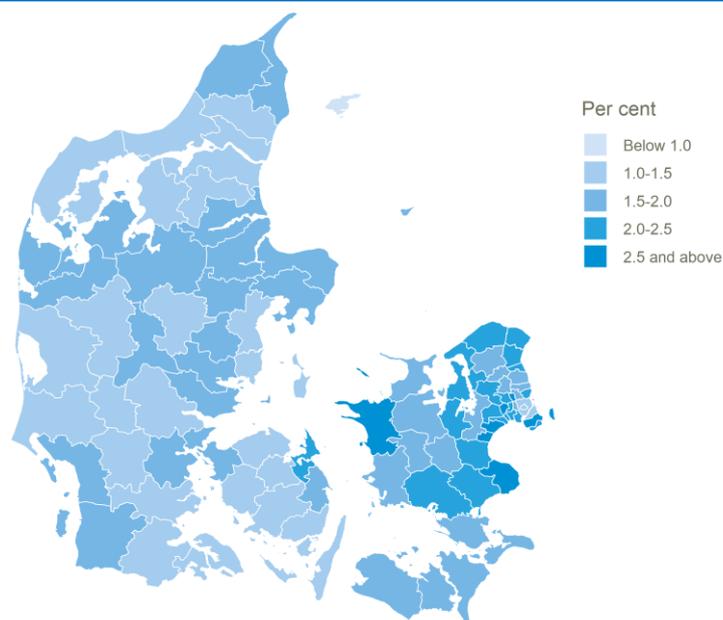
In the first half of 2023, the proportion of users of weight loss medicines was higher among the employed (2.1 per cent) than among the unemployed (1.5 per cent) and people outside the workforce (0.9 per cent). However, it should be noted that several factors play a role at the same time, including e.g. income. For people in the 5th income quintile, the proportion of users of weight loss medicines was e.g. lowest among the employed and highest for people outside the workforce.⁹

The number of users of weight loss medicines in relation to people with self-reported obesity is highest in Gentofte

The proportion of users of weight loss medicines in the first part of 2023 varies across Denmark, cf. Figure 5. The three municipalities with the highest number of users in relation to the number of adult inhabitants are Tårnby (2.9 per cent), Solrød (2.7 per cent), and Greve (2.7 per cent). The municipalities with the lowest proportions are Læsø (0.8 per cent), Bornholm (1.0 per cent), and Aalborg (1.1 per cent). Figure 5 shows how the proportions vary across the municipalities.

⁹ The National Health Profile shows that in 2021, the prevalence of self-reported obesity was 18.5 per cent among the employed against 24.4 per cent among the unemployed (and 33.7 per cent among early retirement pensioners).

Figure 5. The proportion of users of weight loss medicines among adult inhabitants according to municipality. First half of 2023

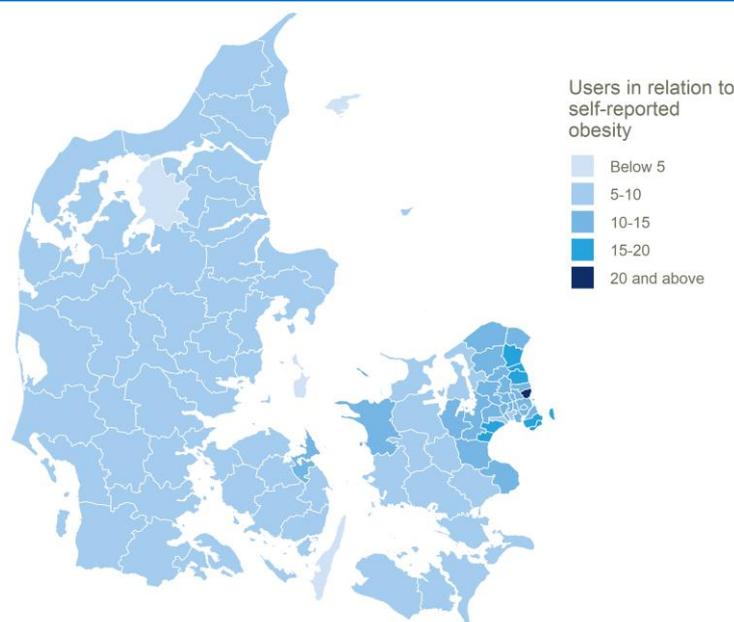


Sources. The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales and the Population Statistics.

However, when looking at the ratio between the number of users of weight loss medicines in a municipality and the number of people with self-reported obesity based on the National Health Profile in 2021, the picture looks different. Figure 6 shows the number of users in relation to people with self-reported obesity across the country's municipalities. Here, Gentofte is at the top with 24.5 users of weight loss medicines per 100 people with self-reported obesity. Rudersdal follows with 19.8 users per 100 people with obesity. At the bottom of the list is Læsø with 2.9 users of weight loss medicines per 100 people with obesity. Nationally, the number of users in the first part of 2023 was 79,600, corresponding to 1.6 per cent of the adult population, while there were 8.9 users per 100 people with self-reported obesity. Appendix 1 shows the numbers and proportions nationally and for the individual municipalities.

When looking at the median incomes for all 30-59-year-olds across municipalities, Gentofte is second highest - just after Rudersdal.

Figure 6. Number of adult users of weight loss medicines per 100 people with obesity according to municipality. First half of 2023



Note: The number of people with obesity is estimated based on figures from the National Health Profile 2021. The numbers are likely higher in 2023 than in 2021, as the proportion of people with obesity nationally increased from 18.5 per cent in 2021 to 18.7 per cent in 2023 (incl. 16-17-year-olds). However, it only has a minor impact on the overall picture if e.g. 0.2 percentage points are added to the self-reported obesity in 2021 in all municipalities.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales, the National Health Profile, and the Population Statistics.

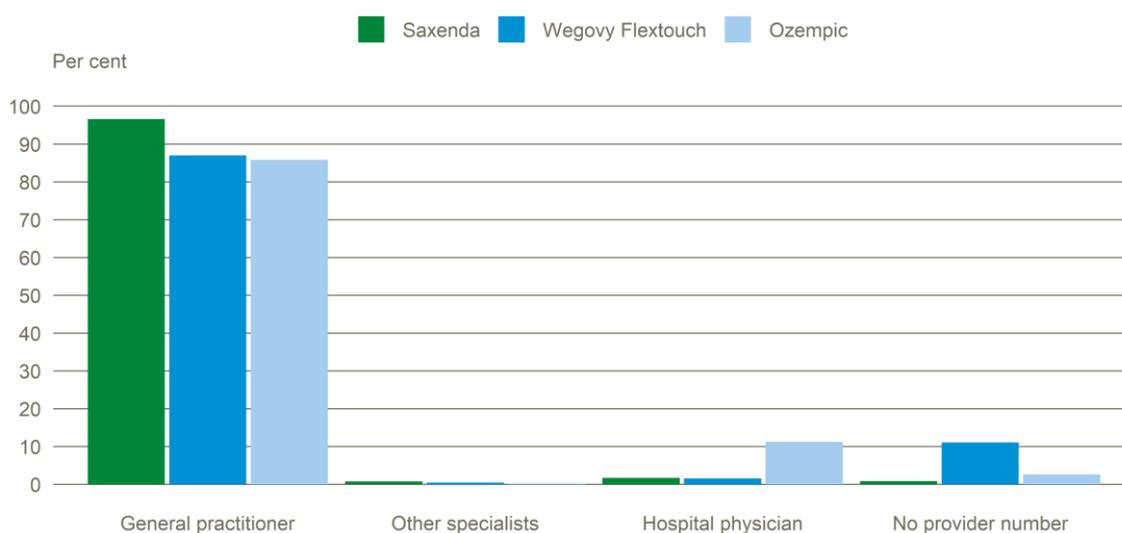
Physicians without provider numbers were responsible for more than one in ten prescriptions for Wegovy Flextouch

Figure 7 shows the proportion of redeemed prescriptions according to medicine and type of physician in the first two quarters of 2023. The section looks at the two most frequently used weight loss medicines in 2023, which were Wegovy Flextouch and Saxenda. These are compared to the medicine Ozempic, which is approved for the treatment of type 2 diabetes but has the same active ingredient as Wegovy Flextouch (semaglutide).

For all three medicines, the vast majority of prescriptions in the first half of 2023 were written by general practitioners (96.6 per cent of the prescriptions for Saxenda, 87.0 per cent of the prescriptions for Wegovy Flextouch, and 85.8 per cent of the prescriptions for Ozempic, respectively). Hospital physicians were behind a very small proportion of the redeemed prescriptions for the two weight loss medicines (1.7 per cent for Saxenda and 1.6 per cent for Wegovy Flextouch, respectively), but accounted for 11.2 per cent of the redeemed prescriptions for Ozempic. Finally, physicians without provider numbers were behind 11.1 per cent of the redeemed prescriptions for Wegovy Flextouch, but 2.7 per cent for Ozempic and 0.9 per cent for Saxenda, respectively. *No provider number* signifies physicians for whom a provider number from the provider register has not been reported. These are typically medical clinics or physicians who are not affiliated with the National Health Service. In relation to prescriptions for Wegovy Flextouch, it can be e.g. weight loss clinics.¹⁰

¹⁰ The Danish Health Data Authority has reported corresponding proportions for people who have started treatment with Wegovy Flextouch. According to the Danish Health Data Authority's report, 86 per cent had their treatment started up by general practitioners, 12 per cent by other or unknown physicians, and 2 per cent by hospital physicians.

Figure 7. The proportion of redeemed prescriptions for Saxenda, Wegovy Flextouch, and Ozempic according to the type of physician. First half of 2023



Note: The figure includes all redeemed prescriptions for adults.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales, the SKS browser, MedCom, the Health Insurance Statistics, and the Population Statistics.

About the Analysis

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Appendix 1. Numbers and proportions according to municipality

Table 1. Numbers and proportions of people with obesity and users of weight loss medicines according to municipality. First half of 2023

Municipality	Total number of adult inhabitants	Number of users	Proportion of people with obesity per 100 inhabitants 2021	Estimated number of people with obesity	Proportion of users per adult inhabitant	Proportion of users per 100 people estimated with obesity
Denmark	4 845 902	79 626	18.5	896 492	1.6	8.9
Albertslund	22 021	564	23.0	5 065	2.6	11.1
Allerød	20 186	381	15.4	3 109	1.9	12.2
Assens	33 520	454	23.3	7 810	1.4	5.8
Ballerup	40 145	968	18.0	7 226	2.4	13.4
Billund	21 804	307	21.4	4 666	1.4	6.6
Bornholm	33 435	330	19.7	6 587	1.0	5.0
Brøndby	29 896	663	23.7	7 085	2.2	9.4
Brønderslev	29 272	422	23.2	6 791	1.4	6.2
Dragør	11 425	259	12.4	1 417	2.3	18.3
Egedal	35 260	790	18.0	6 347	2.2	12.4
Esbjerg	94 471	1 624	20.8	19 650	1.7	8.3
Fanø	2 883	51	18.9	545	1.8	9.4
Favrskov	38 305	691	19.2	7 355	1.8	9.4
Faxe	30 819	734	25.9	7 982	2.4	9.2
Fredensborg	33 245	796	14.4	4 787	2.4	16.6
Fredericia	42 752	802	19.5	8 337	1.9	9.6
Frederiksberg	87 863	1 246	10.3	9 050	1.4	13.8
Frederikshavn	49 421	755	24.1	11 910	1.5	6.3
Frederikssund	37 997	801	21.7	8 245	2.1	9.7
Furesø	32 606	560	11.6	3 782	1.7	14.8
Faaborg-Midtfyn	42 583	550	22.9	9 752	1.3	5.6
Gentofte	59 391	1 237	8.5	5 048	2.1	24.5
Gladsaxe	55 271	1 056	16.6	9 175	1.9	11.5
Glostrup	19 207	431	19.2	3 688	2.2	11.7
Greve	40 876	1 110	18.1	7 399	2.7	15.0
Gribskov	34 749	804	19.1	6 637	2.3	12.1
Guldborgsund	50 772	762	25.9	13 150	1.5	5.8
Haderslev	45 491	563	22.4	10 190	1.2	5.5
Halsnæs	26 386	620	23.7	6 253	2.4	9.9
Hedensted	38 280	584	22.6	8 651	1.5	6.8
Helsingør	52 116	1 188	16.6	8 651	2.3	13.7
Herlev	23 163	589	21.0	4 864	2.5	12.1
Herning	72 386	1 055	20.3	14 694	1.5	7.2
Hillerød	43 524	783	15.8	6 877	1.8	11.4
Hjørring	52 777	849	23.3	12 297	1.6	6.9
Holbæk	59 582	1 165	22.9	13 644	2.0	8.5
Holstebro	47 232	801	22.0	10 391	1.7	7.7
Horsens	77 304	1 182	18.7	14 456	1.5	8.2
Hvidovre	42 178	967	18.0	7 592	2.3	12.7
Høje-Taastrup	44 170	953	20.9	9 232	2.2	10.3
Hørsholm	20 019	418	12.7	2 542	2.1	16.4
Ikast-Brande	34 015	611	21.0	7 143	1.8	8.6
Ishøj	18 639	455	24.8	4 622	2.4	9.8
Jammerbugt	31 237	420	25.1	7 840	1.3	5.4
Kalundborg	40 407	1 024	24.8	10 021	2.5	10.2
Kerteminde	19 773	404	19.7	3 895	2.0	10.4
Kolding	76 112	1 170	18.7	14 233	1.5	8.2
København	547 835	6 732	11.8	64 645	1.2	10.4
Køge	50 635	1 183	18.2	9 216	2.3	12.8
Langeland	10 859	131	25.5	2 769	1.2	4.7
Lejre	22 943	474	18.6	4 267	2.1	11.1
Lemvig	16 225	284	21.8	3 537	1.8	8.0
Lolland	34 122	522	24.7	8 428	1.5	6.2
Lyngby-Taarbæk	47 073	800	12.7	5 978	1.7	13.4
Læsø	1 585	12	26.0	412	0.8	2.9
Mariagerfjord	34 492	551	24.2	8 347	1.6	6.6
Middelfart	32 543	576	21.0	6 834	1.8	8.4
Morsø	16 510	237	23.1	3 814	1.4	6.2
Norddjurs	31 099	588	25.6	7 961	1.9	7.4
Nordfyns	24 402	346	25.5	6 223	1.4	5.6

Municipality	Total number of adult inhabitants	Number of users	Proportion of people with obesity per 100 inhabitants 2021	Estimated number of people with obesity	Proportion of users per adult inhabitant	Proportion of users per 100 people estimated with obesity
Nyborg	26 624	455	21.6	5 751	1.7	7.9
Næstved	69 521	1 540	24.5	17 033	2.2	9.0
Odder	19 040	245	17.6	3 351	1.3	7.3
Odense	172 097	2 481	16.3	28 052	1.4	8.8
Odsherred	28 330	532	25.6	7 252	1.9	7.3
Randers	81 564	1 626	20.1	16 394	2.0	9.9
Rebild	23 996	329	22.1	5 303	1.4	6.2
Ringkøbing-Skjern	45 771	563	19.7	9 017	1.2	6.2
Ringsted	29 142	569	22.5	6 557	1.9	8.7
Roskilde	73 060	1 369	15.0	10 959	1.9	12.5
Rudersdal	45 057	864	9.7	4 371	1.9	19.8
Rødovre	33 842	675	19.3	6 532	2.0	10.3
Samsø	3 228	39	26.1	843	1.2	4.6
Silkeborg	78 853	1 149	17.8	14 036	1.5	8.2
Skanderborg	49 637	800	16.5	8 190	1.6	9.8
Skive	37 339	592	24.3	9 073	1.6	6.5
Slagelse	66 008	1 197	24.3	16 040	1.8	7.5
Solrød	18 878	513	16.6	3 134	2.7	16.4
Sorø	24 659	432	19.4	4 784	1.8	9.0
Stevns	19 560	521	23.6	4 616	2.7	11.3
Struer	17 289	323	24.0	4 149	1.9	7.8
Svendborg	48 838	615	17.6	8 595	1.3	7.2
Syddjurs	35 999	558	22.0	7 920	1.6	7.0
Sønderborg	61 488	837	21.3	13 097	1.4	6.4
Thisted	35 509	446	22.4	7 954	1.3	5.6
Tønder	30 441	548	24.5	7 458	1.8	7.3
Tårnby	33 866	984	19.1	6 468	2.9	15.2
Vallensbæk	13 112	295	16.4	2 150	2.2	13.7
Varde	40 566	589	20.4	8 275	1.4	7.1
Vejen	34 544	474	24.4	8 429	1.4	5.6
Vejle	96 756	1 293	18.6	17 997	1.3	7.2
Vesthimmerlands	29 834	383	25.9	7 727	1.3	5.0
Viborg	78 577	1 205	22.2	17 444	1.5	6.9
Vordingborg	38 450	673	23.7	9 113	1.8	7.4
Ærø	5 234	78	22.3	1 167	1.5	6.7
Aabenraa	48 364	696	22.2	10 737	1.4	6.5
Aalborg	184 944	2 058	17.3	31 995	1.1	6.4
Aarhus	300 596	3 695	12.4	37 274	1.2	9.9

Note: The number of people with obesity is estimated based on figures from the National Health Profile 2021. The numbers are likely higher in 2023 than in 2021, as the proportion of people with obesity nationally increased from 18.5 per cent in 2021 to 18.7 per cent in 2023 (incl. 16-17-year-olds). However, it only has a minor impact on the overall picture if, for example, 0.2 percentage points are added to the self-reported obesity in 2021 in all municipalities.

Sources: The Database of Pharmaceutical Sales, the National Health Profile, and the Population Statistics.