

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

Denmark and the other EU Member States lay down the EU agricultural policies, which constitute the overall framework for Danish agriculture. The collective agricultural policies exercise a direct and indirect influence on the incomes and decision-making behaviour of Danish farmers, and thus on the requirements made in relation to agricultural statistics.

Falling significance to the Danish economy

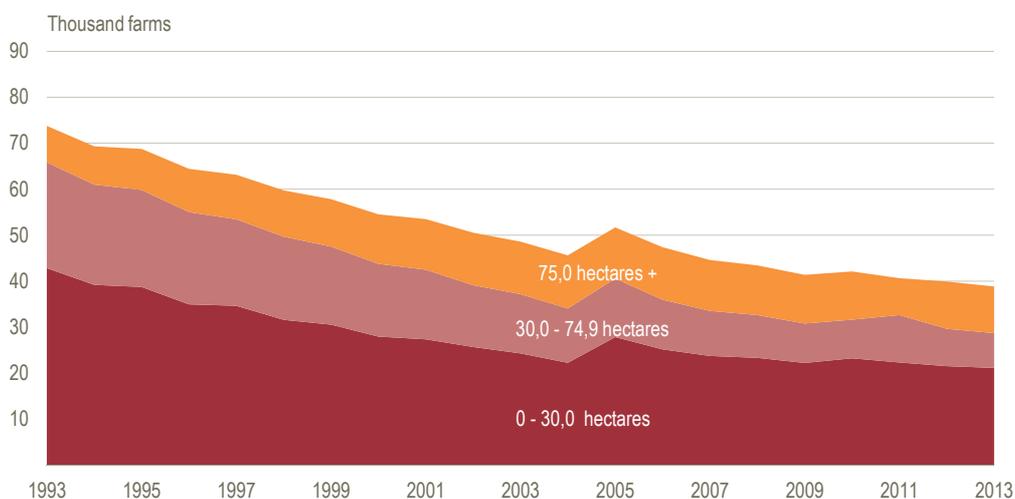
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

Agricultural exports continue to constitute an important part of exports, with pork as the most important product.

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years structural trends in Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2013, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 38,800 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is a fall of about 50 per cent over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 68 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



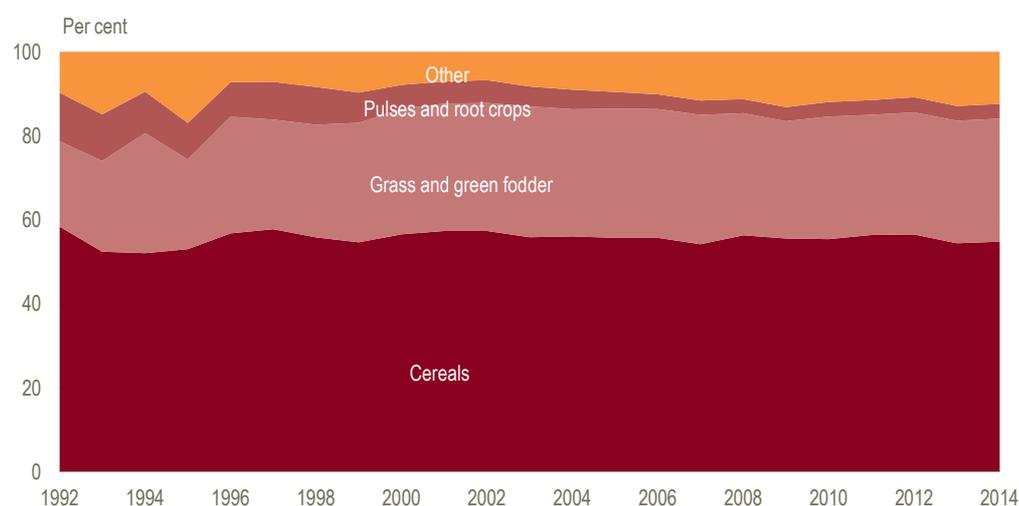
www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 58 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 20 per cent – 31 in 1993. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 26 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 11 per cent in 1993.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 55 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and [afg07](http://www.statbank.dk/afg07)

The figure above shows the distribution of the arable area by different crops. It should be noticed that the category *other* includes industrial seeds, seeds for sowing, horticultural products, and other areas, while *grass and green fodder* includes areas in rotation as well as areas that are not in rotation, including permanent grasslands and set aside area.

More than half of the agricultural area is used for cereal production, whereas between 20 and 30 per cent is used for production of green fodder for livestock. During the period, there is a great fall in pulses and root crops and almost a similar increase in grass and green fodder, which is primarily due to that fodder beets have been replaced by maize for silage.

Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total greenhouse area is around 500 hectares.

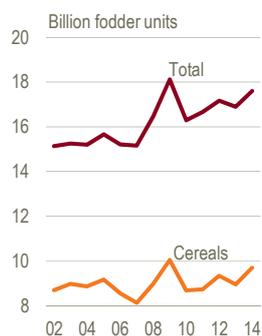
Crop production

Naturally, crop production is closely connected to area use. As mentioned above, the majority of the area is used for cereal production, with the primary types of grain being barley and wheat. Thus, cereals account for the majority of total crop production, while crops for cattle feeding are the second most important activity.

Crop production can be divided into three groups: Products used as foods, either directly or after processing; products used for livestock fodder; and a third group which comprises flowers, plants, and other non-food crops.

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used

Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures
www.statbank.dk/hst6

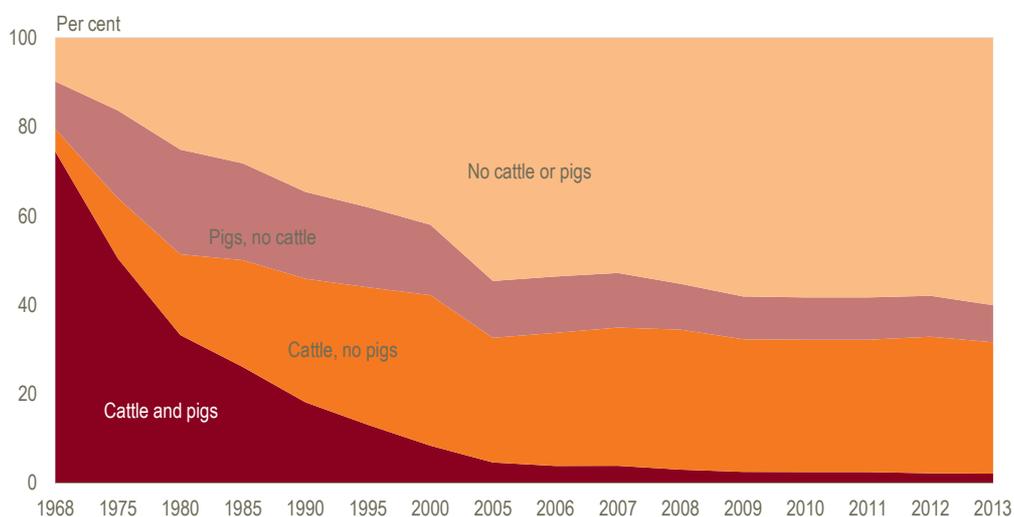
as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 3 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

Livestock and livestock production

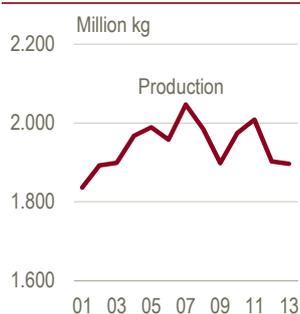
Figure 4 illustrates the development trends within livestock farming, as represented by the degree of specialization within the two main types of livestock farming: cattle farming and pig farming. Since the 1960s, many-sided farming has been replaced with specialised farming. About 60 per cent have neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farms have both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

Figure 5
Production of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

Through many years, the number of farms with livestock has been reduced, but this does not entail a reduction in the number of farm animals.

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 3,100 during the same period.

As the number of farm animals has gone up, efficiency has increased at pig farms, and these facts combined make pork production in financial terms one of the most significant single element in Denmark's agricultural production.

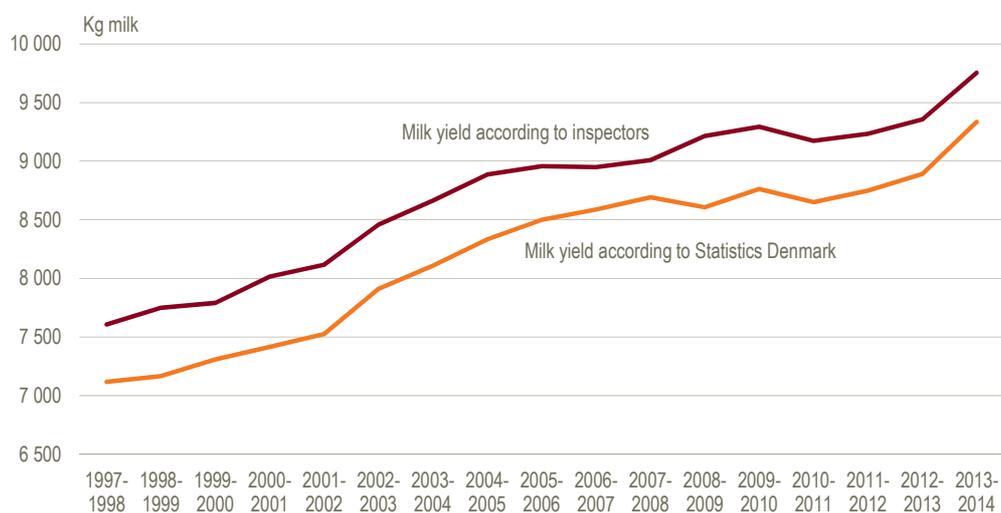
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

Milk production

Economically, the second largest type of agricultural production is milk. Since the middle of the 1980s, the quantities of milk produced have been determined by an EU country quota, which has changed only slightly over the years. During the same period, the stock of dairy cows has fallen by one third.

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 5.1 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

Figure 6 Average milk yield per dairy cow



Note: Statistics Denmark calculates average milk yields on the basis of the total stock of dairy cows and the total milk yield. Inspectors calculate the yield from the periodic yield inspection, which covers approximately 90 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 363

The financial position of the agricultural sector

The financial circumstances of the agricultural sector can be described by preparing sector accounts for agriculture. The sector accounts can be briefly described as a statement of the production value of the agricultural sector, less the production costs involved.

Three income concepts are used in the sector accounts: Gross value added at producers' prices, gross value added at basic prices, and gross value added at factor cost.

The difference in the three income concepts concerns how the operating subsidies received by the agricultural sector and the taxes and duties paid by this sector are treated.

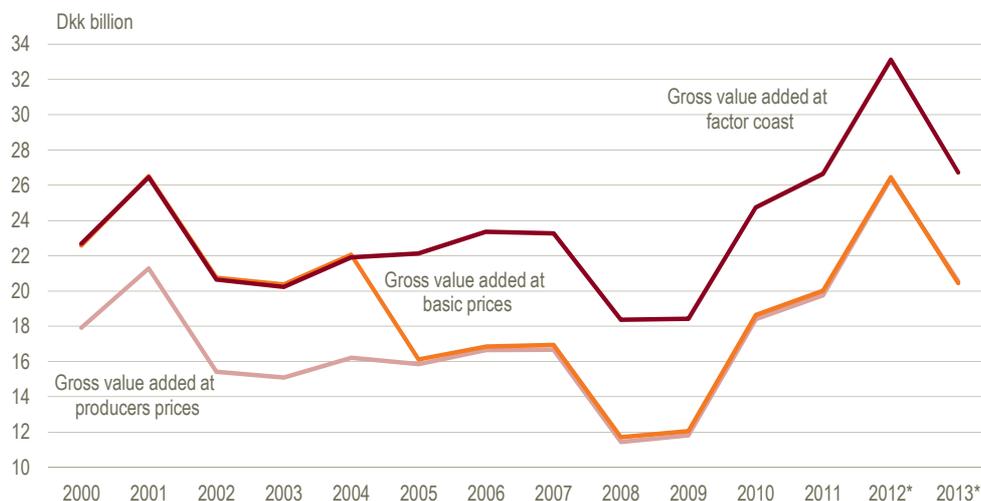
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of fur, which is an important export article for Danish agriculture. The poorer result for 2013 is however positively affected by a rise in prices on milk.

The difference between value added at producer and at basic prices, respectively, is primarily due to reforms of EU agricultural policies, where an adjustment from price subsidies to direct area and livestock subsidies was initiated in 1993. From 2005, most of the subsidies are given as general subsidies as a consequence of the latest reform of agricultural policies.

Among EU countries, France, Italy and Spain, from 15 to 20 per cent each, account for the largest share of total gross factor income in agriculture in the EU. Denmark accounts for almost 2 per cent of gross factor income in the EU, while the consumption of labour in order to generate this income was only 0.5 per cent of the labour force in EU's primary agriculture.

Denmark received about 2 per cent of EU's subsidies to agriculture from the Guarantee Fund of about DKK 400 billion.

Figure 7 Gross value added at producers' prices, basic prices, and at factor cost



www.statbank.dk/lbfi1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2013, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 9.1 billion and was consequently 1.3 billion higher than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 10.2 billion for 2013, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2013. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2013, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 346 billion, and is thus 6 billion lower than the previous year.

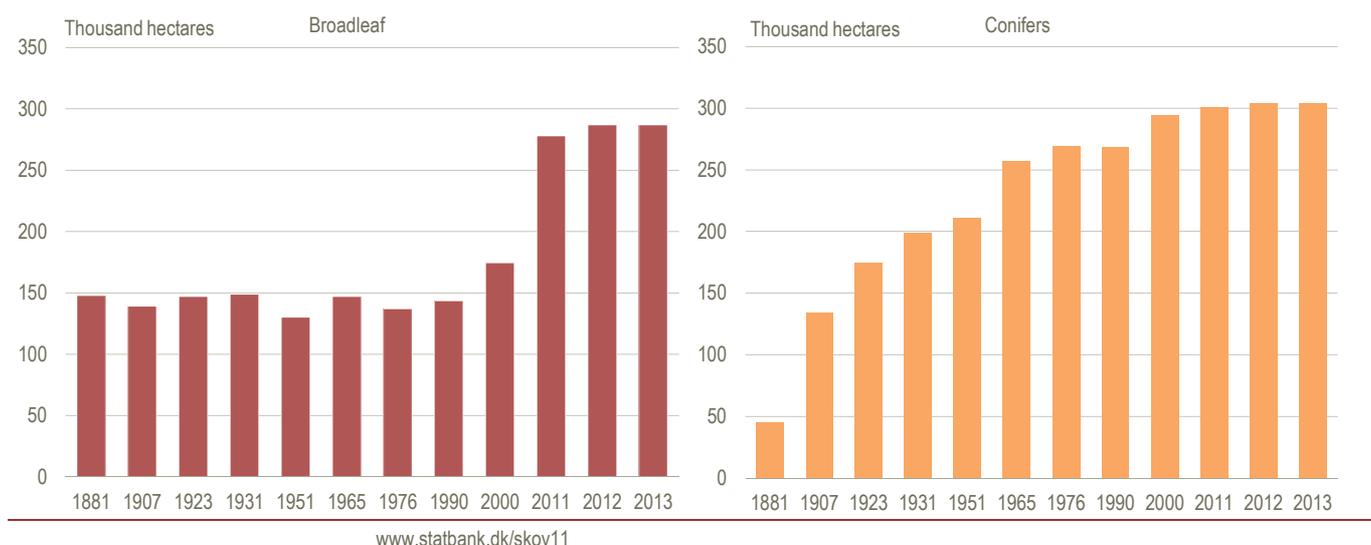
In 2013, interest payments amounted to DKK 9,2 billion which is lower than last year and also since the peak in 2008. The lowering interest payments reflects the interest rate level, which has been historically low since 2008.

7 per cent of all farms are organic

7 per cent of all farms in Denmark are organic and 6 per cent of the agricultural area is organic. It corresponds to 160.000 hectares. 10 years ago 147.000 hectares of agricultural land were cultivated in accordance with organic principles.

Forestry censuses

Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the development of forests as regards area, species mix, site quality, age range, etc.

Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers**The Forestry Act**

According to the Forestry Act of 2004, the Minister for the Environment is responsible for ensuring that national statistics within the forestry area are prepared. The latest published forest census took place in 2000, the date set on 1 January 2000.

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period.

Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006–2012 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.

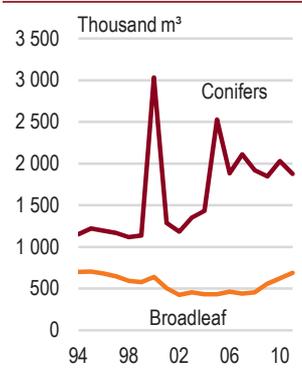
Differences in the compilation methods between the statistics inform 2006 and the previous forest surveys imply that caution should in many cases be taken when comparisons are made between the surveys.

Figure 8 shows the long-term development in the forest area from 1881 to 2010. During this period, the Danish forest area was doubled – primarily by means of an increase in the area with conifers.

As regards future developments, the 1997 Nature Protection Act lays down a set of objectives which include an additional doubling of Danish forest areas during a period which corresponds to one generation of trees (approximately 100 years).

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2013 was for energy purposes. The felling of wood amounted in 2013 to 3.6 mi. cubicmeters.

Figure 9 Felling

Fishing and aquaculture

Common EU fishing policies

The common fishing policies of the European Union constitute the framework for Danish fishing. This framework includes a system that aims to preserve and utilize the biological resources of the sea through regulation of catches by quotas.

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing.

Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet

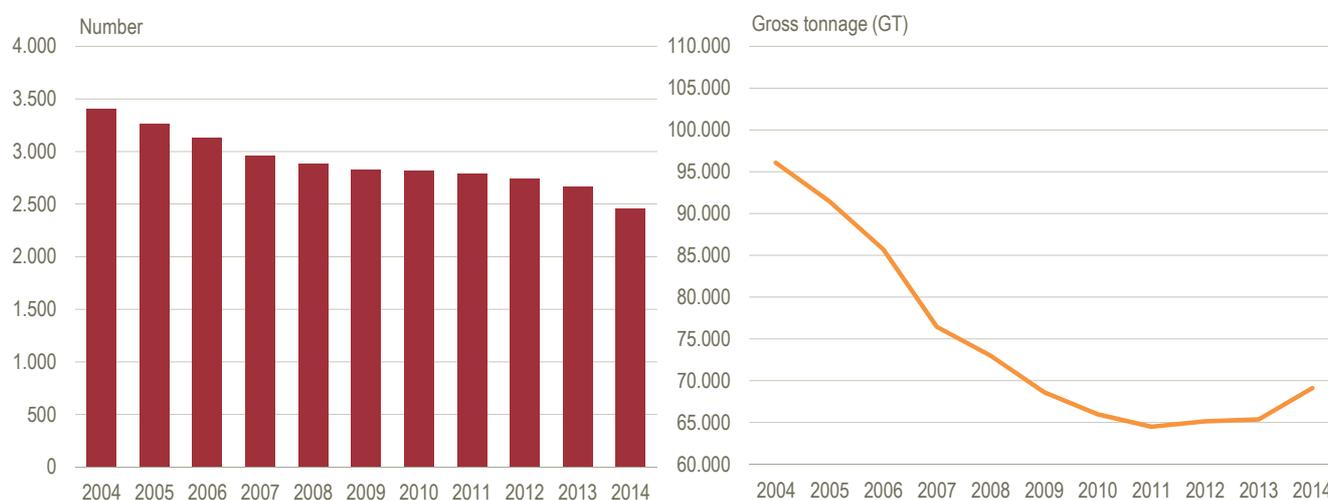


Table 370

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2004-2014: from 1.1 million tonnes in 2004 to 749,000 tonnes in 2014.

In 2014, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 8 per cent higher than in 2004 when calculated at current prices.

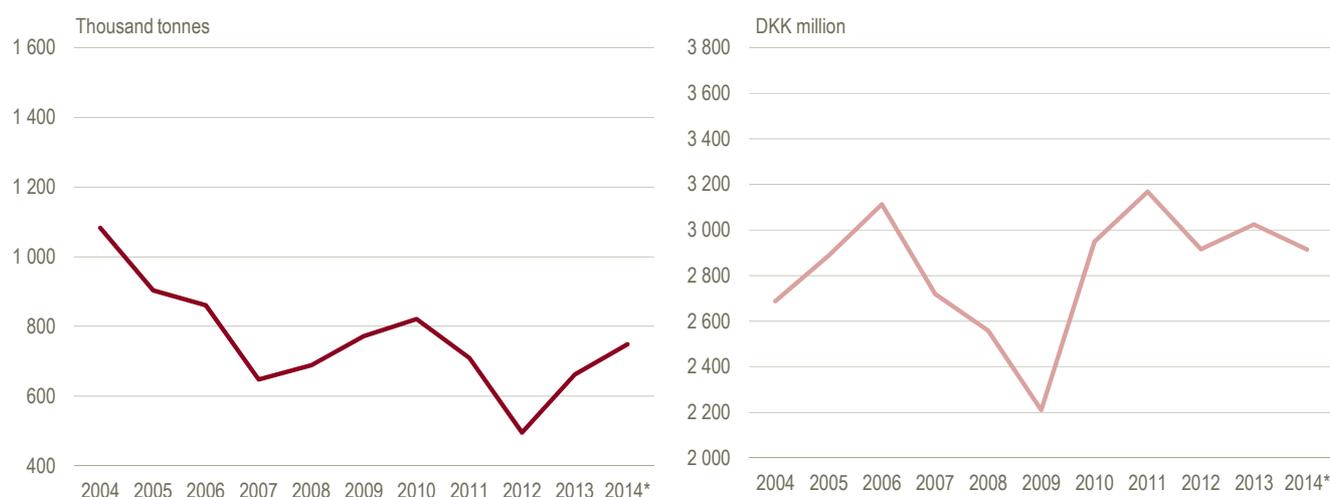
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 371

Fishing vessels

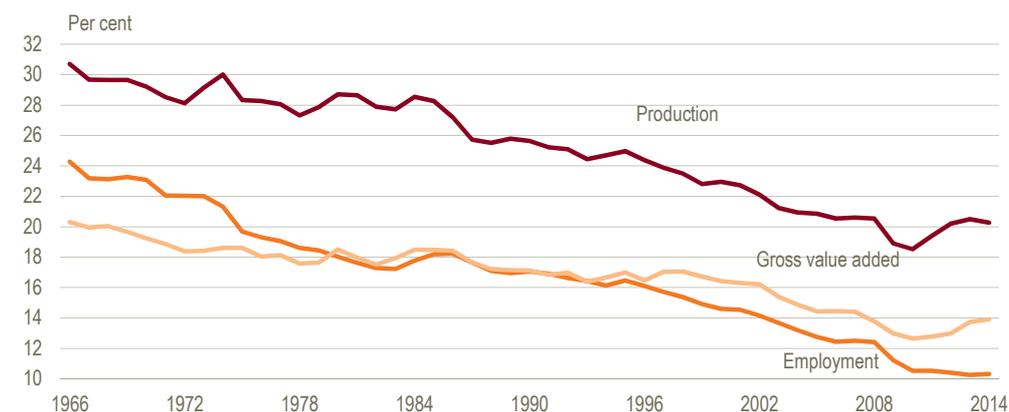
Statistics on the Danish stock of fishing vessels, fish resources and fishing, catches and fish market as well as the aquaculture are compiled by The Danish AgriFish Agency.

Manufacturing industries**Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining**

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have had a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last almost 50 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. Following the sharp drop in 2008 caused by the financial crisis there have been a small increase in the shares of production and value added though.

A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 24 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 2014. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has decreased from 20 per cent to 14 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 30 per cent in 1966 to 20 per cent in 2014.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nabp10 og nabb10

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2004-2014.

Due to the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 production was relatively stable for some years. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, and in the period 2011-2014 production has increased further to a level that is around 5 per cent lower than at the peak in 2007-2008.

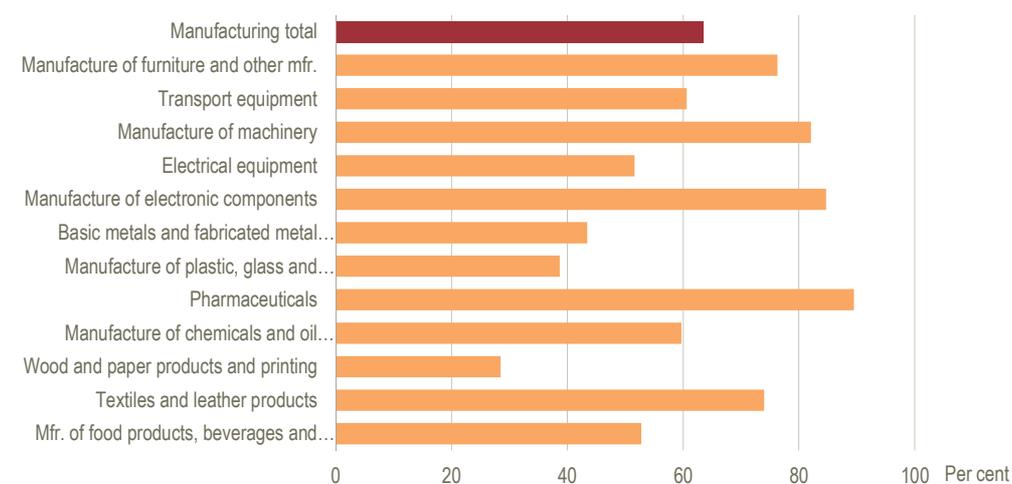
Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

www.statbank.dk/prod01

High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2014, total export turnover accounted for 63 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 29 per cent. With 90 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 82 per cent, respectively.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2014

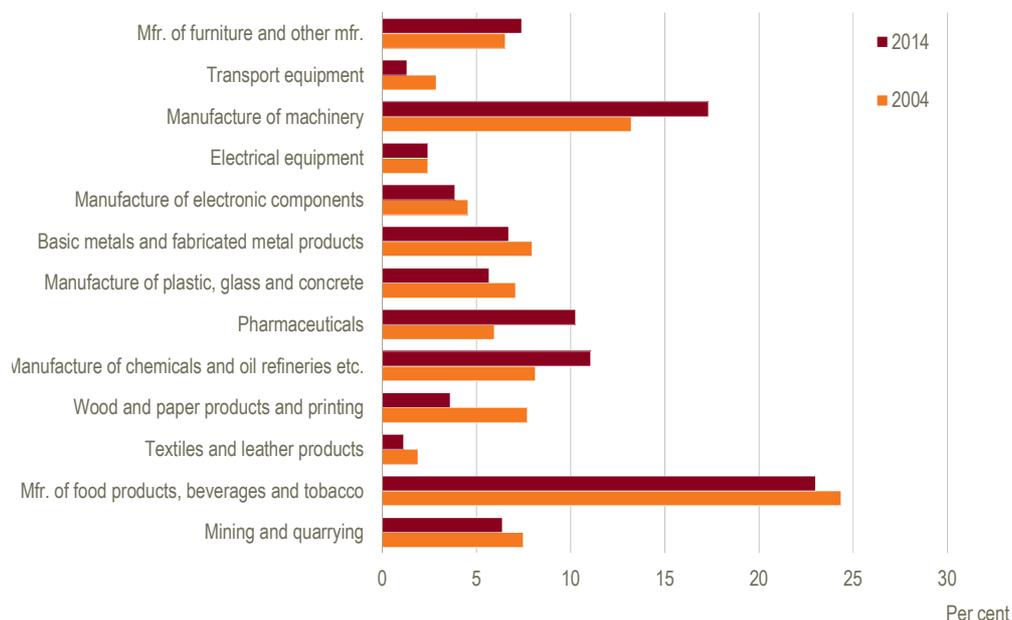


Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2014

Since 2004, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 543 billion to DKK 732 billion in 2014. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 23 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 17 per cent, *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 11 per cent, and *pharmaceuticals* with 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2004, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Three industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* The development of turnover for this group is influenced by price changes. Finally *pharmaceuticals* has grown significantly. Industries that have less significance compared to 2004 are, among others, *transport equipment*, *wood and paper products and printing* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

www.statbank.dk/oms6

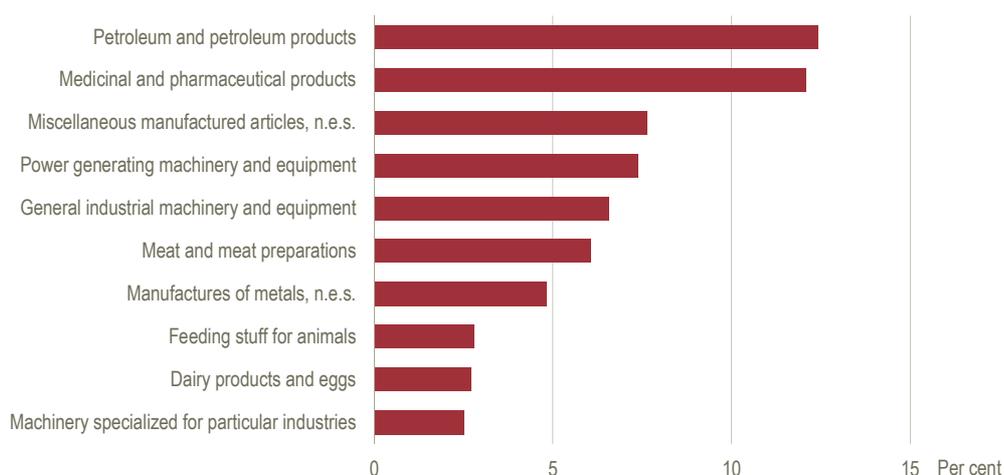
Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 16.3 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 35.1 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 90.7 per cent of total turnover in 2014). *Extraction of oil and gas*, *manufacture of dairy products* and *manufacture of toys and other manufacturing* are other large industries with high concentration ratios. Industries with low concentration ratios include *manufacture of other machinery* and *manufacture of fabricated metal products* where the ten largest enterprises accounted for, respectively, 24.2 per cent and 26.0 per cent of total turnover in 2014.

Production in the manufacturing industries by commodity

The production of industrial products can be divided into main commodity groups, where the 10 commodity groups accounting for the highest output in Denmark in 2014 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 12.4 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted 12.1 per cent.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2014

www.statbank.dk/varer3

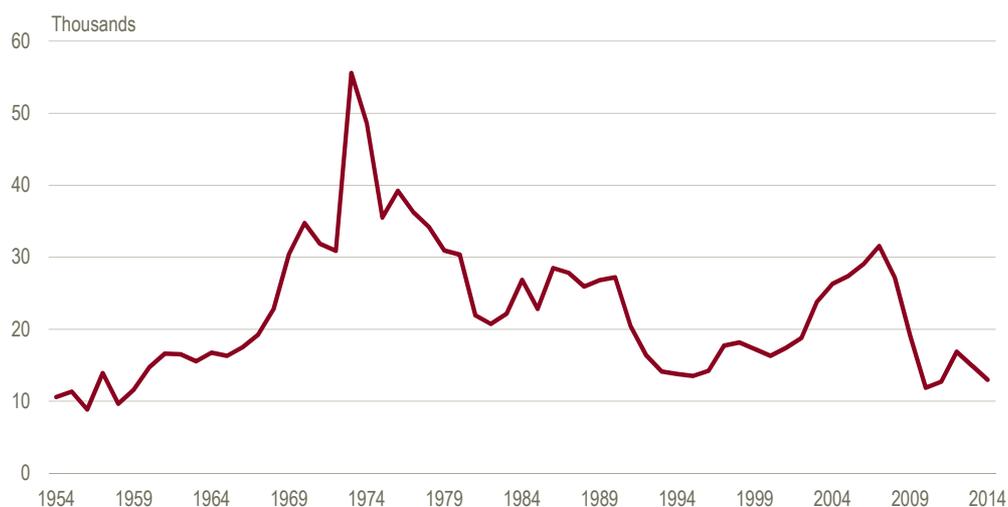
Table 374

Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings.

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth. Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2014 reached under 13.000 dwellings completed. From 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction. At the same time, the number of completed dwellings in terraced houses are going up from 1.500 in 2010 to 2.400 in 2014.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

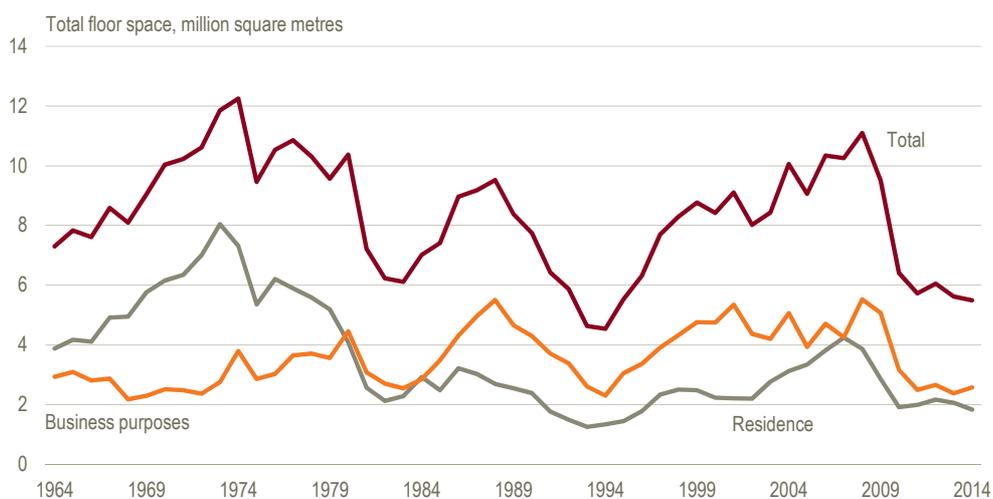
www.statbank.dk/bygv03

Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence than for business purposes each year.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence – with 2007 as an exception.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall are within non-residential farm buildings, factories, workshops etc. and buildings for office, trade and store.

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv01

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2014, the total area of buildings made up 794.3 million m² – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 37 per cent for industry and 17 per cent for cultural and recreational and other purposes.

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 22,6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 9.0 per cent in buildings for business.

Value added

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added) has fallen since the start of 1970s.

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis. But since 2010 it is decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2014 the proportion was 4.4 per cent.

Construction employment

Since the end of the 1960s, the proportion of the construction sector with regard to total employment has constituted a continuously smaller part of total employment in Denmark.

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 10.2 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6.1 per cent in 2014.

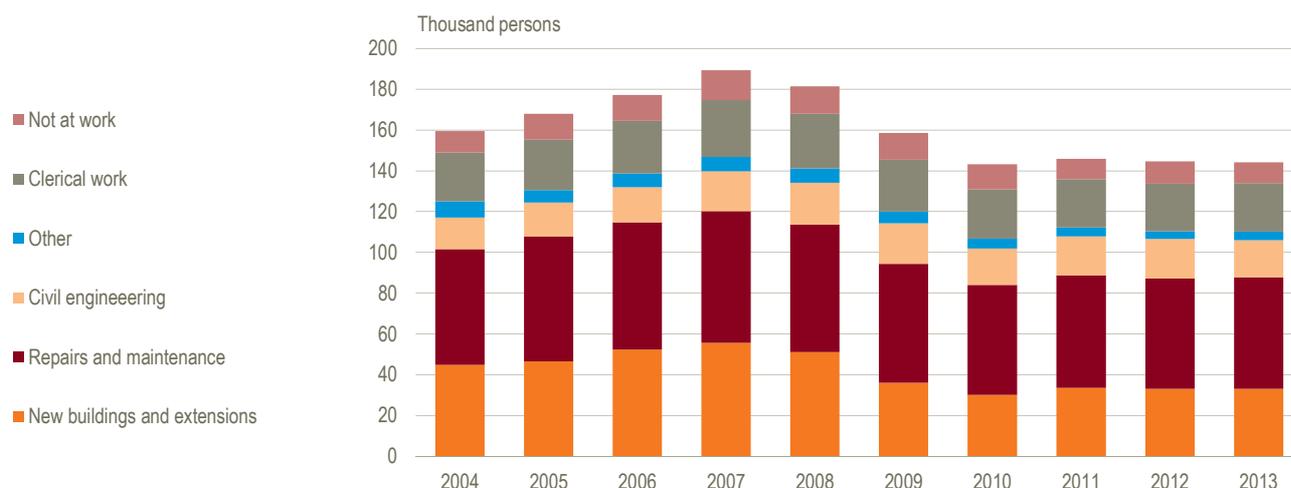
Decrease in the total construction employment

From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 181,000 employed to 159,000 - a decrease of 22,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In the past two years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 2 per cent from 2011 to 2014

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2014, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 33,000 which is equivalent to 22 per cent. 59,000 or 39 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 18,000 or 12 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 5,000 (3 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19 Construction employment by activity

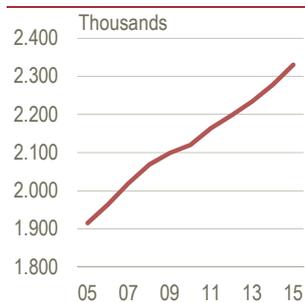


Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

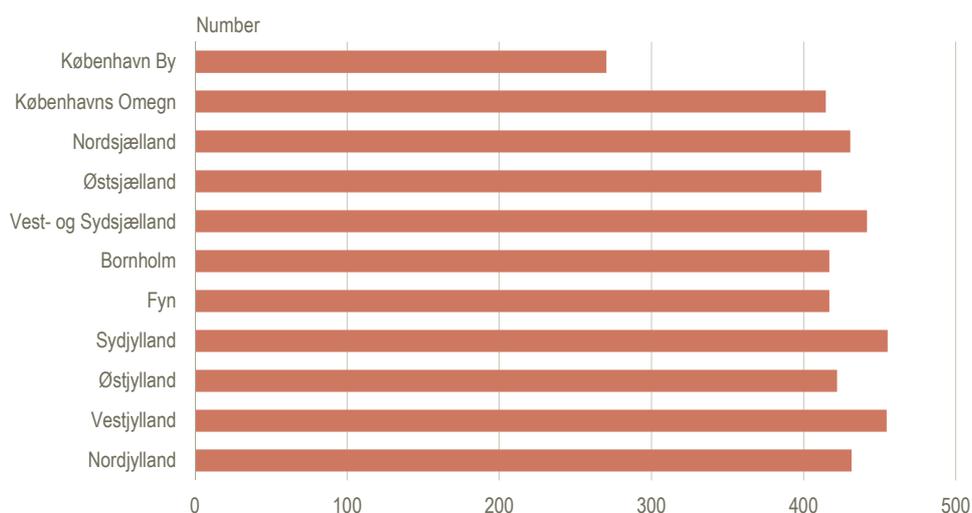
Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2015, there were a total of 2,981,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 78 per cent were passenger cars, 13 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 113,000 or 4 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2011 to 2015 was due to 168,700 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 43,400 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2015, there were 412 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Sydjylland with 455 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 270 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2003, the number of train sets has increased by 31 per cent. At the beginning of 2013, the number of train sets was 700 with 135,600 seats, an increase by 33 per cent compared to year 2003. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

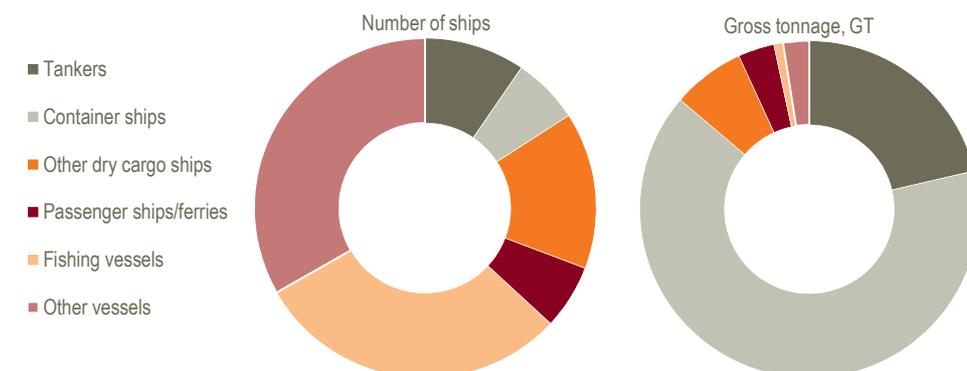
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 1,378 in 2003. In 2013 transit traffic accounted for 87 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships account for 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2015, there were 1,742 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a decrease of 30 ships compared to 2014. 30 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 14.1 million. This is an increase of 13 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2015 the gross tonnage of container ships was 9.1 million compared to 4.4 million in 2005. In 2015 this corresponded to 70 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2015

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 14th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2015, the number of ships was 484, representing 13.6 million GT. In July 2014 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.2 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 5th largest in the EU and the 14th largest in the world.

49 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2013, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2003 to 2013 traffic increased by 9 per cent. Motorised vehicles alone increased by 10 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 19 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 76 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2013. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 1 per cent.

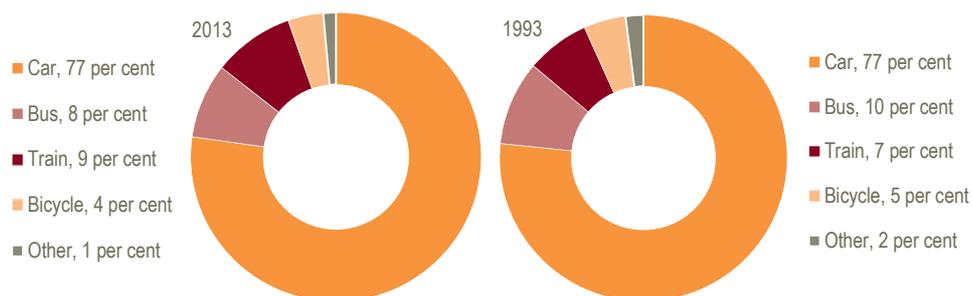
The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2013 every day between 76,000 and 103,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway north of Kolding in Jutland and the tunnel under Limfjorden with more than 68,000 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,000 and 15,000 passages every day.

In 2013 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 3 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 18,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 6 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 38 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 14,000 km in 2013, corresponding to 38 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), while 8 per cent is by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

More travels with S-tog

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2013, there was on average 197,000 train journeys every day, of which 106,000 east of the Great Belt, 66,000 west of the Great Belt and 25,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 299,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 152,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

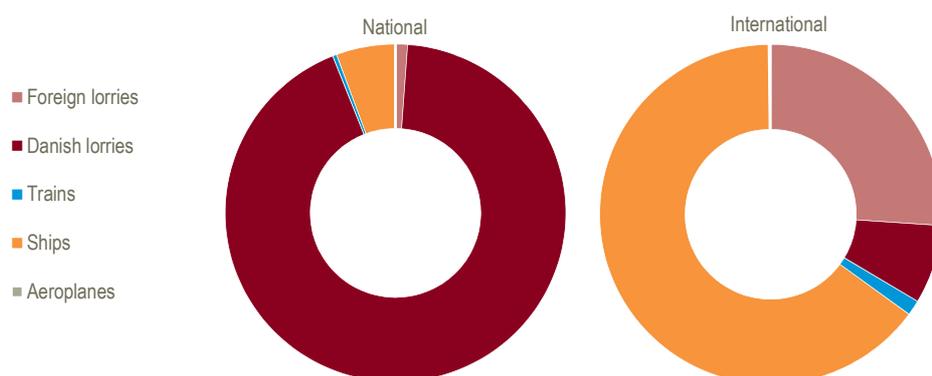
Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2013 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2013 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

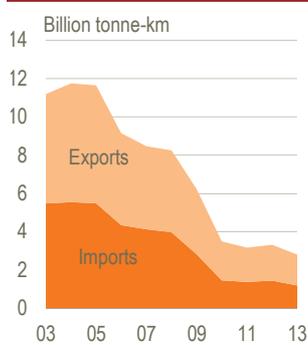
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 179 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2013 which is unchanged from the year before. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 6 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and less than 1 per cent by trains.

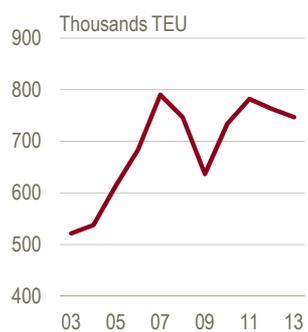
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2013, international goods transport accounted for 77 million tonnes against 73 million tonnes in 2012. 65 per cent of the goods in 2013 were carried by cargo vessels, 8 per cent by Danish lorries and 26 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2013

www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Figure 25 International transport by Danish lorries

www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Figure 26 Throughput of containers in the five largest ports

Note: TEU, container unit of 20 feet
www.statbank.dk/skib49

Slight decrease in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles decreased slightly from 12.3 in 2012 to 12.2 billion tonne-km in 2013. The decrease was almost entirely due to a decrease in road haulage for own account of 0.1 billion ton-km while road haulage for hire or reward was unchanged. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 85 per cent of the total in 2013.

International goods transport by Danish lorries is carried out by haulage contractors

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. From 2004 to 2013 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 69 per cent to 3.9 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 12 per cent from 2012 to 2013.

The market share of Danish lorries fell significantly

Foreign lorries accounted for 84 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2013, compared to 78 per cent of the transport performance in 2012 and 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of Polish and German vehicles with 29 per cent and 26 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries and the expanded common market in EU.

Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 79 million tonnes of goods in 2013 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 77 million tonnes in 2012. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 85 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 16 per cent of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

Transport by sea is mainly concentrated at the largest ports, as 49 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. More than 60 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. One fourth of the goods are ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Decrease in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport decreased from 2012 to 2013. In 2012 Danish ports handled 441,000 containers (2012: 456,000) corresponding to 747,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2012: 763,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

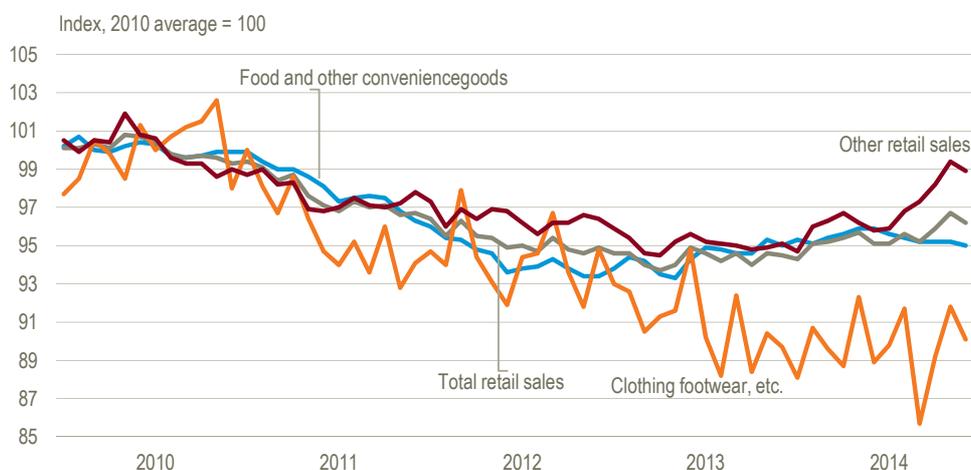
Retail sales increased in 2014

Following several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2014. There was a growing trend throughout most of the year and the index of December 2014 ended 2.4 per cent higher than in December 2013.

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* and *other consumer goods* each represent around 45 per cent of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2014 with 2013 yields a total increase of 1.2 per cent. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* increased also by 1.2 per cent, while *clothing etc.* dropped by 1.3 per cent. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2014 were 1.8 per cent higher than in 2013.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

Tourism

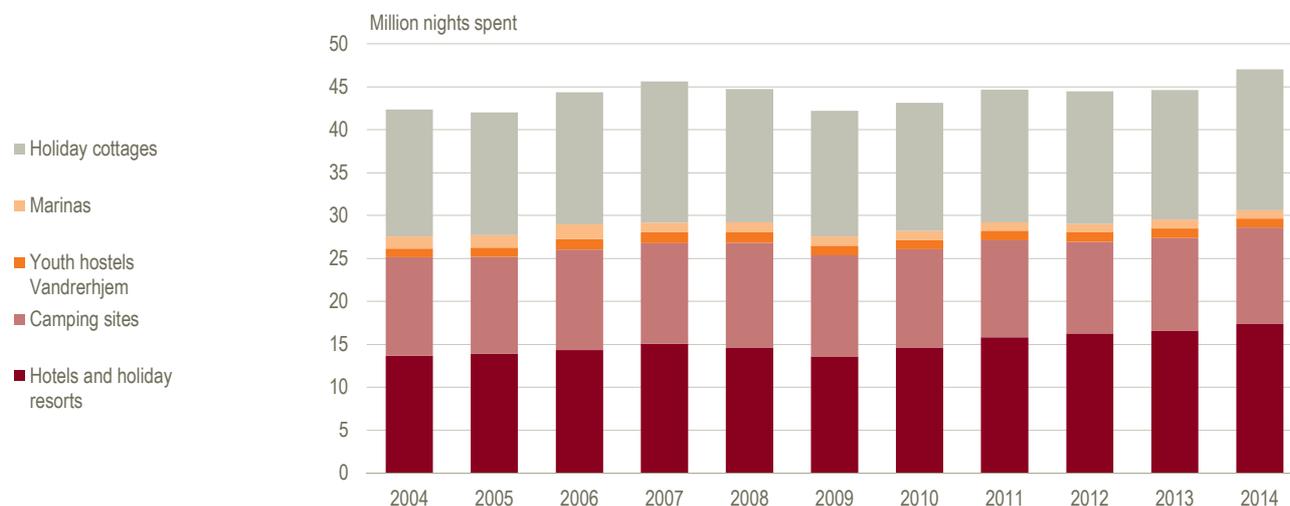
Large growth in number of nights spent in 2014

In 2014, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 47 million. This is an increase of 2.4 million more nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 5 per cent increase and camping sites had a 4 per cent increase. Nights spent in hostels fell 5 per cent compared to 2013, whereas the Danish

marinas had 8 per cent fewer nights spent. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased 9 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28 Overnight stays by type



Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2013, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 14 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 61 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 82 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 38 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 27 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 16 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 8 per cent of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels etc. with 57 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2013

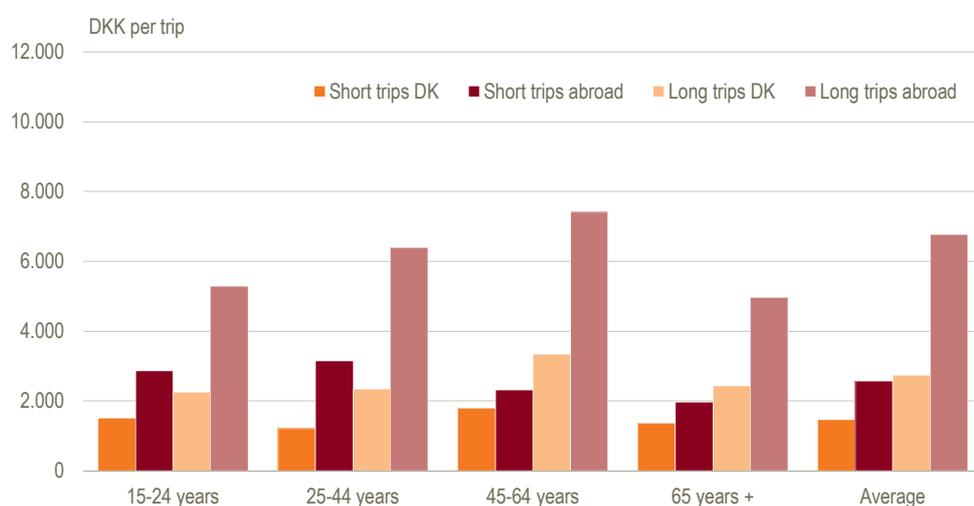


Table 353 Farms by size of area. 2013

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Total	10 235	6 928	3 974	4 391	5 400	7 901	38 829
Region Hovedstaden	761	459	242	189	231	264	2 145
Region Sjælland	1 747	1 085	651	788	871	1 293	6 435
Region Syddanmark	2 368	1 740	1 073	1 102	1 717	2 502	10 502
Region Midtjylland	3 075	2 296	1 212	1 418	1 635	2 352	11 988
Region Nordjylland	2 283	1 348	796	895	945	1 491	7 758
København and Nordsjælland	638	406	197	139	160	152	1 693
Province Bornholm	123	53	44	49	70	112	453
Province Fyn	935	377	269	410	559	602	3 152
Province Sydjylland	1 433	1 362	804	692	1 159	1 901	7 351
Province Østjylland	1 353	1 108	668	772	675	1 040	5 617
Province Vestjylland	1 722	1 187	544	646	960	1 312	6 371

Note: The agricultural and horticultural surveys include farms with at least 5 ha cultivated area, or with agricultural production which at least corresponds to this. Due to rounding the individual figures may not sum exactly to the totals.

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 354 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2013

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
Hele landet	17 558	684	309	11 268	2 841	565	1 599	4 005	38 829
Region Hovedstaden	1 005	69	17	704	76	43	30	202	2 145
Region Sjælland	3 860	124	81	1 227	285	170	110	577	6 435
Region Syddanmark	4 248	267	129	3 376	897	129	382	1 074	10 502
Region Midtjylland	5 519	163	70	3 367	977	153	535	1 203	11 988
Region Nordjylland	2 925	60	13	2 594	605	70	544	948	7 758
København and Nordsjælland	774	64	15	611	12	32	17	168	1 693
Province Bornholm	232	5	2	93	64	11	12	34	453
Province Fyn	1 559	203	112	538	264	88	57	330	3 152
Province Sydjylland	2 690	64	17	2 838	633	41	324	744	7 351
Province Østjylland	2 921	86	61	1 294	431	100	103	620	5 617
Province Vestjylland	2 598	77	8	2 073	546	53	432	583	6 371

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 355 Farms with area in tenancy. 2013

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 868	4 797	2 412	2 128	1 571	771	20 548
Farms with tenant area	1 367	2 131	1 561	2 263	3 829	7 130	18 281
	ha						
Area in tenancy	4 907	14 547	15 427	30 158	88 997	706 935	860 971
Average tenant area per farm	3.6	6.8	9.9	13.3	23.3	99.1	47.1

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 356 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	130.85	117.33	129.56	109.86
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	135.32	117.45	125.61	103.13
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	141.51	122.37	124.67	104.24
Bornholm	114.59	101.84	118.39	97.85
Fyn with adjacent islands	130.84	116.34	132.17	112.45
Sønderjylland	129.08	114.36	132.29	111.75
Østjylland	128.82	117.29	132.92	111.65
Vestjylland	128.12	118.03	131.07	113.38
Nordjylland	126.66	117.10	132.20	116.00

Note: Prices for barley and wheat are average prices for 100 kg dry and cleaned barley or wheat which farmers have earned from sales to cereal merchants in the period from July to the end of December in the relevant year. The prices are used as basis for the regulation of rents of land.

www.statbank.dk/kapit1

Table 357 Livestock and production at organic farms

	2012	2013
	number	
Organic livestock	1 767 083	2 022 879
Cattle	183 262	181 508
Pigs	232 051	239 453
Poultry	1 337 966	1 588 991
Other animals	13 804	12 927
Organic farms with milk production	409	392
	mio kg	
Milk production	479	482
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	9
	number	
Organic farms with egg production	68	68
	mio kg	
Egg production	11	11
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	16

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 358 Organic farms by area

	2012		2013	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 680	6.7	2 627	6.8
Under 10 ha	790	8.8	726	8.5
10.0-19.9 ha	445	5.7	403	5.8
20.0-29.9 ha	245	7.6	238	6.0
30.0-49.9 ha	287	5.9	282	6.4
50.0-99.9 ha	326	5.9	306	5.7
100.0 ha +	587	7.3	579	7.3
No information on area	•	...	93	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 359 Land use of organic farms. 2013

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	160 103	2 627 966	100.0	100.0	6.1
Cereals	47 704	1 434 781	29.8	54.6	3.3
Pulses	2 516	7 912	1.6	0.3	31.8
Root crops	1 457	84 809	0.9	3.2	1.7
Seeds for industrial use	810	175 729	0.5	6.7	0.5
Seeds for sowing	3 621	79 616	2.3	3.0	4.5
Grass and green fodder	100 442	761 209	62.7	29.0	13.2
Horticultural products	2 994	18 733	1.9	0.7	16.0
Set aside	163	9 123	0.1	0.3	1.8
Other crops	396	56 054	0.2	2.1	0.7

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency
www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 360 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2012	2013
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	5 488 067	5 833 170
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	765 852	777 269
Of which: Ryebread	45 259	50 711
Flour	113 077	134 772
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	211 862	214 231
Meat, spreads, offal	359 970	420 644
Of which: Beef and veal	127 256	142 556
Pigmeat	51 058	60 440
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	124 247	137 976
Fisk og skaldyr	5 470	8 495
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 883 249	2 152 155
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	143 924	156 975
Minimilk	368 154	390 174
Skimmed milk	263 170	252 467
Cheese	233 466	260 580
Eggs	358 014	443 466
Fats, oils	305 207	307 853
Of which: Butter etc.	226 520	209 316
Fruits	452 798	466 766
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	91 743	96 191
Bananas, fresh	73 287	83 166
Apples, fresh	54 472	37 127
Dried fruits	92 845	95 394
Vegetables	824 868	783 265
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	73 375	70 714
Carrots, fresh	142 238	144 040
Potatos, fresh	46 977	43 228
Onions, fresh	32 852	36 167
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	223 782	238 037
Of which: Sugar	34 997	38 125
Syrup, honey	31 687	51 270
Jams etc.	43 612	37 473
Spices, stock cube etc.	209 245	217 480
Of which: Spices	62 154	68 419
Babyfood (canned goods)	55 371	37 792
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	211 448	209 341
Juices, fruit juices etc.	141 710	141 726
Wine, cider, beer etc.	104 467	110 140

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 361 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2012	2013
	ha	
Total agricultural area	2 644 631	2 627 817
Cereals	1 495 177	1 434 781
Pulses	6 252	7 912
Root crops	89 077	84 809
Seeds for industrial use	127 316	175 580
Seeds for sowing	75 529	79 616
Grass and green fodder in rotation	569 415	565 725
Horticultural products	19 060	18 733
Other crops	200 413	195 484
Permanent grassland	57 375	56 054
Set aside	5 018	9 123
	per cent	
Total arable area	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.5	54.6
Pulses	0.2	0.3
Root crops	3.4	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	4.8	6.7
Seeds for sowing	2.9	3.0
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.5
Horticultural products	0.7	0.7
Other crops	7.6	7.4
Permanent grassland	2.2	2.1
Set aside	0.2	0.3

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 362 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2012/2013	2013/2014
	million feed units	
Feeding stuffs, total	15 324	15 364
Fodder concentrates		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 566	6 983
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 567	2 584
Other vegetable products	174	182
Fish meal, silage and waste	196	308
Milk and milk products	40	43
Coarse fodder	5 455	4 978
Roots, total	373	370
Grass and green fodder	4 879	4 608
Straw	203	...
	thousand tonnes	
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients		
Nitrogen	194	...
Phosphorus	12	...
Potassium	46	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1 and kvael2

Table 363		Crop production					
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	
	thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha		
Total crop production	•	•	16 899	17 602	•	•	
Cereals (grain), total	9 085	9 764	8 948	9 689	63	68	
Winter wheat	3 997	5 083	4 093	5 205	74	79	
Spring wheat	148	71	152	72	52	46	
Rye	527	678	527	678	60	64	
Triticale	74	96	74	96	56	62	
Winter barley	677	790	647	754	62	66	
Spring barley	3 273	2 758	3 126	2 634	56	57	
Oats and mixed grain	313	217	249	172	49	49	
Rape, total	688	709	1 172	1 208	39	43	
Winter rape	684	707	1 165	1 204	39	43	
Spring rape	4	2	7	4	24	18	
Pulses	25	33	27	36	34	40	
Straw, total	3 165	3 011	590	556	36	38	
of which straw of cereals	3 038	2 903	559	529	36	38	
Roots crops, total	3 975	4 406	887	858	476	525	
Seed potatoes	145	168	28	32	296	340	
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	959	965	261	262	471	491	
Potatoes for human consumption	543	601	107	118	380	384	
Beets for sugar production	1 994	2 266	432	491	525	597	
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	335	406	60	73	554	721	
Grass and green fodder, total	25 114	26 290	5 275	5 255	•	•	
Lucerne	232	262	31	35	572	488	
Maize for green fodder	6 897	7 459	1 828	1 977	381	419	
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 137	1 124	317	314	203	187	
Grass and clover in rotation	13 565	14 220	2 305	2 416	429	444	
Permanent grass	2 812	3 225	448	514	132	157	
Aftermath	470	499	63	67	53	54	

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 364		National supply and disposition of cereals	
	2012	2013*	
	thousand tonnes		
Crop production less waste	9 177	8 813	
Imports	663	758	
Stocks at beginning of period	5 979	6 168	
Total, available	15 819	15 739	
Exports	1 832	2 291	
Seeds for sowing	282	272	
Industrial uses	711	663	
Stocks at end of period	6 168	5 322	
Used for feeding	6 825	7 191	

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 365	Livestock				
	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2013
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	57 249
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 614 644
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	679 321
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	582 340
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	96 981
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 075 750
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	976 516
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 193 305
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	151 300
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	19 431 441
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 646 004
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	13 215 257
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	249 761
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	101 238
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	8 495

Note: The table shows the number of animals at one specific day, - the survey day. The survey day is either in the spring or in the summer.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 366	Livestock by regions. June 2013					
	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 318	9 753	12 587	15 010	11 580	57 249
Cattle, total	29 164	81 448	619 084	501 546	383 403	1 614 644
Of which cows	12 165	33 304	268 206	204 175	161 470	679 321
Of which dairy cows	8 892	22 421	240 652	172 583	137 792	582 340
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 273	10 883	27 554	31 592	23 678	96 981
Pigs, total	293 697	1 214 954	3 556 481	4 339 795	2 670 823	12 075 750
Of which sows	20 198	101 598	291 211	343 209	220 300	976 516
Of which pigs for slaughtering	91 887	310 148	961 643	1 152 991	676 636	3 193 305
Sheep	10 155	25 169	59 059	39 669	17 248	151 300
Poultry, total	121 857	981 201	7 644 139	4 884 877	5 799 368	19 431 441
Of which hens	75 423	674 107	2 342 002	1 143 281	411 191	4 646 004
Of which chickens for slaughtering	44 745	1 405	4 673 900	3 391 673	5 103 534	13 215 257
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	249 761
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	101 238
Geese	..	..	..	..	..	8 495

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 13 2013.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 367 Fur farming

	2012	2013
Number of fur farms¹	number	
Minks	1 474	1 451
Foxes	...	2
Chinchilla	19	55
Number of furred animals		
Minks	2 947 943	3 122 945
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	4 729	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts	
Minks	15 800	17 200
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	35
Average price	DKK per pelt	
Minks	604	...
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	377	352
Value of pelts	DKK mio.	
Value of sales, total	9 548	12
Minks	9 535	...
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	13	12
Value of changes in livestock	125	...

¹ Farms which have several of the species are included in the figures for each of these species.

Source: Danish Fur Breeders' Association
www.statbank.dk/pels1 and pels2

Table 368 Output of livestock products

	2011	2012
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	4 880	5 009
	kg	
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 464	8 600
	per cent	
Average fat content	4.28	4.28
Average protein content	3.46	3.48
Dairy products	mic. kg	
Butter	37	39
Cheese	278	303
Whole milk and cream powder	114	106
Skim milk powder	36	40
Eggs ¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	66	67
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	145	138
Pork	2 008	1 902
Poultry meat	215	177
Horsemeat	1	1
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 371	2 220
Of which, edible offal	86	82
Game meat	3	3
Edible tallow and lard	84	80

Note: Production figures for milk, eggs and meat include producers own use for consumption and for sale direct to the consumer. Milk also includes amounts used for fodder.

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg.

Table 369 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2013

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 612	633	747	18 262	885	366	31 505
Sample	1 256	143	237	237	60	28	1 961
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 636	5 390	6 580	420	362	297	2 757
Crop production, agriculture	1 629	1 463	188	251	193	34	734
Crop production, horticulture	12	17	5 931	1	2	189	148
Cattle	1 537	2 913	0	37	41	0	599
Pigs	2 126	286	3	23	5	-	735
Poultry	215	303	0	3	19	-	81
Fur-bearing animals	792	-	-	19	-	-	278
Other livestock etc.	6	7	1	7	3	-	6
Product subsidies	7	3	-	1	1	-	3
Other income	312	397	456	79	98	74	173
Costs, total	5 458	4 723	5 811	451	372	280	2 346
Seeds	124	136	862	20	23	44	78
Energy	236	221	654	25	21	23	115
Fertilizers, purchased	152	24	108	41	5	9	78
Chemicals	120	-	91	19	-	11	54
Feeding stuff	2 531	2 127	5	66	67	-	935
Veterinarian services and medicine	105	67	0	2	2	-	38
Maintenance	348	354	283	57	45	33	166
Contract operations	225	315	57	36	40	11	106
Insurance	73	65	80	19	15	16	39
Other goods and services	432	403	1 422	76	68	73	234
Depreciation	581	553	438	77	72	37	264
Paid labour	477	413	1 771	3	4	20	213
Energy tax	21	20	31	2	2	1	10
Land rate and energy tax	32	27	9	9	8	3	17
Operating profit	1 179	667	769	-31	-10	17	411
Costs of financing	856	899	390	92	72	55	372
Net interest expenditure	809	865	362	89	68	54	352
Other costs of financing	47	34	28	4	4	2	19
General subsidies	434	528	103	93	94	16	216
Net profit	757	296	482	-30	11	-22	255
1. quartile group	-569	-625	-529	-211	-155	-186	-351
4. quartile group	2 701	1 279	1 830	198	276	109	1 320
Investments	1 557	870	553	163	173	119	656
Balance, end of year							
Assets	43 699	43 850	17 355	10 105	9 616	7 439	22 226
Debt	23 219	22 359	7 671	3 609	3 377	2 346	10 666
Deferred Taxation	3 641	3 542	1 548	1 287	1 321	689	2 125
Tenancy	7 520	10 455	2 614	867	717	43	3 328
Net capital	9 319	7 494	5 522	4 342	4 202	4 361	6 106
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	431	439	441	144	155	125	254
Operating margin, per cent	17.8	14	6.6	-19.4	-19.8	-30.8	13.5
Degree of profitability, per cent	3.1	2	3.4	-1.2	-1.1	-2	2.1
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	25.8	22.4	37.5	47	47.2	59	32.3

Note: The figures are based on accounting results from holdings of minimum 10 hectares or similar production

www.statbank.dk/jord1

Table 370 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2012	2013*
	DKK mio.	
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	86 961	81 819
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	82 295	80 537
Crop products, total	29 870	29 642
Cereals, total	14 080	13 631
Of which: Wheat	6 794	6 224
Barley	6 153	6 532
Industrial crops	2 639	3 034
Fodder crops and straw	5 801	5 558
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	5 116	5 035
Of which: Potted plants	1 983	1 974
Potatoes	1 013	1 046
Fruit and berries	321	327
Seeds for sowing	899	1 012
Livestock products, total	52 425	50 895
Meat and live animals, total	28 896	29 239
Of which: Cattle	3 134	3 160
Pigs	23 752	23 802
Poultry	1 761	2 016
Products from animals, total	23 529	21 656
Of which: Natural milk	13 152	15 038
Furs	9 548	5 766
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 796	2 731
D. Value of secondary activities	907	925
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	964	- 2 375
Changes in grain stocks	897	- 2 386
Changes in livestock	67	12
F. Intermediate consumption, total	60 567	61 268
Seeds	2 552	2 471
Energy	3 684	3 556
Fertilizers	2 374	2 232
Pesticides	1 829	1 790
Veterinary expenses	1 307	1 333
Feeding stuffs, total	26 825	28 082
Straight feeding stuffs	16 623	16 970
Compound feeding stuffs	10 203	11 112
Repairs and maintenance	4 892	4 793
Agricultural services	4 129	4 112
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 674	2 594
Bank services, directly measured	2 942	2 971
Services from other industries	7 359	7 333
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	26 394	20 551
H. Subsidies on products	96	101
I. Taxes on products	38	211
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	26 452	20 441
K. Subsidies on production	7 493	7 113
L. Taxes on production	823	830
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	33 122	26 724

Note: The table includes the extended agricultural sector, i.e. agriculture, horticulture, fur farming, hunting, and beekeeping.

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Tabel 366		Gross capital formation in agriculture		
	2010	2012	2013	
Amounts in current prices		DKK mio. in current prices		
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	7 832	9 084	
Farm buildings	3 199	2 907	3 140	
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 731	5 761	
Plantations and soil improvement	142	194	182	
Amounts in 2010 prices				
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 527	8 613	
Farm buildings	3 199	2 799	3 001	
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 557	5 457	
Plantations and soil improvement	142	171	156	
Amounts in current prices		index 2010 = 100		
Gross capital formation, total	100	106	123	
Farm buildings	100	91	98	
Machinery and equipment	100	117	142	
Plantations and soil improvement	100	137	128	
Amounts in 2010 prices				
Gross capital formation	100	102	116	
Farm buildings	100	87	94	
Machinery and equipment	100	112	135	
Plantations and soil improvement	100	120	110	

www.statbank/jb1

Table 372		Farmer's interest payments and liabilities	
	2012	2013*	
		DKK mio.	
Total interest payments	10 984	9 196	
Credit Institute loans	6 111	4 566	
Bank	3 985	3 782	
Other	887	848	
Debt, total¹	352 195	345 797	
Credit Institute	257 919	251 577	
Bank	68 164	66 800	
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	26 112	27 420	

¹ Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 373 Percentage of forest area by regions. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	45 566	98 951	46 860	91 455	214 466	117 958	615 254
Auxiliary areas	318	916	837	1 780	4 022	789	8 661
Total wooded area	45 248	98 035	46 023	89 673	210 444	117 170	606 593
Temporarily unstocked	901	1 800	1 147	2 223	5 529	1 402	13 003
Broadleaves, total	28 690	71 120	30 183	36 879	74 206	46 190	287 263
Beech	8 068	27 881	10 088	10 190	16 796	10 228	83 253
Oak	5 510	12 850	5 795	9 839	19 261	9 130	62 386
Ash	2 292	5 874	2 667	2 357	3 448	1 504	18 139
Sycamore maple	1 896	9 265	3 963	1 821	4 791	2 625	24 367
Birch	4 226	3 556	3 257	6 671	14 359	10 515	42 585
Other broadleaves	6 704	11 686	4 409	6 000	15 547	12 183	56 533
Conifers, total	15 472	24 481	14 056	50 293	130 135	69 459	303 893
Norway spruce	9 027	10 762	4 050	16 287	45 546	9 974	95 642
Sitka spruce	692	1 622	1 602	6 613	11 842	14 677	37 046
Other fir species	539	970	717	1 460	7 052	5 884	16 617
Pine species	2 082	1 927	527	14 287	29 126	24 590	72 539
Nordmann fir	1 029	4 868	3 984	3 364	9 548	5 642	28 435
Noble fir	305	1 140	1 799	1 298	5 953	2 680	13 176
Other conifers	1 799	3 192	1 378	6 985	21 070	6 011	40 437
Unknown¹	185	637	638	278	573	122	2 434

Note: Based on information from Copenhagen University, Forest and Landscape which has been responsible for conducting forest censuses since 2002.

www.statbank.dk/skov11

¹ Occurs when trees are not measured or tree species are not registered in a sample plot of a wooded area.

Table 374 Felling in forests. 2013

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	1 226.5	2 363.4	3 589.9	972.7	1 043.5	1 573.9
Timber	512.7	859.2	1 371.9	211.8	447.6	712.5
Firewood	254.4	264.4	518.8	212.9	145.2	160.7
Wood for energy	459.3	1 239.9	1 699.1	548.0	450.6	700.6
Broadleaves, total	697.6	409.6	1 107.2	362.6	333.4	411.3
Total timber	159.6	66.7	226.3	38.9	68.0	119.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	109.7	41.6	151.3	26.6	56.1	68.7
Industrial logs	39.0	17.1	56.1	3.3	7.8	44.9
Other timber	10.9	8.0	18.9	9.0	4.1	5.8
Firewood	245.1	143.0	388.0	114.0	130.7	143.4
Wood for energy	292.9	200.0	492.9	209.7	134.7	148.6
Beech, total	189.7	93.5	283.2	45.1	89.9	148.2
Total timber	83.7	33.1	116.8	15.9	30.0	70.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	55.7	18.4	74.1	8.4	24.9	40.8
Industrial logs	23.4	10.7	34.1	2.9	3.4	27.8
Other timber	4.5	4.1	8.6	4.6	1.8	2.2
Firewood	106.0	60.4	166.4	29.2	59.8	77.4
Oak, total	32.4	16.2	48.5	9.7	14.0	24.8
Total timber	19.0	5.1	24.1	2.7	6.9	14.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	11.9	1.8	13.7	1.7	5.5	6.5
Industrial logs	6.0	2.2	8.2	0.1	0.9	7.2
Other timber	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.8
Firewood	13.3	11.1	24.4	7.0	7.1	10.3
Other broadleaf, total	182.6	100.0	282.6	98.1	94.8	89.7
Total timber	56.9	28.5	85.4	20.4	31.0	34.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	42.2	21.4	63.6	16.5	25.7	21.4
Industrial logs	9.5	4.2	13.7	0.3	3.5	9.9
Other timber	5.2	2.8	8.1	3.5	1.8	2.8
Firewood	125.7	71.5	197.2	77.7	63.8	55.7
Conifer, total	528.9	1 953.8	2 482.7	610.1	710.1	1 162.6
Total timber	353.1	792.5	1 145.6	172.9	379.6	593.1
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	16.5	98.3	114.9	18.1	39.5	57.3
Short timber	180.7	492.2	673.0	69.6	203.0	400.3
Industrial wood	148.5	166.7	315.2	58.0	123.5	133.6
Other timber	7.3	35.2	42.6	27.2	13.5	1.9
Firewood	9.4	121.5	130.8	98.9	14.6	17.4
Wood for energy	166.4	1 039.8	1 206.3	338.3	315.9	552.1

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 375 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2012		2013	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 744	65 176	2 662	65 386
Under 10 GT	2 168	4 980	2 106	4 807
10-49.9 GT	376	8 413	361	8 068
50-199.9 GT	136	12 718	131	12 224
Over 200 GT	64	39 064	64	40 287

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 376 Salt-water fishing

	2013		2014*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	661 891	3 024 677	749 140	2 914 215
Landed in Denmark, total	541 925	2 278 336	610 919	2 140 920
Hovedstaden	13 595	108 764	19 523	103 816
Midtjylland	226 874	735 926	286 990	762 450
Nordjylland	268 585	1 216 415	275 694	1 097 319
Sjælland	12 426	85 003	11 326	72 540
Syddanmark	20 444	132 228	17 387	104 795
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	119 967	746 341	138 222	773 295
EU Countries	81 380	441 144	83 526	415 293
Non EU Countries	38 586	305 196	54 695	358 002
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerak	43 681	430 208	42 551	464 409
The Kattegat	10 495	132 863	19 999	125 212
The North Sea	493 651	1 886 327	518 910	1 599 317
The Baltic Sea	68 328	301 054	69 629	263 059
Other areas	45 737	274 224	98 050	462 219
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	17 745	290 096	19 281	311 361
Other codfishes	11 163	141 945	10 395	138 601
European plaice	20 861	201 181	19 861	192 611
Common Sole	720	47 916	579	40 015
Other flatfishes	7 532	125 248	6 628	118 231
Atlantic Herring	141 028	528 139	135 580	442 738
Atlantic Mackerel	33 260	272 508	41 918	310 978
Fish for reduction	369 897	776 932	437 686	701 005
North Deepwater Prawn	5 650	171 298	5 697	162 361
Norway lobster	2 873	187 951	3 295	210 335
Blue Mussel	37 491	51 344	41 363	55 438
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	9 739	127 294	20 855	129 368
Other fish	3 933	102 823	6 002	101 172

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 377 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2014

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	732 365	16.3	35.1
Mining and quarrying	46 706	68.8	92.0
Extraction of oil and gas	41 492	77.4	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 647	48.2	83.9
Mining support service activities	2 568	70.4	100.0
Manufacturing	685 659	17.4	35.9
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	168 430	37.1	51.4
Production of meat and meat products	43 030	61.4	86.7
Processing and preserving of fish	13 992	27.2	59.4
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	51 495	75.3	85.4
Other manufacture of food products	45 513	29.1	51.3
Manufacture of beverages	12 979	79.2	97.8
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 421	89.9	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 153	26.0	48.6
Manufacture of textiles	5 756	32.6	59.3
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 397	44.6	77.6
Wood and paper products and printing	26 396	12.9	33.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 714	25.7	52.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 707	38.5	70.0
Printing etc.	6 974	20.3	43.2
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	80 859	61.4	83.6
Pharmaceuticals	75 101	90.7	98.3
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	41 416	16.8	32.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	22 853	29.4	46.1
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 124	52.8	85.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	16 439	21.5	49.0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	49 147	13.2	26.0
Manufacture of basic metals	9 136	39.5	78.0
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	40 010	14.6	27.0
Manufacture of electronic components	28 074	31.5	57.2
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 444	48.4	64.2
Manufacture of other electronic products	18 630	40.4	69.6
Electrical equipment	17 641	33.3	57.8
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	9 293	62.6	78.3
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 138	64.6	95.4
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 209	30.1	59.9
Manufacture of machinery	126 699	48.0	60.9
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	85 435	71.1	87.1
Manufacture of other machinery	41 264	13.0	24.2
Transport equipment	9 514	22.1	50.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 310	26.8	61.7
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 205	47.9	80.0
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	54 229	52.1	63.3
Manufacture of furniture	13 900	38.1	56.8
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	31 876	83.4	90.9
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 452	20.5	44.4

Table 378 Industrial production index

	2013	2014
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	102,4	103,7
Mining and quarrying	72,4	64,7
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	109,9	113,4
Manufacturing	109,5	112,9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	97,1	96,3
Production of meat and meat products	101,3	100,9
Processing and preserving of fish	98,4	101,8
Manufacture of dairy products	100,8	83,9
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	114,8	120,9
Other manufacture of food products	91,5	92,2
Manufacture of beverages	98,9	105,8
Manufacture of tobacco products	40,9	46,4
Textiles and leather products	85,8	83,9
Wood and paper products and printing	84,0	88,6
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	109,1	119,6
Pharmaceuticals	136,2	140,6
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	100,2	107,3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	91,2	96,2
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	95,3	85,7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	117,5	131,2
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	100,9	109,4
Manufacture of electronic components	97,2	102,5
Electrical equipment	87,8	91,8
Manufacture of machinery	122,5	121,6
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	130,8	127,0
Manufacture of other machinery	112,0	114,9
Transport equipment	78,4	78,3
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	96,9	94,4
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	47,6	51,5
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	127,5	131,3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	102,5	98,3
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	102,4	103,3
Capital goods	113,8	112,6
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	115,1	113,9
Intermediate goods	102,2	107,6
Durable consumer goods	82,0	86,4
Non-durable consumer goods	116,5	119,6
Energy	79,1	75,0

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 379 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2013	2014
	DKK millions	
Production, total	634 861	627 438
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	36 937	41 790
Generator sets for wind turbines	44 702	33 825
Crude oils	39 214	33 599
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, not containing biodiesel	17 871	15 102
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	12 587	11 591
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 637	9 766
Structures of iron or steel	7 492	8 929
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	7 634	8 737
Natural gas	8 740	7 892
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	6 957	7 069
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 600	7 035
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 773	6 544
Articles of iron and steel	5 452	6 406
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 560	6 041
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, containing biodiesel	6 919	5 803
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of <= 1% by weight	6 318	5 754
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 803	5 197
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 525	4 901
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number less than 95	5 783	4 429
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	2 202	4 035
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 951	3 928
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 025	3 927
Hearing aids	3 903	3 804
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 954	3 668
Heparin and its salts	1 748	3 578

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 380 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	5 469	5 334	4 413	3 274	5 626	5 493
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	541	191	514	218	218	514
Residential buildings	1 562	1 725	1 408	1 120	2 066	1 832
Detached one-family houses ¹	997	986	930	685	1 095	989
Other one-family houses	193	239	180	132	277	280
Multi-family buildings	306	442	228	271	518	465
Other buildings	65	57	70	33	176	98
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 614	2 414	1 913	1 337	2 383	2 582
Farm buildings, etc.	1 284	1 176	845	584	1 115	1 292
Factories, workshops, etc.	319	256	255	141	292	298
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	121	43	81	29	40	50
Transport depots, etc.	51	80	43	84	82	80
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	695	740	599	425	713	710
Hotels and other service trade buildings	64	46	42	27	56	64
Other buildings	80	73	48	46	85	89
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	547	496	408	291	387	375
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	199	227	201	155	254	201
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	206	191	101	70	48	56
Other buildings	746	699	683	526	790	704
Of which: Holiday dwellings	144	146	134	101	181	156
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	5 469	5 334	4 413	3 274	5 626	5 493
Region Hovedstaden	937	1 154	761	670	962	846
Region Sjælland	505	544	375	393	638	586
Region Syddanmark	1 459	1 299	1 216	766	1 370	1 273
Region Midtjylland	1 762	1 705	1 411	998	1 620	1 853
Region Nordjylland	806	632	649	446	1 036	935

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 381 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	11 021	12 905	9 776	8 573	14 950	13 006
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 127	384	1 144	467	666	945
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 785	3 794	3 627	2 716	3 845	3 658
Other one-family houses	1 624	2 064	1 527	1 173	2 507	2 372
Multi-family buildings	3 874	5 264	2 928	3 650	5 659	4 972
Student hostels	138	158	138	53	318	76
Residential institutions	531	455	622	193	1 524	932
Other buildings	1 064	1 170	934	788	1 097	996
Builders						
Private builders	9 380	11 168	8 392	7 656	10 645	10 501
Non-profit-making building societies	1 188	1 159	912	592	3 121	1 588
Public authorities	453	578	472	325	1 184	917
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	3 264	3 791	2 215	2 372	3 439	3 825
Region Sjælland	1 117	1 211	1 026	756	1 674	1 087
Region Syddanmark	2 179	1 996	2 174	1 271	3 064	2 256
Region Midtjylland	3 429	4 119	3 302	2 865	4 984	4 155
Region Nordjylland	1 032	1 788	1 059	1 309	1 789	1 683

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 382 Building stock, 2014

	Number of buildings	Warmed-up space and type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴	
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating ²	None or not known			
1 January								
		— thousand m ² —						
Building stock, total¹	4 380 826	261 219	189 243	51 013	3 237	573 690	794 259	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 554 400	172 416	110 755	25 256	1 213	220 033	370 000	
Of which:								
Detached one-family houses	1 096 175	68 415	73 380	17 754	564	141 695	191 001	
Terraced houses, etc.	240 215	24 146	9 419	2 689	82	29 957	40 173	
Multi-family buildings	90 561	74 848	8 545	1 006	100	26 605	103 896	
Industrial and commercial buildings	659 550	57 646	66 349	7 738	7 738	242 365	290 847	
Of which:								
Non-residential farm buildings	449 117	1 177	12 203	1 250	576	128 903	136 703	
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 681	11 552	29 172	2 691	754	49 164	55 703	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 727	37 713	20 189	2 346	268	46 608	74 356	
Other buildings, total¹	2 166 876	31 155	12 145	18 022	306	111 292	133 408	
Of which:								
Buildings for cultural use	11 526	3 119	1 196	538	28	3 694	5 775	
Buildings for education and research	18 837	16 590	5 501	417	78	15 376	25 801	
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 324	3 667	844	45	1	1 996	5 366	
Holiday dwellings	222 014	187	725	15 226	104	16 398	17 292	
Garages, car ports and out houses	1 804 211	1	23	5	6	61 036	62 128	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	771 012	79 031	44 066	9 468	410	89 163	174 970	
Region Sjælland	819 945	22 097	37 197	13 150	625	91 724	117 625	
Region Syddanmark	1 112 858	60 543	46 030	10 882	865	154 563	197 115	
Region Midtjylland	1 074 374	67 807	41 747	11 050	982	154 718	200 072	
Region Nordjylland	602 637	31 740	20 203	6 461	345	83 522	104 477	

¹ Incl. buildings where use is not known. ² Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. ³ Area of ground floor. ⁴ Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 og bygb44

Table 383 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2014
	— mio. m ² —				
Total	566,4	598,8	648,3	716,4	794,3
Residential buildings	293,8	305,4	326,9	359,4	370,0
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	191.0
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	40.2
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	103.9
Industrial and commercial buildings	222,9	240,5	261,2	287,5	290,8
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.7
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	74.4
Other buildings	49,7	52,8	60,2	69,6	133,4
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	42.6
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.3
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	62.1

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

Table 384 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	151	136
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	266	241
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	199
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	116
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	104
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 335	27 393	11 891	13 006
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	404	214
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 082	3 444
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 503	2 372
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 455	4 972
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	279	76
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 425	2 168	1 928

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 385 Construction employment

	Average 2013	Average 2014
Total employment	144 352	148 373
Construction of buildings	22 030	21 835
Civil engineering	15 235	16 608
Electrical installation etc.	24 347	24 701
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 295	15 300
Joinery installation etc	30 840	32 202
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 616	12 431
Bricklayers	10 211	10 617
Other specialized construction activities etc.	13 780	14 680

Note: Enterprises engaged in construction activities, whose main industry is outside the construction industry, are also included in the table.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Table 386 Vans and lorries etc.

	2014	2015
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	402 352	398 066
Under 2,001 kg	95 840	100 764
2,001-3,000 kg	198 357	189 504
3,001-3,500 kg	108 155	107 798
Lorries, total	29 215	28 628
3,501-6,000 kg	2 061	1 983
Over 6,000 kg	27 154	26 645
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 858	12 867
Trailers over 2,000 kg	49 002	51 908
Semi-trailers	36 903	37 880

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 387 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2014	2015
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 278 121	2 329 578
Of which in households	2 104 443	2 146 474
Of which in business and industry	173 678	183 104
Petrol	1 623 238	1 639 695
Diesel	653 290	686 869
Age:		
0-3 years	639 429	672 657
4-7 years	543 273	537 139
8-11 years	421 166	456 408
12-15 years	358 855	329 621
16-19 years	208 535	218 961
over 19 years	106 863	114 792
Average age in years	9.2	9.1
Buses, total	13 270	13 408
In scheduled service	6 177	6 506
Tourist coaches	7 093	6 902
Caravans	141 418	139 654
Motor cycles	150 360	151 542
Moped-45	47 716	45 970

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 388 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2014

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2013
	New registrations. total	188 417	100.0	
1	Volkswagen	22 961	12.2	(1)
2	Ford	18 224	9.7	(4)
3	Toyota	14 917	7.9	(2)
4	Peugeot	13 260	7.0	(5)
5	Skoda	13 137	7.0	(3)
6	Citroën	12 795	6.8	(6)
7	Renault	11 326	6.0	(7)
8	Kia	9 743	5.2	(8)
9	Hyundai	9 210	4.9	(9)
10	Opel	7 746	4.1	(12)
11	Audi	7 462	4.0	(10)
12	Nissan	6 744	3.6	(11)
13	Fiat	5 955	3.2	(14)
14	Suzuki	4 913	2.6	(17)
15	Seat	4 515	2.4	(15)
16	Chevrolet	4 106	2.2	(18)
17	Mercedes-Benz	3 974	2.1	(19)
18	BMW	3 818	2.0	(13)
19	Mazda	2 814	1.5	NY
20	Volvo	2 461	1.3	(16)
	Others	8 336	4.4	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 389 The most widespread passenger cars. 2015

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 329 578	100.00
1	Volkswagen	263 778	11.3
2	Peugeot	234 069	10.0
3	Toyota	209 638	9.0
4	Ford	184 029	7.9
5	Citroën	162 820	7.0
6	Opel	143 001	6.1
7	Skoda	123 493	5.3
8	Suzuki	109 271	4.7
9	Hyundai	91 195	3.9
10	Fiat	87 365	3.8
11	Renault	81 537	3.5
12	Audi	77 198	3.3
13	Kia	73 129	3.1
14	Mazda	69 025	3.0
15	Volvo	58 618	2.5
16	Mercedes-Benz	54 052	2.3
17	Nissan	51 004	2.2
18	BMW	46 640	2.0
19	Chevrolet	43 681	1.9
20	Seat	39 099	1.7
	Others	126 936	5.4

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 390		Ships of at least 20 GT		
1 January		2014	2015	
		number		
Danish ships, total		1 772	1 742	
Tankers		179	166	
Container ships		102	110	
Other dry cargo ships		258	260	
Passenger ships/ferries		110	107	
Fishing vessels		548	519	
Other ships		575	580	
		thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total		12 475	14 105	
Tankers		3 496	3 011	
Container ships		7 401	9 153	
Other dry cargo ships		631	979	
Passenger ships/ferries		480	487	
Fishing vessels		118	124	
Other ships		351	350	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 391		Civil aircraft			
1 January	2013		2014		
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats	
	number				
Danish aircraft	1 069	•	1 071	•	
Types of aircraft					
Jet, 3-4 engines	16	1 860	15	1 604	
Jet, 2 engines	154	12 285	158	13 951	
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	3	152	
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	49	1 663	55	2 070	
Propeller, 2 engines	53	308	45	265	
Propeller, 1 engine	668	2 182	662	2 126	
Helicopters	126	661	133	722	
Seats	•	19 111	•	20 890	
1-2	222	367	227	340	
3-5	568	2 162	558	2 129	
6-9	83	593	75	537	
10-99	138	4 715	142	4 805	
100 or more	58	11 274	69	13 079	

Source: Danish Transport Authority

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 392 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2012	2013
	— mio. vehicle km —	
Road traffic, total	49 087	49 420
Private cars	35 277	35 825
Motor cycles	448	450
Vans	7 627	7 426
Lorries	1 031	999
Articulated vehicles	1 014	1 020
Buses	570	572
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 050	3 060
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	70	68
	— mio. train km —	
Railway traffic, total	83,5	84,6
S-trains	15,5	15,8
Copenhagen Metro	4,7	4,6
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	49,9	51,2
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3,7	3,6
Other railway networks	9,7	9,3
	— thousand calls —	
Seaport calls, total	513	504
Passenger ships and ferries	491	483
Cargo ships	22	21
	— thousand operations —	
Air traffic, total	330	336
Domestic flights	71	73
International flights	259	263

www.statbank.dk/vej20, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 393 Passenger transport

	2012	2013
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	77 719	78 066
Cars	60 044	60 290
Motor cycles	470	473
Buses	6 522	6 543
Bicycles/mopeds	3 050	3 060
Moped max 45 km/h	70	68
Metropolitan trains	1 544	1 570
Other trains	5 476	5 506
Ferries	176	197
Aircraft	367	359
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 249	9 522
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 122	2 535
International ferries, total	21 928	21 802
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 510	10 413
Denmark-Germany	7 807	7 689
Denmark-Norway	3 443	3 538
Scheduled and charter flights, total	14 168	14 616
Scheduled, domestic	1 788	1 771
Scheduled, international	10 991	11 473
Charters	1 389	1 372

www.statbank.dk/pkm1, bane21, skib31, skib32 and flyv32

Table 394 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight

	2012	2013
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	167.2	165.5
Transport for hire or reward	134.7	133.5
Transport on own account	32.5	32.0
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	12 292	12 222
Transport for hire or reward	10 340	10 339
Transport on own account	1 952	1 883
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods. total	9.2	8.4
From Denmark	3.8	3.5
To Denmark	2.7	2.2
Crosstrade	0.9	1.1
Cabotage	1.7	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods. total	4 387	3 855
From Denmark	1 878	1 607
To Denmark	1 454	1 207
Crosstrade	665	720
Cabotage	389	321

Note: Crosstrade is transport of goods where loading and unloading take place in two separate foreign countries. Cabotage is where loading and unloading is in the same foreign country.

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

Table 395 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2012	2013
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	7 971	7 941
National	826	697
To Denmark	783	828
From Denmark	303	291
In transit	6 059	6 126
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 278	2 448
National	167	141
To Denmark	123	143
From Denmark	45	48
In transit	1 943	2 117
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	57 848	59 812
National	11 489	10 015
To Denmark	27 777	30 735
From Denmark	18 583	19 061
Goods carried by ferry	18 975	19 165
National	2 938	2 740
International	16 037	16 425
Goods carried by aircraft	167	150
National	3	3
International	164	148

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 396 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2012	2013
		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
European road sections			
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 536	18 315
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	91 663	91 046
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	60 027	55 184
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	49 100	47 300
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	43 744	43 420
	Great Belt Link	29 555	29 583
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 677	29 801
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	54 688	55 731
	The New Little Belt Bridge	61 345	63 567
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 373	39 642
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 936	19 031
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	...	...
E45	National border, Kruså	16 757	16 287
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	48 918	54 499
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	66 300	70 433
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	66 212	68 000
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	43 730	46 539
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 193	52 433
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 770	39 511
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	38 810	39 739
	Limfjord Tunnel	67 443	68 672
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	19 185	19 569
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	9 578	9 271
	North of Sæby	14 588	14 461
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	22 891	23 904
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 247	7 384
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	5 934	6 044
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 536	76 438
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 230	65 782
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	106 732	100 304
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	97 944	94 944
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	22 912	23 023
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	36 784	38 011
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 842	21 978
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	12 638	12 702
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 738	7 422
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 618	14 570
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	24 624	25 295
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	25 710	25 540
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 261	16 207
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 853	20 752
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 823	22 748
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 946	21 720
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	19 209	19 885
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	84 082	84 661
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	57 129	65 645
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	58 580	61 509
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 562	28 243
153	Storstrøm Bridge	...	4 534
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 164	18 939
16	Bispeengbuen	47 600	46 900
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	48 918	54 499
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	25 600	24 000
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	49 000	49 200

Source: Road Directorate
www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 397 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2012	2013
	observations	
Øresund North	31 297	31 800
Going north	14 491	17 327
Going south	16 806	14 473
Øresund South	31 144	31 046
Going north	14 443	14 151
Going south	16 701	16 895
The Great Belt North	23 251	22 755
Going north	12 940	12 806
Going south	10 311	9 949
The Great Belt South	19 571	19 801
Going north	11 024	11 278
Going south	8 547	8 523
The Little Belt North	6 412	6 563
Going north	3 232	3 303
Going south	3 180	3 260
The Little Belt South	6 133	6 276
Going north	3 003	3 077
Going south	3 130	3 199

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 398 Value index for retail sale

	2013	2014
	2010 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	99	99
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	103	104
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	91	88
Supermarkets	90	90
Discount stores	124	130
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	96	95
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	96	93
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	60	46
Retail sale of meat and meat products	106	100
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	93	78
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	88	85
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	107	111
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	86	81
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	125	131
Gas stations	97	93
Retail sale of consumer electronics	92	89
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	97	97
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	88	84
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	95	96
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	69	74
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	92	86
DIY centres and tool stores	98	101
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	75	69
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	124	127
Retail sale of furniture	95	98
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	104
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	92	93
Retail sale of musical instruments	84	77
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	88	90
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	107	108
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	72	65
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	106	110
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	93	97
Activities of opticians	103	108
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	72	59
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	103	101
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	74	73
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	94	91
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	86	83
Retail sale of music and video recordings	42	30
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	102	100
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	115	113
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	93	87
Retail sale of wearing apparel	94	92
Retail sale of clothing	95	93
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	88	73
Retail sale of footwear	91	92
Retail sale of leather goods	109	111
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	101	107
Retail sale via mail order houses	96	106

Table 399 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2012	2013
	2012	2013	2012	2013		
Trips, total	3 128 991	3 190 458	4 493 309	4 764 045	18 863 544	21 597 047
Nights per trip	7,8	8,4	9,7	9,6	1,6	1,6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	64	61	4	4
Car	79	82	26	28	71	74
Bus	4	3	5	5	5	4
Train	15	10	3	2	15	14
Ship	1	1	1	3	1	1
Other	1	2	1	1	5	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	6	54	54	8	12
Holiday centre	1	1	2	3	1	1
Camping site	10	8	6	6	1	2
Youth hostel	1	1	1	1	...	...
Rented dwelling	17	16	7	8	3	3
Own dwelling	24	27	5	3	13	15
Boat	...	...	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	43	38	18	17	73	66
Other	2	3	7	8	1	2
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	92
France	•	•	6	7	...	...
Greece	•	•	5	4	...	...
Italy	•	•	8	10	...	...
Norway	•	•	4	4	...	...
Spain	•	•	15	14	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	4	5	1	...
Sweden	•	•	8	6	2	3
Germany	•	•	8	8	3	2
Europe, other	•	•	23	28	...	...
Other countries	•	•	21	11	...	...

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 400	Business trips			
	Denmark		Abroad	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Trips	960 234	1 374 129	1 783 291	1 135 652
Nights per trip	2,0	3,8	4,3	4,0
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	16	6	80	76
Car	65	68	16	13
Bus	2	6	2	6
Train	17	19	1	4
Ship	1	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	...
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	8	9
United Kingdom	•	•	14	4
Sweden	•	•	13	13
Germany	•	•	19	20
France	•	•	3	2
Spain	•	•	2	4
Greece	•	•	2	...
Europe, other	•	•	20	26
Other countries	•	•	20	22

Note: All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 401	Holiday rates for residents in Denmark			
	2013Q1	2013Q2	2013Q3	2013Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and older	4 653	4 659	4 666	4 670
	per cent			
Per cent of population taking long holiday trips				
1 holiday trip	27	33	33	24
2 holiday trips	9	9	10	6
3 holiday trips	1	3	3	1
Long holiday trips, total	36	44	47	31
No long holiday trips	64	55	53	69
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 682	2 090	2 184	1 437
Number of holiday trips	1 617	1 570	3 141	1 388
	trips			
Trips per traveller	0.96	0.75	1.44	0.97
Trips per person in the population	0.35	0.34	0.67	0.30

Note: The table is based on trips with a duration of at least four nights. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 402 Nights spent. 2014

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	17 412	11 180	1 054	968	16 426	47 040
Region Hovedstaden	8 145	1 018	457	146	-	9 766
Region Sjælland	1 273	1 398	137	168	-	2 976
Region Syddanmark	3 833	4 254	234	411	-	8 732
Region Midtjylland	1 956	2 461	128	156	-	4 701
Region Nordjylland	2 206	2 049	98	86	-	4 440
Province København by	6 592	-	308	39	-	6 939
Province Københavns omegn	546	-	32	9	-	588
Province Nordsjælland	645	-	78	62	-	785
Province Bornholm	361	-	40	35	-	436
Province Østsjælland	169	-	36	9	-	214
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 104	-	101	159	-	1 364
Province Fyn	976	-	62	281	-	1 319
Province Syddjylland	2 857	-	172	130	-	3 159
Province Østjylland	1 386	-	77	134	-	1 597
Province Vestjylland	570	-	51	22	-	643
Province Nordjylland	2 206	-	98	86	-	2 390
Nationality						
Denmark	9 850	8 465	723	499	4 113	23 651
Norway	1 325	315	45	23	817	2 525
Sweden	1 319	204	47	69	260	1 900
Germany	725	1 610	54	320	10 430	13 139
United Kingdom	654	37	21	7	-	719
United States	470	3	8	1	-	482
Europe, other	1 537	183	97	12	-	1 829
Netherlands	300	296	14	32	334	977
Italy	249	18	13	0	-	280
France	175	30	13	1	-	219
Other countries	807	18	19	4	470	1 319

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency. Numbers on camping are only published in the StatBank on national and regional level.

New numbers will be published in April 2015
www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

¹ The statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2013 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2013.

Table 403 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2013

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	593	130 285	51 403	412	90 320	92	279	50 490
Region Hovedstaden	182	45 747	21 289	42	8 495	16	51	12 734
Region Sjælland	63	11 633	4 148	65	12 274	16	77	10 105
Region Syddanmark	142	31 392	11 209	133	30 735	27	73	14 131
Region Midtjylland	111	17 732	7 748	99	20 031	18	45	8 590
Region Nordjylland	95	23 781	7 009	75	19 192	15	33	4 930

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not necessarily fit because the regions can have their maximum capacity in different times of the year. The capacity is the maximum number of open units in a year in a particular area.

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3