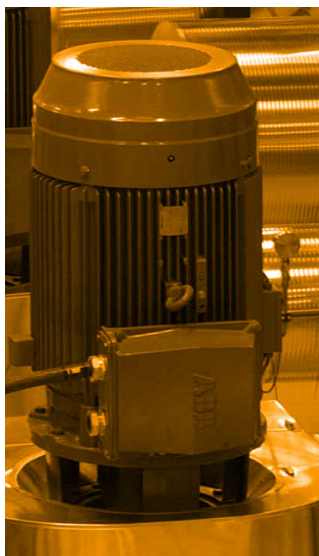


Business sectors

- 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

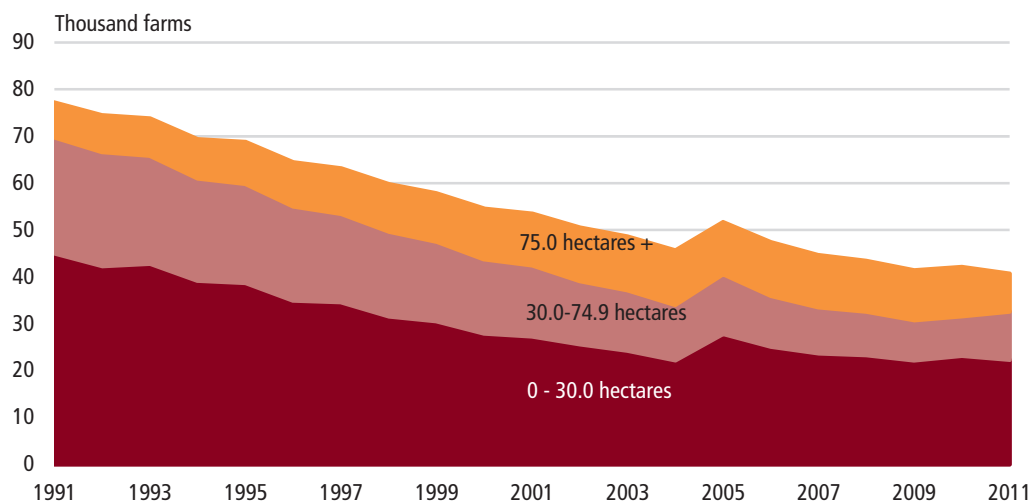
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

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 within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2011, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 40,700 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is reduced fall of about by 50 pct. over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 65 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



www.statbank.dk/bdf and bdf07

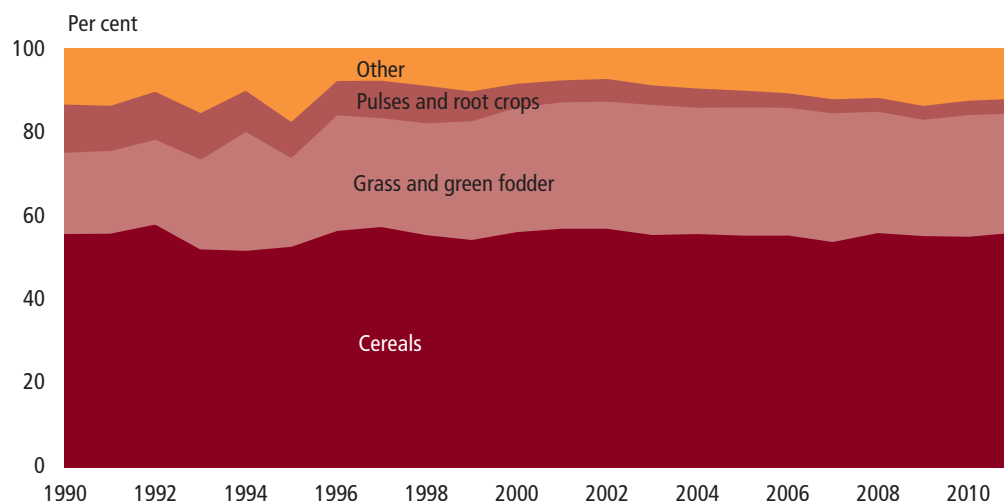
Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 55 per cent. This share was 58 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 20 per cent – 32 per cent 20 years ago. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 25 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 10 per cent in 1991.



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 57 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. Please note 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.

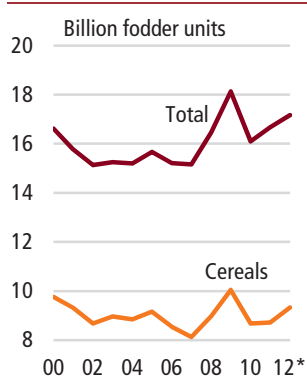
Crop production

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.



Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures

www.statbank.dk/hst6

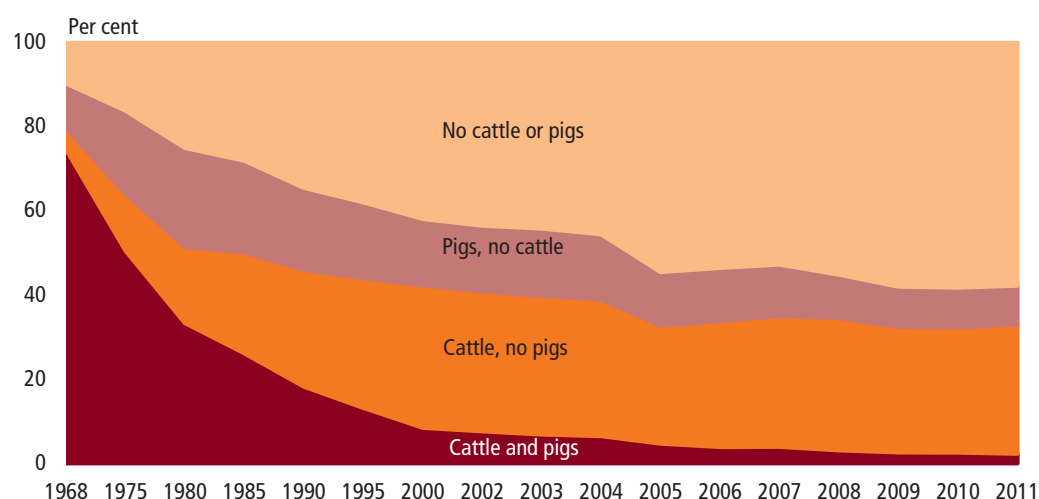
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used 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. Almost 60 per cent has neither cattle nor pigs, while only 2 per cent of the farming has both cattle and pigs – against 70 per cent in 1968.

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

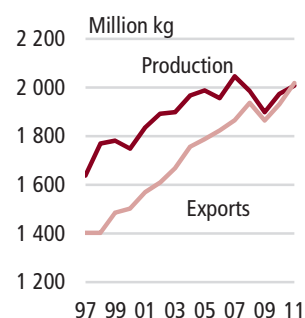
Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

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 2,800 during the same period.



Figure 5
Production and exports of pork



www.statbank.dk/ani5 and [kn8y](http://www.statbank.dk/kn8y)

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.

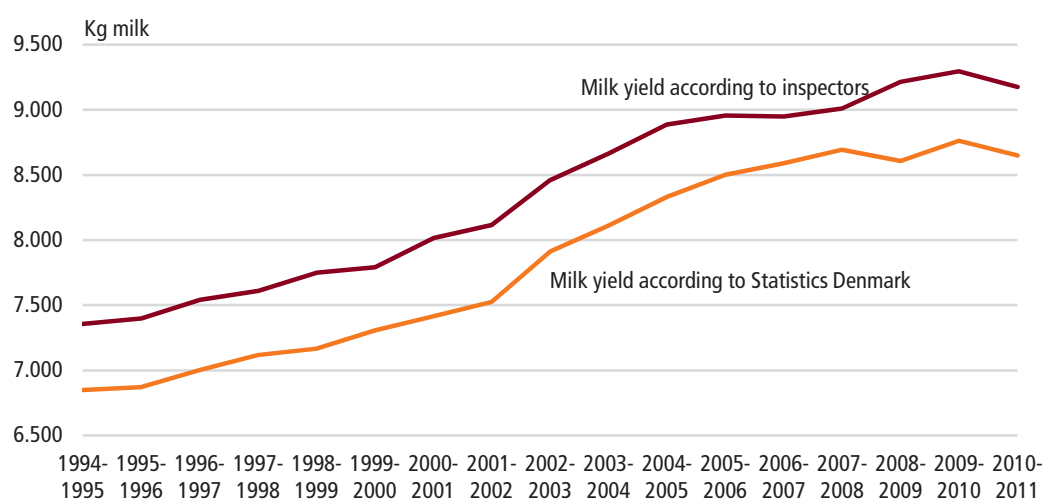
In addition to the total production of pork, figure 5 also shows pork exports. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 5.0 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 10 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 91 per cent of the total stock of dairy cows.

Table 261

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 pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The improved result in 2010 is however also 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/lbf1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2010, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.4 billion and was consequently 1.0 billion lower 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 8.8 billion for 2010, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2010. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly positive which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2010, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 355 billion, and have been increasing for several years.



In 2010, interest payments amounted to DKK 11.1 billion which is lower than in 2008 and 2009, but still on a high level in comparison with the years before.

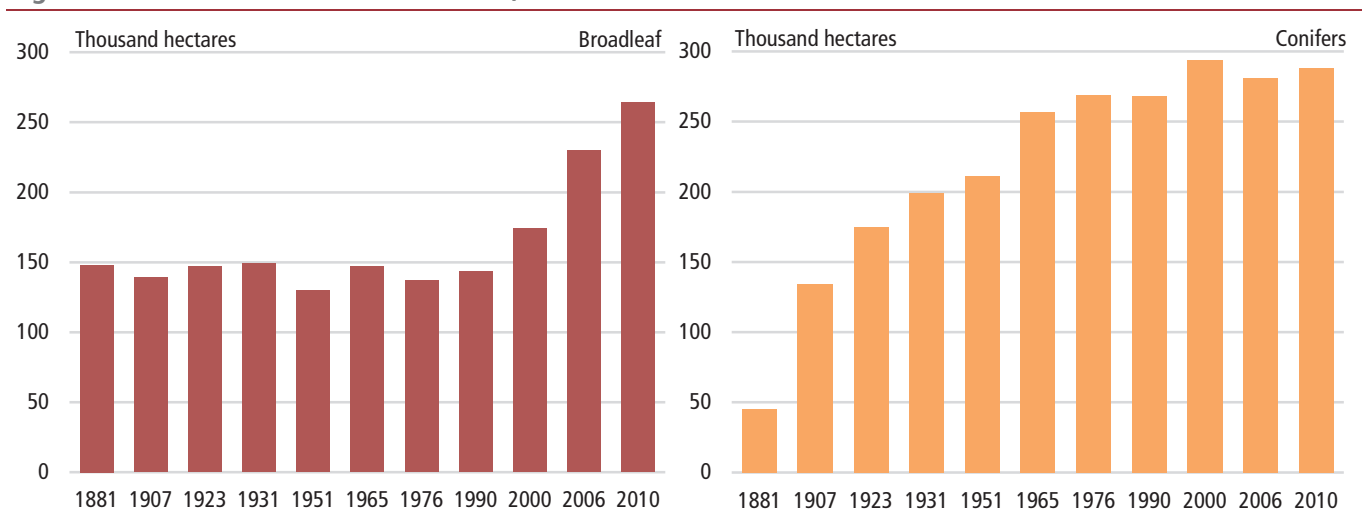
7 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade. In 2011, organic farms amounted to about 7 per cent of all farms, whereas the fully converted organic area accounted for almost 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 2000 organic farms constituted 7 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was about 53 per cent of total agricultural area.

Forestry censuses

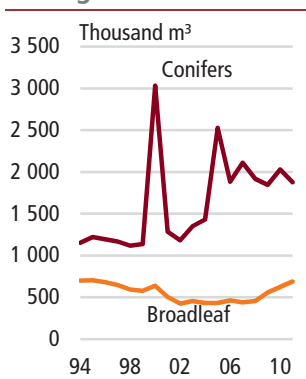
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the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

Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



www.statbank.dk/skov1

Figure 9 Felling



www.statbank.dk/skov6

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 and 2010 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 2010 was for energy purposes.

The damage caused by the storms in 1999 and 2005 has a marked effect on the felling of conifers. For many years, there has been a decline in the production of broadleaf. However, the latest figures indicate a minor increase.

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

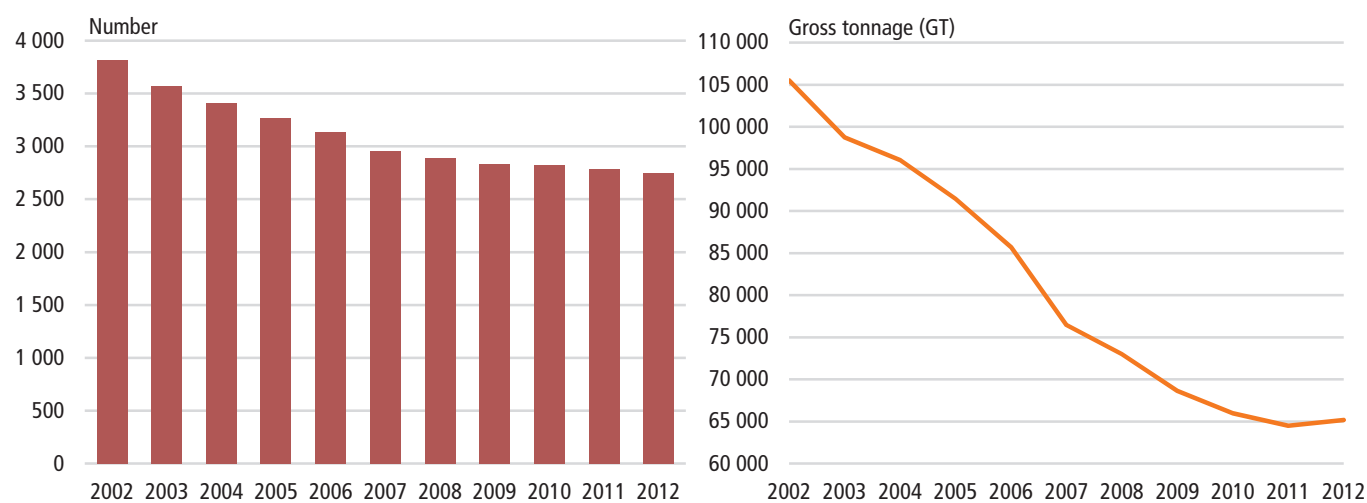


Table 376



Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2002-2012: from 1.4 million tonnes in 2002 to 500,000 tonnes in 2012.

In 2012, the value of the catch of DKK 2.9 billion was 20 per cent lower than in 2002 when calculated at current prices.

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

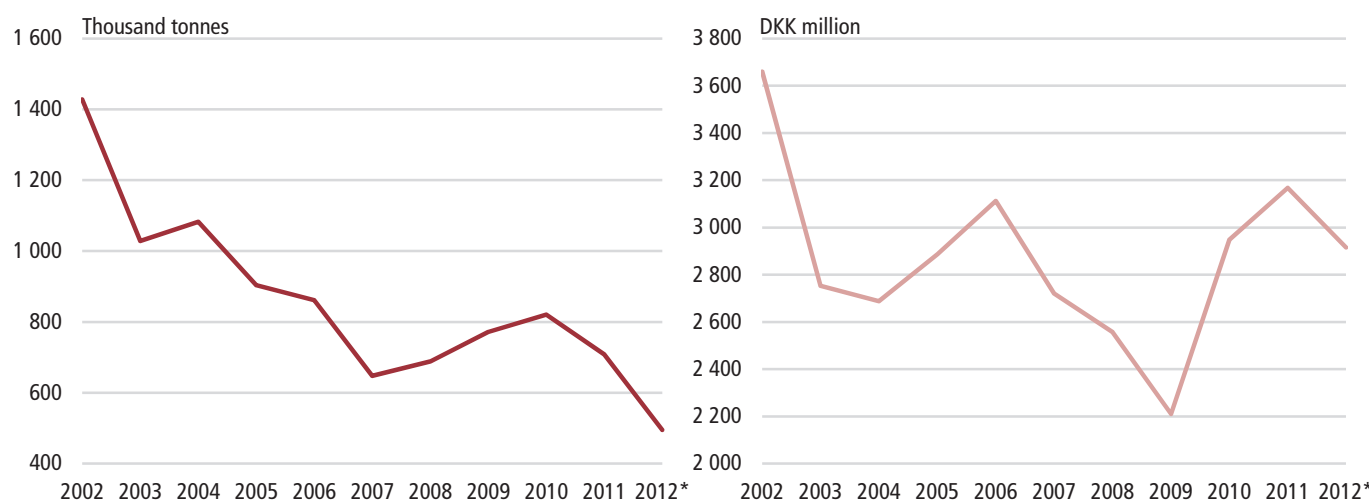


Table 377

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 Directorate of Fisheries.

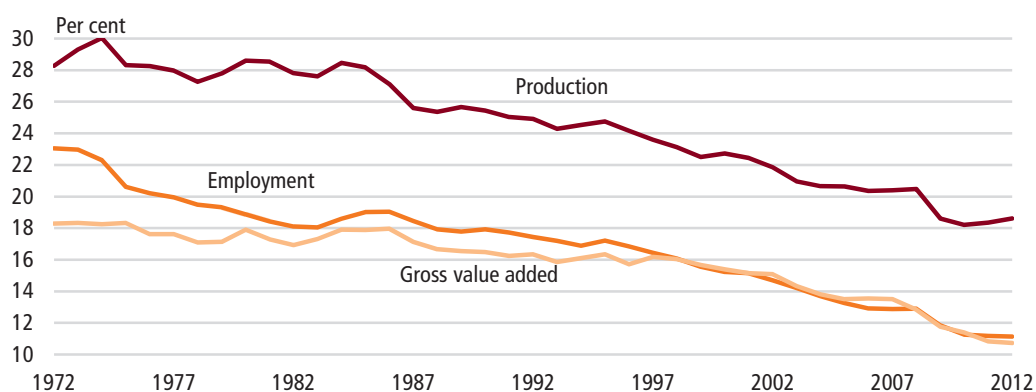
Manufacturing industries

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 a declining importance for the Danish economy, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added.

A share of 11 per cent of employment and value added

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23 per cent in 1972 to 11 per cent in 2012. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 18 per cent to 11 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 28 per cent in 1972 to 19 per cent in 2012.


Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity


Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

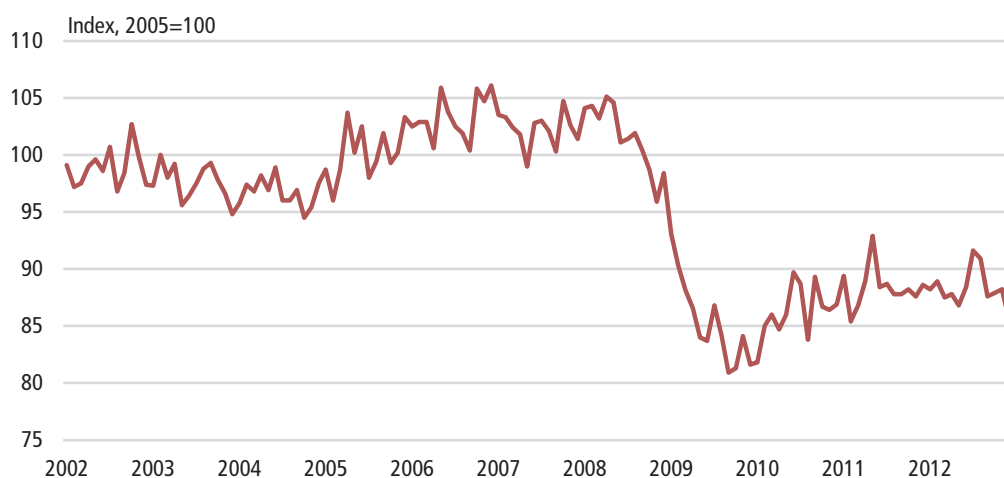
Production in the manufacturing industries

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 2002-2012.

During the period 2002-2004, production was relatively stable because of the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

Global financial crisis meant falling production

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, followed in 2011 and 2012 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2002.

Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values


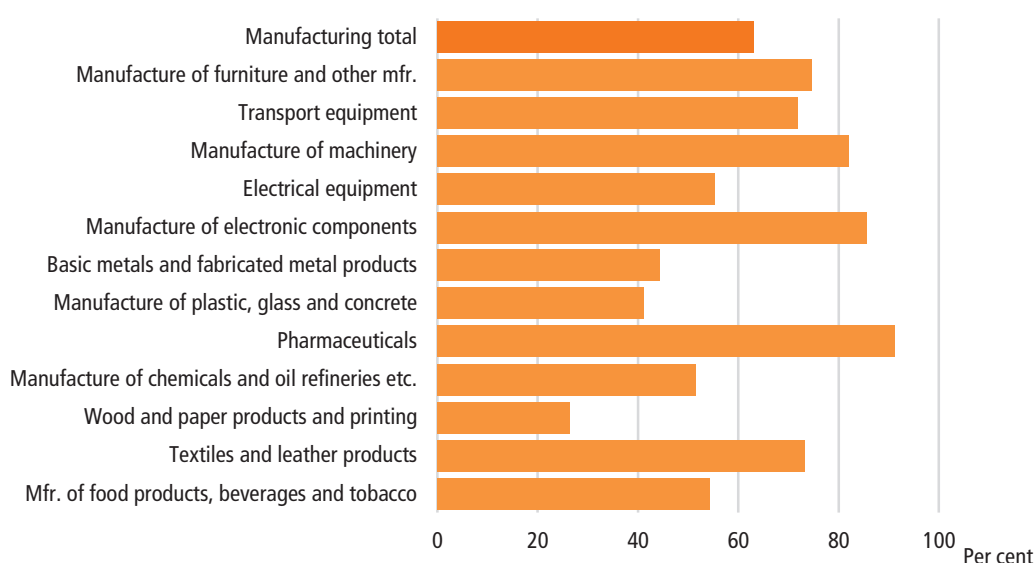
www.statbank.dk/prod01



High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2012, 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 26 per cent. With 91 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 86 and 82 per cent, respectively.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2012



Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2012

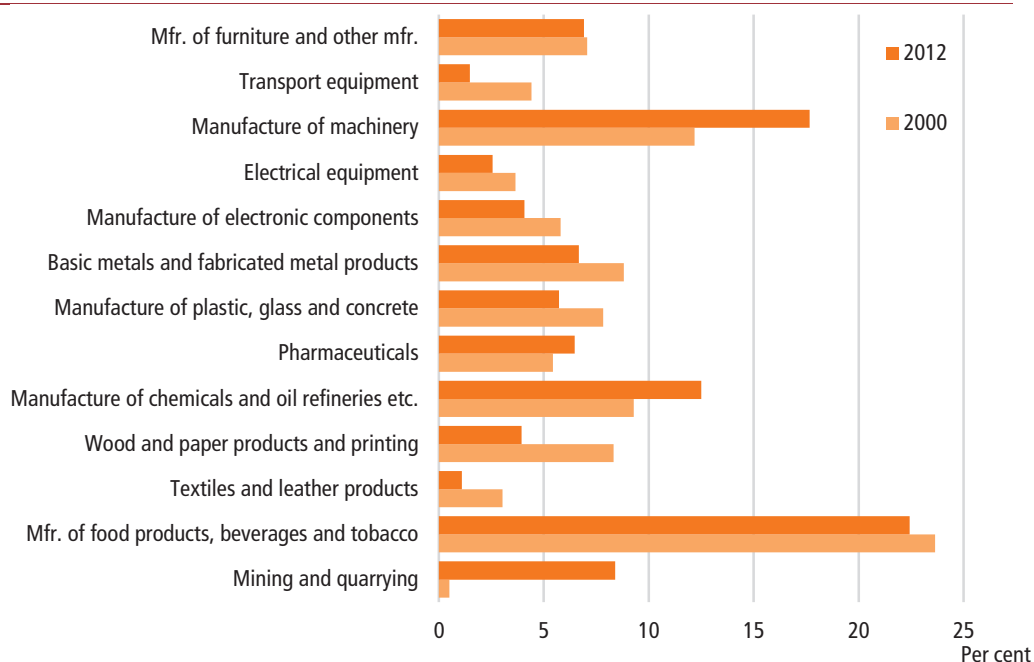
Since 2000, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 476 billion to DKK 680 billion in 2012. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 22 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 18 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 13 per cent. *Mining and quarrying* accounted for 8 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2000, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *mining and quarrying*, the increase for this group is however largely caused by improved coverage of the statistics during the period. Industries that have less significance compared to 2000 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.



Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



www.statbank.dk/oms4

Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 12.6 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 31.7 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.

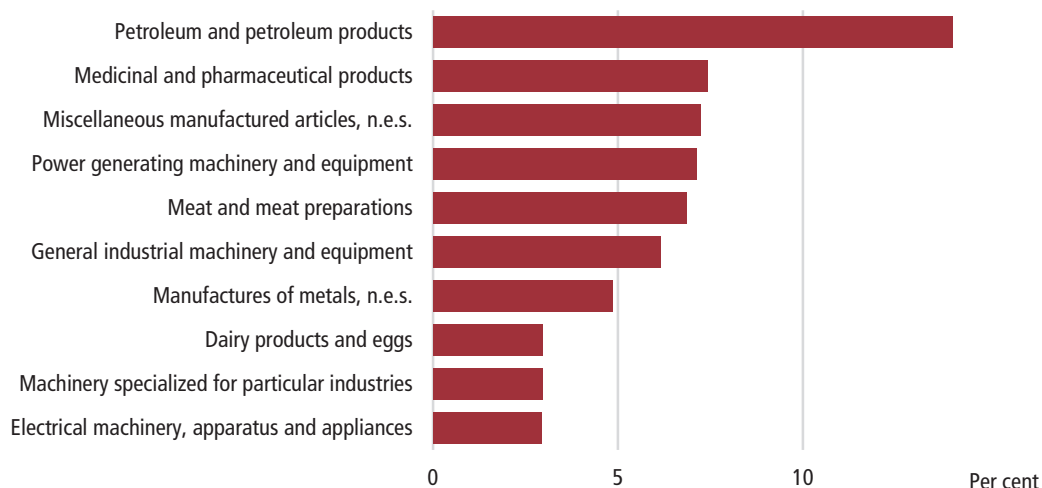
Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 84.1 per cent of total turnover in 2012). *Extraction of oil and gas*, *manufacture of dairy products* and *manufacture of toys and other manufacturing* are other large industries with 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, 23.7 per cent and 24.5 per cent of total turnover in 2012.

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 2012 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 16 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted more than 7 per cent.



Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2012



www.statbank.dk/varer3

Table 380

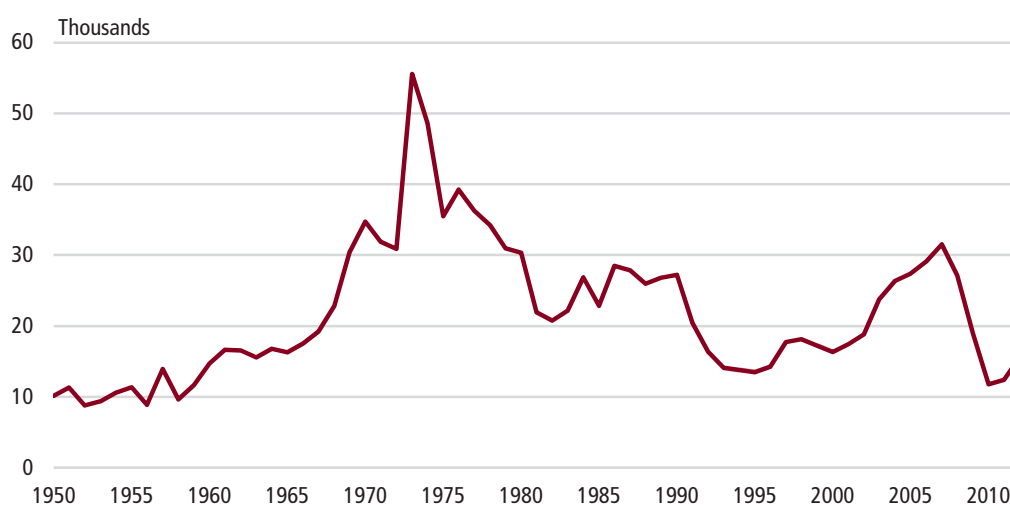
Construction

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 2012 reached under 16,000 dwellings completed. Historically, the years 2010 and 2011 were the lowest point since the start of the 1960's.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed



www.statbank.dk/bygv03



Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

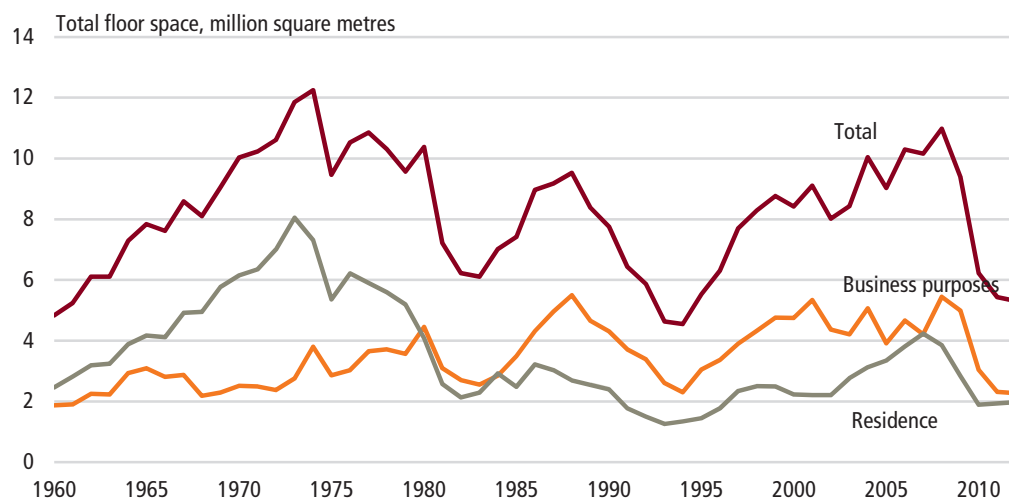
The decrease in construction from the mid-1970s is also evident if construction is calculated as total floor space completed. Until 1980, more square-metres were completed for residence than for business purposes each year.

Since then, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence.

However, the increase in residential construction since 2003 years has implied that the number of square-metres completed for residence is close to the total floor space built for business purpose – and was higher in 2007.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in construction for business purposes once again being higher than the construction of dwellings. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2008.

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space



www.statbank.dk/bygv01

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2012, the total area of buildings made up 723.8 million m² – of which 50 per cent is used for habitation, 40 per cent for industry and 10 per cent for cultural and recreational purposes.

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 13.6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 8.1 per 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 decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2012 the proportion was 4.7 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 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 5.9 per cent in 2012.

Decrease in the total construction employment

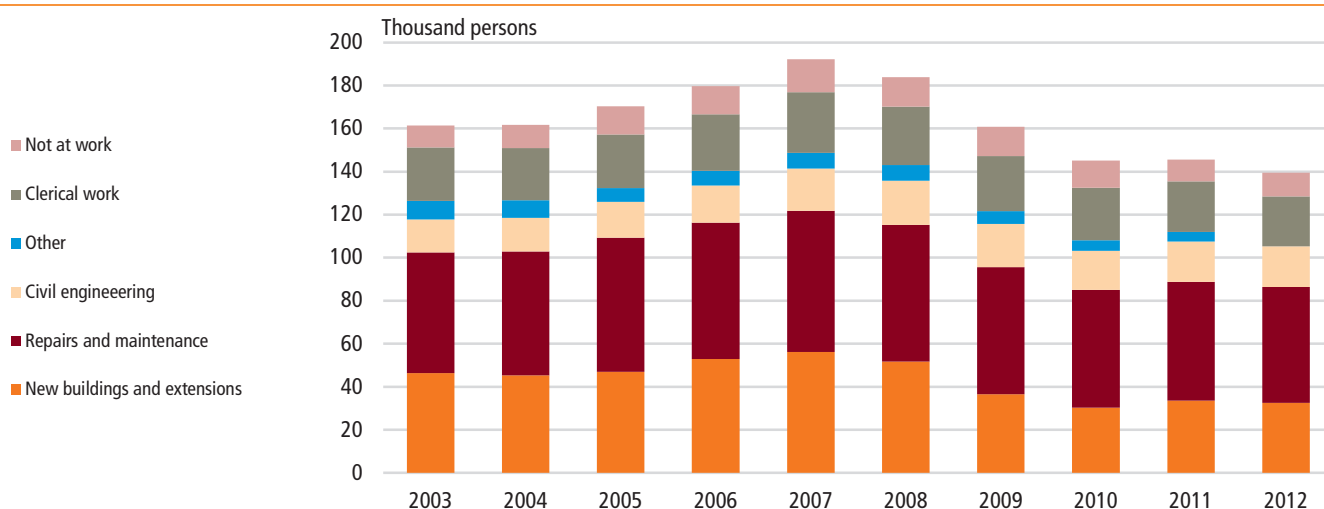
From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 184,000 employed to 161,000 - a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. 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 0.5 pct. in 2011 and a drop in 2012 of 1.5 pct.

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2012, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 33,000 which is equivalent to 23 per cent. 54,000 or 38 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 19,000 or 16 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 4,000 (3 pct.) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 23,000 (16 pct.) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19

Construction employment by activity



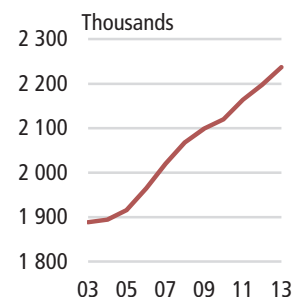
Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg



Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

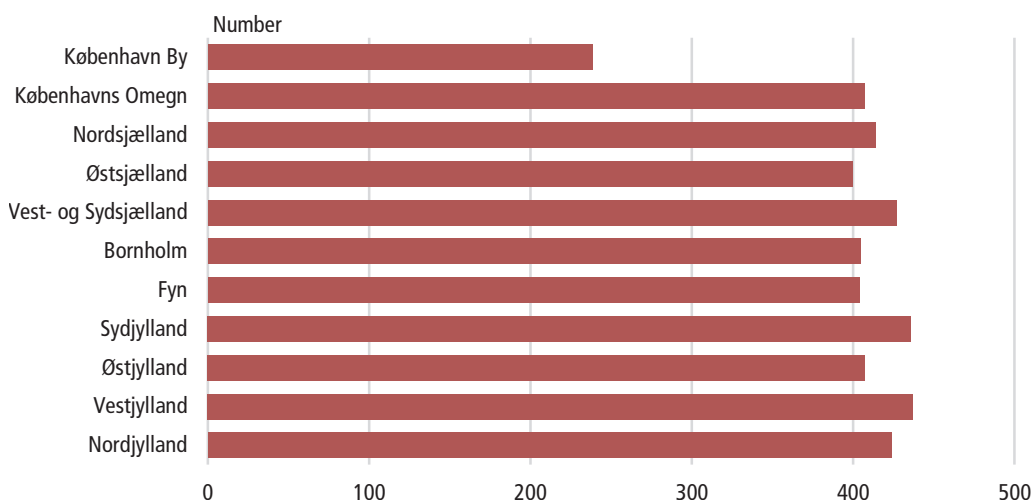
On 1 January 2013, there were a total of 2,911,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 77 per cent were passenger cars, 14 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 59,800 or 2 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2009 to 2013 was due to 144,000 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 65,000 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2013, there were 399 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Vestjylland with 437 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 238 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2013



www.statbank.dk/folk1 and [bil707](http://www.statbank.dk/bil707)

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2002, the number of train sets has increased by 30 per cent. At the beginning of 2012, the number of train sets was 681 with 132,400 seats, an increase by 41 per cent compared to year 2002. 30 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 1,746 in 2002. In 2011 transit traffic accounts for 84 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships now account for 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

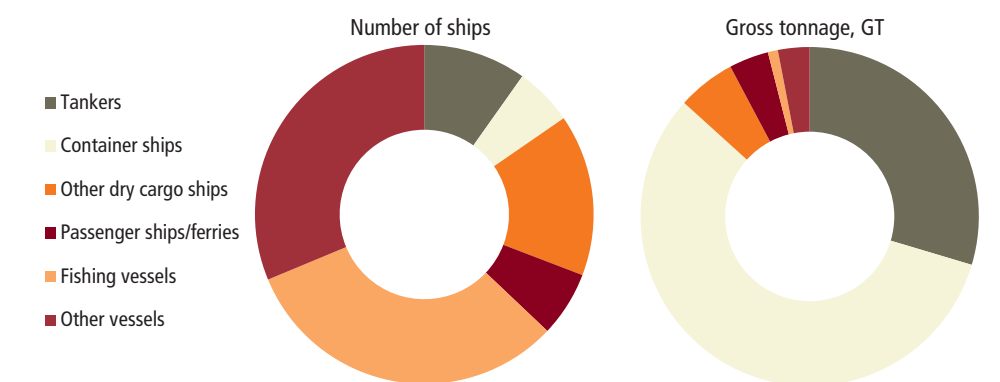
On 1 January 2013, there were 1,781 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is almost unchanged compared to 2012. 32 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.



The total gross tonnage was 11.6 million. This is unchanged compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2013 the gross tonnage of container ships was 6.6 million compared to 3.9 million in 2003. In 2013 this corresponds to 62 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2013



www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant navy is the 18th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2013, the number of ships was 483, representing 11.1 million GT. In July 2011 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 18th largest in the world.

Increase in traffic by motor road vehicles and fall in bicycle traffic

Danish vehicles drove more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2011, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2001 to 2011 there has been a 11 per cent increase in the traffic. Motorized vehicles alone had an increase by 12 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 18 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 73 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2011.

Increase in traffic by cars across the Great Belt and the Sound

In 2011 between 75,000 and 105,000 cars drove every day on the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen, while there on the two least trafficked motorways on Lolland and north of Limfjorden drove between 6,000 and 7,000 cars every day.

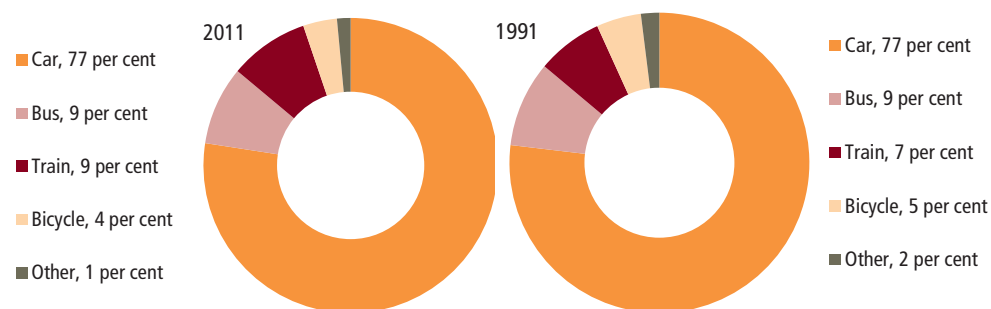
In 2011, more than 29,000 cars crossed the Great Belt every day; this is an increase of 60 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened. 19,000 cars crossed the Sound, which is an increase by 110 per cent compared to the first year when the bridge was opened.

Every Dane travels 39 km a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of more than 14,000 km in 2011, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day which is a little more than the previous year. The increase is due to an increase in transport mainly by bicycle and moped and to a lesser degree train and passenger cars.



Figure 23 Passenger transport performance



www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Most passenger km's are accounted for by car

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (77 per cent), 9 per cent by bus and 9 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds has fallen markedly in recent years.

Increase in national transport by train and in journeys with metro

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2011, there was on average 192,000 train journeys every day, of which 107,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. There were 29,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 275,000 journeys with S-tog and 148,000 journeys with the Metro, which is an increase by 3 per cent compared to the previous year.

A small decrease in domestic air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights has fallen since the opening of the Great Belt Link. From 1996 to 2003, the number of domestic passengers has almost been halved. However, until 2010 there has been an increase in the number of domestic passengers, except a temporary decline in 2008. From 2010 to 2011 the number of passengers decreased by 2 per cent.

Increase in the number of passengers on international scheduled flights

The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2003 caused by the war in Iraq etc. The economic crises also here led to a slowing down in 2008 and 2009. However, in 2011 the number of departing passengers increased by 7 per cent compared to the previous year. Three out of four 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

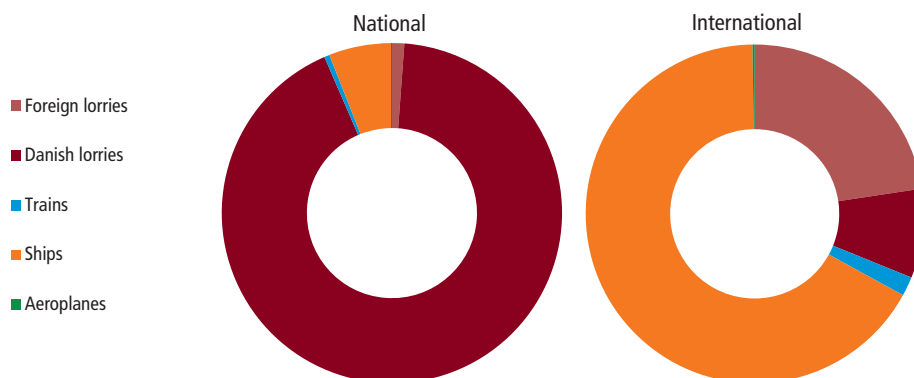
In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 183 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2011 compared to 170 million tonnes in 2010. Lorries are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 92 per cent of all goods transport. 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 means of transport. In 2011, international goods transport accounted for 75 million tonnes against 73 million tonnes in 2010. 67 per cent of the goods in 2011 were carried by cargo vessels, 9 per cent by



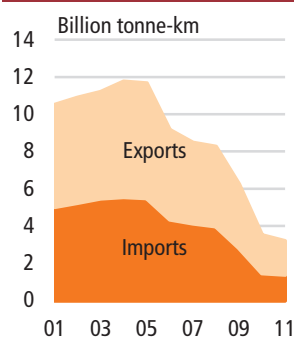
Danish lorries and 23 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2011



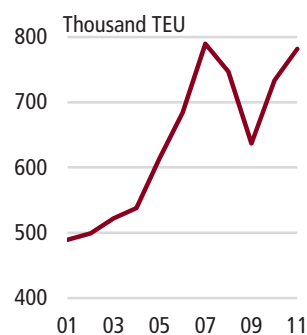
www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

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

Increase in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 10.6 in 2010 to 12.0 billion tonne-km in 2011. Road haulage for hire or reward increased with 1.5 billion ton-km, while road haulage for own account decreased slightly. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors, which stands for 85 per cent in 2011.

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. Since the beginning of the 1990s, international road transport of goods carried out by Danish lorries has fluctuated between 10 and 13 billion tonne-km. With the extension of EU in the middle of 2004 a downward trend began. From 2004 to 2011 the transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 67 per cent to 4.1 billion tonne-km. In the same period, however, total road transport between Denmark and abroad only decreased by 32 per cent thus further underlining the reduced market share of Danish lorries.

The market share of Danish lorries reduced to 21 per cent

Foreign lorries accounted for 79 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2011, compared to 78 per cent of the transport performance in 2010 and 40 per cent in 2001.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 37 per cent and 21 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries plus the expanded common market in EU.

Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 81 million tonnes of goods in 2011 which was an increase from 76 million tonnes in 2010. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 82 per cent is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. Just a fifth 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 half of the goods carried can be attributed to the six largest sea ports. Almost two thirds of the goods are either solid bulk, especially coal, stone, sand, gravel, chalk, cement and food-stuffs, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. A fourth is ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2010 to 2011. In 2011 Danish ports handled 465,000 containers (2010: 437,000) corresponding to 782,000 20-foot units (TEU) (2010: 734,000). The port of Aarhus handled 55 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

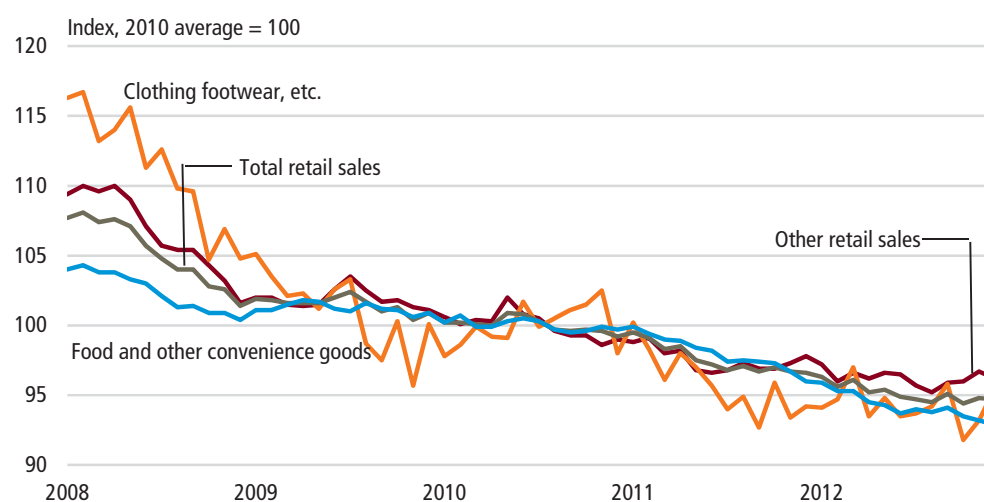
Retail sales dropped in 2012

Following the dramatic drop of 2008, retail sales were steady in 2009. Since then, retail sales have been in a steady decline. The index ended in December 2012 two pct. lower than the level of December 2011, with the drop primarily taking place in the first half of 2012.

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 pct. of total retail sales. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct.

Comparing the total retail sales of 2012 with 2011 yields a total drop by 2.5 pct. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* dropped by 3.9 pct., while *clothing etc.* dropped by 1.6 pct. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2012 were 1.3 pct. lower than in 2011.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x



Tourism

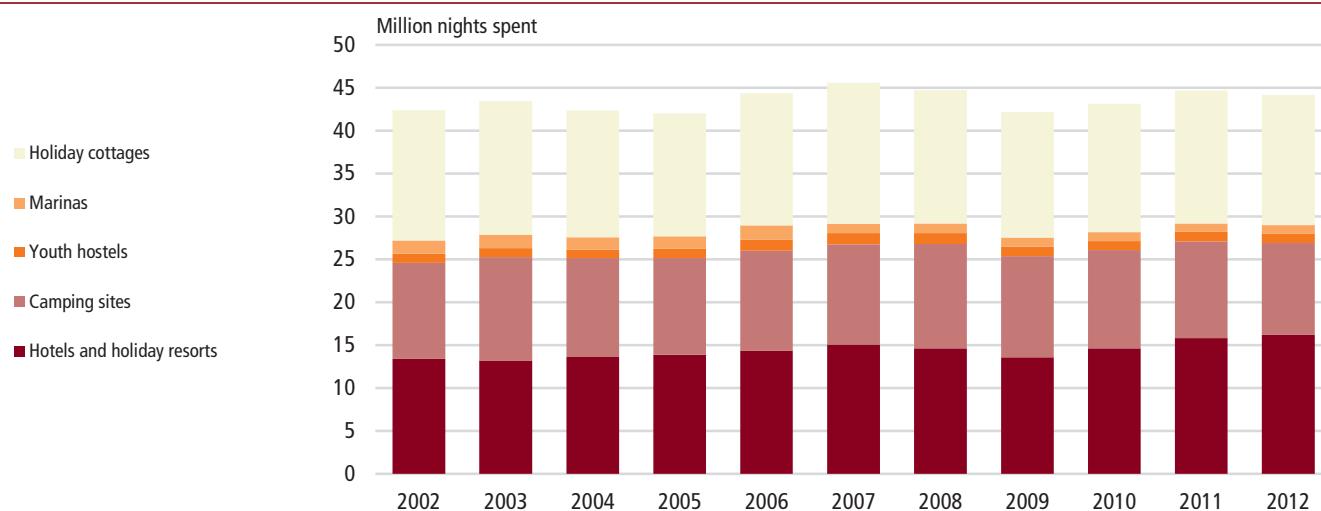
A rise in number of nights spent in 2012

In 2012, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 44.2 million. This is a decrease of 0.5 million or 1 per cent fewer nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 3 per cent increase, whereas camping sites had a 5 per cent decrease. Nights spent in hostels and Danish Marinas were unchanged compared to 2011. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 2 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

Overnight stays by type



* The statistics for holiday cottages 2021 is preliminary.

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

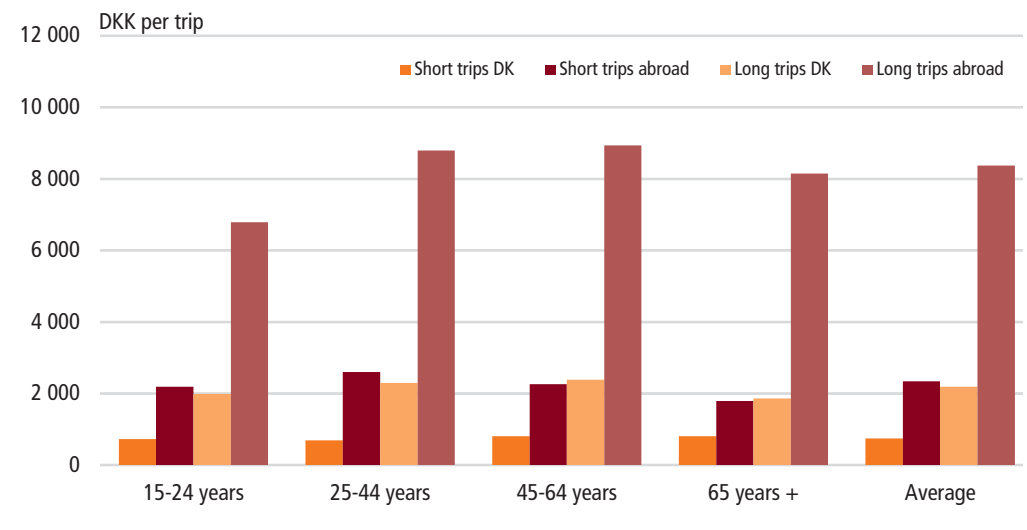
www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2011, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a holiday abroad with a share of 16 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 66 per cent of the holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car on three out of four holiday trips in Denmark.

For 43 per cent of the trips in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 21 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 18 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 10 per cent of all trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels with 54 per cent, while 17 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2011



**Table 353 Farms by size of area. 2011**

	Under	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0-99.9	100.0 ha +	Total
	10.0 ha	ha	ha	ha	ha		
number of farms							
Hele landet	10 685	7 559	4 076	4 669	5 633	8 038	40 660
Region Hovedstaden	616	608	177	239	242	268	2 151
Region Sjælland	1 930	1 325	639	866	952	1 320	7 032
Region Syddanmark	2 740	1 807	1 238	1 184	1 746	2 571	11 286
Region Midtjylland	3 181	2 255	1 279	1 482	1 746	2 361	12 304
Region Nordjylland	2 217	1 564	743	898	948	1 518	7 888
København and Nordsjælland	579	504	157	151	143	153	1 687
Province Bornholm	37	104	21	88	99	115	464
Province Fyn	1 068	440	471	402	542	616	3 539
Province Sydjylland	1 672	1 367	767	782	1 204	1 955	7 747
Province Østjylland	1 866	1 088	570	803	667	999	5 994
Province Vestjylland	1 316	1 167	708	679	1 079	1 362	6 310

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/bdf07

Table 354 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2011

	Field	Horti-	Fruit	Cattle	Pigs	Mixed	Mixed	Crop	All types
	crops	culture	etc.	etc.	and	crop	livestock	production	
number of farms									
Hele landet	18 237	738	287	11 893	3 330	586	1 542	4 048	40 660
Region Hovedstaden	1 048	59	19	624	117	38	16	230	2 151
Region Sjælland	4 235	154	83	1 317	331	128	107	678	7 032
Region Syddanmark	4 590	299	127	3 683	1 024	225	389	949	11 286
Region Midtjylland	5 331	177	45	3 593	1 144	99	528	1 388	12 304
Region Nordjylland	3 033	49	14	2 676	715	96	502	803	7 888
København and Nordsjælland	839	55	18	551	12	34	9	169	1 687
Landsdel Bornholm	209	4	1	72	105	4	8	61	464
Landsdel Fyn	1 722	231	109	667	330	116	66	298	3 539
Landsdel Sydjylland	2 868	68	18	3 016	694	109	323	651	7 747
Landsdel Østjylland	3 013	116	33	1 457	523	64	103	684	5 994
Landsdel Vestjylland	2 318	61	12	2 136	620	35	424	704	6 310

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 355 Farms with area in tenancy. 2011

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under	10.0-19.9	20.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.0-99.9	100.0	
number of farms							
Farms without tenant area	9 351	5 256	2 469	2 220	1 541	661	21 498
Farms with tenant area	1 334	2 303	1 607	2 449	4 092	7 377	19 162
ha							
Area in tenancy	4 644	15 741	15 392	34 172	92 286	689 445	851 680
Average tenant area per farm	3.5	6.8	9.6	14.0	22.6	93.5	44.5

www.statbank.dk/bdf207


Table 356 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	148.31	158.83	128.95	160.08
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	150.19	157.53	124.23	153.51
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	154.00	157.51	125.18	149.18
Bornholm	133.79	151.42	123.35	155.85
Fyn with adjacent islands	147.56	160.03	130.19	163.73
Sønderjylland	145.68	158.54	131.30	162.82
Østjylland	147.40	158.94	129.89	162.14
Vestjylland	150.51	160.76	131.92	166.98
Nordjylland	144.82	159.90	131.90	164.69

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

	2010	2011
	number	
Organic livestock	1 533 612	1 691 964
Cattle	164 523	169 784
Pigs	180 787	171 229
Poultry	1 174 770	1 337 031
Other animals	13 532	13 920
Organic farms with milk production	422	417
	mio kg	
Milk production	477	474
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	10
	number	
Organic farms with egg production	146	143
	mio kg	
Egg production	8	9
	per cent	
Share of total production	15	16

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8



Table 358 Organic farms by area

	2010		2011	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 671	6.3	2 670	6.5
Under 10 ha	724	7.9	729	8.2
10.0-19.9 ha	445	5.7	445	5.9
20.0-29.9 ha	247	5.7	238	5.8
30.0-49.9 ha	311	6.4	296	6.3
50.0-99.9 ha	318	5.4	326	5.8
100.0 ha +	557	6.9	557	6.9
No information on area	69	...	69	...

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 359 Land use of organic farms. 2011

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	153 416	2 640 224	100.0	100.0	5.8
Cereals	43 139	1 490 606	28.1	56.5	2.9
Pulses	1 967	7 109	1.3	0.3	27.7
Root crops	1 495	84 462	1.0	3.2	1.8
Seeds for industrial use	609	153 113	0.4	5.8	0.4
Seeds for sowing	3 333	66 122	2.2	2.5	5.0
Grass and green fodder	97 782	753 078	63.7	28.5	13.0
Horticultural products	2 534	19 852	1.7	0.8	12.8
Set aside	195	4 367	0.1	0.2	4.5
Other crops	2 362	61 515	1.5	2.3	3.8

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and [afg1](http://www.statbank.dk/afg1)



Table 360 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2010	2011
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	5 097 526	5 464 421
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	749 056	806 215
Of which: Ryebread	63 783	61 014
Flour	106 658	113 962
Groats, cornflakes, müsli etc.	180 081	210 180
Meat, spreads, offal	329 550	369 923
Of which: Beef and veal	127 095	138 765
Pigmeat	38 961	48 824
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	101 911	120 872
Fisk og skaldyr	6 358	5 668
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 754 195	1 927 087
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	157 849	158 876
Minimilk	380 985	412 552
Skimmed milk	271 746	290 081
Cheese	185 770	210 663
Eggs	303 796	330 443
Fats, oils	247 068	273 471
Of which: Butter etc.	192 968	192 834
Fruits	418 877	427 532
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	76 265	83 319
Bananas, fresh	78 775	78 345
Apples, fresh	53 164	53 464
Dried fruits	87 639	81 307
Vegetables	775 342	771 348
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	80 266	83 591
Carrots, fresh	161 706	167 915
Potatos, fresh	74 706	54 433
Onions, fresh	36 946	31 565
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	216 423	223 934
Of which: Sugar	33 049	32 769
Syrup, honey	33 971	35 499
Jams etc.	48 524	49 096
Spices, stock cube etc.	202 723	242 472
Of which: Spices	33 403	70 124
Babyfood (canned goods)	49 653	60 752
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	169 085	190 366
Juices, fruit juices etc.	154 785	141 638
Wine, cider, beer etc.	74 063	84 766

www.statbank.dk/oeo3



Table 361 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2009	2010	2011
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 623 975	2 646 400	2 639 905
Cereals	1 460 859	1 469 168	1 490 606
Pulses	6 332	10 349	7 109
Root crops	80 998	81 331	84 462
Seeds for industrial use	161 779	165 721	152 834
Seeds for sowing	90 112	66 655	66 122
Grass and green fodder in rotation	535 607	562 358	566 426
Horticultural products	21 114	20 130	19 852
Other crops	191 529	199 859	186 652
Permanent grassland	69 946	60 956	61 515
Set aside	5 699	9 874	4 367
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.7	55.5	56.5
Pulses	0.2	0.4	0.3
Root crops	3.1	3.1	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	6.2	6.3	5.8
Seeds for sowing	3.4	2.5	2.5
Grass and green fodder in rotation	20.4	21.2	21.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other crops	7.3	7.6	7.1
Permanent grassland	2.7	2.3	2.3
Set aside	0.2	0.4	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 362 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
	million feed unit		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 534	15 389	15 534
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 921	7 011	6 590
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 402	2 741	2 496
Other vegetable products	334	281	376
Fish meal, silage and waste	375	212	204
Milk and milk products	94	111	124
Coarse fodder	5 408	5 033	5 744
Roots, total	338	320	366
Grass and green fodder	4 839	4 510	5 169
Straw	231	203	209
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients			
Nitrogen	190	197	187
Phosphorus	11	11	13
Potassium	42	45	43
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total			
Contents of active substances	2 798	3 891	4 244
Against weeds	2 012	3 172	3 512
Against fungi	484	491	543
Against insects	40	33	30
Growth regulation products	262	195	158

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2



Table 363 Crop production

	2011	2012*	2011	2012*	2011	2012*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	16 667	...	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	8 794	9 527	8 721	9 394	59	64
Winter wheat	4 746	4 398	4 860	4 504	65	75
Spring wheat	86	147	88	151	44	48
Rye	294	400	294	400	51	62
Triticale	138	118	138	118	52	54
Winter barley	724	653	691	623	56	64
Spring barley	2 526	3 435	2 413	3 281	53	55
Oats and mixed grain	225	309	179	245	48	53
Rape, total	508	478	866	814	34	37
Winter rape	504	474	859	808	34	37
Spring rape	4	4	7	6	22	22
Pulses	34	25	37	27	32	32
Straw, total	3 275	...	612	...	33	...
of which straw of cereals	3 174	...	586	...	33	...
Roots crops, total	4 604	...	1 021	...	538	...
Seed potatoes	143	...	27	...	269	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	904	...	246	...	464	...
Potatoes for human consumption	573	...	113	...	342	...
Beets for sugar production	2 700	...	585	...	676	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	284	...	51	...	705	...
Grass and green fodder, total	27 769	...	5 418	...	•	•
Lucerne	348	...	47	...	497	...
Maize for green fodder	6 765	...	1 792	...	385	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 141	...	318	...	185	...
Grass and clover in rotation	15 660	...	2 661	...	469	...
Permanent grass	3 302	...	526	...	158	...
Aftermath	554	...	74	...	47	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 364 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2009	2010	2011
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	9 813	8 485	8 530
Imports	819	722	605
Stocks at beginning of period	6 603	7 753	6 478
Total, available	17 235	16 960	15 613
Exports	1 895	2 425	2 038
Seeds for sowing	283	281	283
Industrial uses	787	707	757
Stocks at end of period	7 753	6 478	5 840
Used for feeding	6 517	7 069	6 695

www.statbank.dk/korn



Table 365 Livestock

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	July 2011
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	61 476
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 567 971
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	663 768
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	565 108
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	98 660
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 931 678
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 062 535
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 475 738
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	143 890
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	19 319 392
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 814 794
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 528 256
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	212 310
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	230 030
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	7 195

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. July 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	7 665	12 350	14 142	15 524	11 795	61 476
Cattle, total	27 714	76 603	591 089	500 391	372 173	1 567 971
Of which cows	11 838	30 920	259 246	205 308	156 457	663 768
Of which dairy cows	9 171	20 962	232 539	171 196	131 240	565 108
Of which cows kept for suckling	2 667	9 957	26 707	34 112	25 217	98 660
Pigs, total	324 368	1 346 071	3 841 933	4 463 734	2 955 572	12 931 678
Of which sows, total	23 058	113 150	315 076	369 001	242 249	1 062 535
Of which pigs for slaughtering	108 324	336 681	1 071 239	1 161 512	797 981	3 475 738
Sheep	16 145	29 403	45 189	37 130	16 022	143 890
Fowls, total	223 702	1 000 398	7 491 069	5 623 508	4 980 716	19 319 392
Of which hens	40 588	601 744	1 741 710	1 021 625	409 127	3 814 794
Of which chickens for slaughtering	176 918	11 970	4 764 385	3 485 327	4 089 656	12 528 256
Turkeys	..	..	28 501	49 651	134 143	212 310
Ducks	..	..	66 846	154 601	1 507	230 030
Geese	279	3 388	1 406	2 102	20	7 195

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day 15 May 2009.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr



Table 367	Fur farming		
	2009	2010	2011
Number of fur farms¹	number		
Minks	1 489	1 430	1 355
Foxes	12	12	9
Chinchilla	63	55	35
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 719 600	2 697 582	2 754 439
Foxes	1 420	1 717	2 254
Chinchilla	14 229	14 411	11 402
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	14 000	14 000	15 000
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	34	34	34
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	328	392	496
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	337	316	332
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	4 596	5 506	7 444
Minks	4 585	5 495	7 433
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	11	11	11
Value of changes in livestock	-6	47	79

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](http://www.statbank.dk/pels2)



Table 368 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 880	5 009	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 463	...	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.28	4.28	•	•
Average protein content	3.46	3.48	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	37	39	52	...
Cheese	278	303	..	..
Whole milk and cream powder	114	...	100	...
Skim milk powder	36	...	21	...
Eggs¹ (incl. eggs for hatching)	79	...	38	...
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	145	138	119	...
Pork	2 008	1 902	2 018	...
Poultry meat	215	177	142	...
Horsemeat	1	1	0	...
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	...
Meat, total	2 371	2 220	2 280	...
Of which, edible offal	86	82	89	...
Game meat	3	3	0	...
Edible tallow and lard	84	80	36	...

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. ² Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.



Table 369 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2011

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	Number of holdings						
Number of holdings	11 023	655	865	18 634	890	415	32 482
Sample	1 253	224	240	240	58	31	2 046
	DKK 1.000 per holding						
Gross output, total	5 642	4 516	6 182	378	282	228	2 398
Crop production, agriculture	1 455	1 322	311	264	196	32	686
Crop production, horticulture	5	7	5 497	1	0	169	151
Cattle	1 230	2 417	2	38	34	2	489
Pigs	1 986	300	3	24	2	0	694
Poultry	174	274	14	2	5	0	66
Fur-bearing animals	505	0	0	0	0	0	171
Other livestock etc.	16	4	0	3	15	0	8
Product subsidies	29	12	1	3	4	0	12
Other income	241	180	353	43	26	25	121
Costs, total	4 765	3 920	5 512	417	369	267	2 096
Seeds	100	106	903	17	17	25	71
Energy	221	178	565	22	19	16	107
Fertilizers, purchased	122	9	100	33	4	9	63
Chemicals	103	0	94	17	0	14	47
Feeding stuff	2 154	1 647	15	67	70	2	805
Veterinarian services and medicine	95	71	0	3	5	0	35
Maintenance	299	301	280	48	41	31	144
Contract operations	206	311	66	31	44	12	97
Insurance	67	57	80	18	17	11	37
Other goods and services	396	342	1 289	77	73	79	223
Depreciation	552	518	422	71	70	48	252
Paid labour	404	339	1 659	4	2	16	191
Energy tax	19	16	30	2	2	1	9
Land rate and energy tax	29	24	10	8	8	3	16
Operating profit	877	597	670	-39	-88	-39	302
Costs of financing	956	988	443	105	118	53	420
Net interest expenditure	917	964	412	103	116	51	405
Other costs of financing	38	24	31	2	2	1	15
General subsidies	407	640	138	89	118	19	209
Net profit	328	249	364	-54	-88	-73	92
1. quartile group	-1 004	-671	-587	-270	-263	-231	-536
4. quartile group	1 757	1 201	1 623	158	82	39	909
Investments	1 192	894	1 031	186	39	89	559
Balance, end of year							
Assets	42 212	42 003	17 923	10 441	9 698	5 364	21 973
Debt	22 394	20 589	8 213	3 561	3 461	2 086	10 398
Tenancy	6 905	9 949	2 454	788	1 076	128	3 092
Net capital	8 998	7 642	5 497	4 731	3 897	2 410	6 206
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	421	447	431	140	151	148	250
Operating margin, per cent	15.3	17.5	6.1	-23.6	-43.0	-73.7	10.9
Degree of profitability, per cent	2.4	2.2	2.8	-1.3	-1.7	-6.4	1.5
Farm solvency, per cent	25.5	23.8	35.5	49.0	45.2	46.0	44.9

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

	2009	2010	2011
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	61 974	71 311	76 722
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	58 911	65 080	74 354
Crop products, total	21 555	23 107	26 652
Cereals, total	7 914	9 434	12 445
Of which: Wheat	4 597	5 271	6 722
Barley	2 771	3 413	4 746
Industrial crops	2 124	2 342	2 145
Fodder crops and straw	4 923	4 817	4 941
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 914	4 877	5 382
Of which: Potted plants	2 019	1 999	2 432
Potatoes	867	869	981
Fruit and berries	293	275	267
Seeds for sowing	521	493	492
Livestock products, total	37 356	41 973	47 701
Meat and live animals, total	21 903	23 610	26 695
Of which: Cattle	2 169	2 400	2 909
Pigs	18 086	19 382	21 691
Poultry	1 480	1 633	1 896
Products from animals, total	15 453	18 363	21 006
Of which: Natural milk	10 189	12 172	12 894
Furs	4 596	5 506	7 384
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 510	2 604	2 613
D. Value of secondary activities	934	1 110	1 088
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-381	2 516	-1 333
Changes in grain stocks	-740	2 664	-962
Changes in livestock	359	-147	-372
F. Intermediate consumption, total	50 246	52 304	57 955
Seeds	2 188	2 082	2 334
Energy	3 059	3 243	3 662
Fertilizers	2 293	1 675	2 365
Pesticides	1 652	1 662	1 635
Veterinary expenses	1 398	1 310	1 333
Feeding stuffs, total	20 585	21 397	25 757
Straight feeding stuffs	11 702	12 743	16 101
Compound feeding stuffs	8 883	8 654	9 656
Repairs and maintenance	4 193	4 469	4 467
Agricultural services	3 676	3 656	3 660
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 379	2 650	2 679
Bank services, directly measured	2 072	2 741	2 650
Services from other industries	6 751	7 420	7 413
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	11 727	19 007	18 766
H. Subsidies on products	262	301	246
I. Taxes on products	40	64	71
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	11 949	19 245	18 941
K. Subsidies on production	7 508	7 313	7 544
L. Taxes on production	1 131	1 208	792
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	18 325	25 349	25 693

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

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Table 371 Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2009	2010	2011*
	DKK mio.		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	8 350	7 395	7 282
Farm buildings	4 023	3 199	2 813
Machinery and equipment	4 152	4 055	4 329
Plantations and soil improvement	174	142	139
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 479	6 486	6 271
Farm buildings	3 676	2 905	2 502
Machinery and equipment	3 662	3 468	3 661
Plantations and soil improvement	141	113	108
	index 2005 = 100		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	77	68	67
Farm buildings	85	67	59
Machinery and equipment	69	68	72
Plantations and soil improvement	120	98	96
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation	69	60	58
Farm buildings	77	61	53
Machinery and equipment	66	62	66
Plantations and soil improvement	99	80	76

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Table 372 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2009	2010	2011
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	15 918	11 129	11 382
Credit Institute loans	11 000	6 750	6 863
Bank	3 816	3 532	3 734
Other	1 102	847	785
Debt, total¹	343 892	355 109	343 071
Credit Institute	253 645	261 324	253 668
Bank	67 340	69 646	64 732
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	22 907	24 139	24 671

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

www.statbank.dk/jb3



Table 373 Forest and plantation area

	All Denmark			The Islands			Jutland		
	2000	2006	2011	2000	2006	2011	2000	2006	2011
	— thousands ha —								
Total forest area	486	554	600	149	164	172	337	390	428
Auxiliary areas	13	8	8	4	3	2	9	5	6
Total wooded area	473	545	592	145	160	170	328	385	422
Temporarily uncovered area	5	10	11	1	3	3	4	6	8
Total broadleaves	174	240	278	90	108	118	85	132	160
Beech	80	74	79	44	40	42	36	34	38
Oak	43	49	62	19	19	22	24	31	40
Ash	13	21	20	8	12	11	5	9	8
Sycamore	9	19	22	6	12	13	3	7	9
Birch	...	32	39	...	10	10	...	22	29
Other broadleaf	30	44	56	13	15	20	17	29	35
Total conifers	294	292	301	54	48	49	240	243	252
Norway spruce	132	106	93	27	24	22	105	83	71
Sitka spruce	34	35	37	4	4	3	30	31	33
Fir species	15	15	18	2	2	2	14	13	16
Pine species	...	67	71	...	4	4	...	63	67
Nordmann fir	28	21	29	10	6	9	18	15	20
Noble fir	12	10	13	3	3	2	9	8	11
Other conifer	72	37	40	9	6	6	63	31	35
Unknown¹	...	4	3	...	1	0	...	4	2

¹ arises when neither trees nor species of trees are measured or registered at a sample plot of a wooded area.

www.statbank.dk/skov11

Table 374 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2010

	Privately and companies owned forests	Foun- dations etc.	National Forest	Other state-owned forests	Other public owned forests	Unknown	Total
	— per cent —						
Total forest area	68.4	3.8	18.2	0.9	4.1	4.6	100.0
Auxiliary areas	23.7	2.7	11.3	-	1.8	60.5	100.0
Total wooded area	68.9	3.8	18.3	0.9	4.1	3.9	100.0
Temporarily uncovered area	54.0	3.8	12.4	0.9	-	28.9	100.0
Total broadleaves	74.0	4.7	14.0	1.1	5.2	1.1	100.0
Beech	67.3	6.4	20.2	0.7	4.4	1.0	100.0
Oak	71.2	4.2	15.4	1.7	6.1	1.3	100.0
Ash	79.7	5.8	7.2	0.9	4.8	1.6	100.0
Sycamore	76.4	5.6	10.4	0.7	6.2	0.7	100.0
Other broadleaves	79.5	3.0	10.2	1.1	5.2	0.9	100.0
Total conifers	67.6	3.1	23.4	0.8	3.4	1.7	100.0
Norway spruce	69.9	4.1	21.3	0.9	2.8	1.0	100.0
Sitka spruce etc.	61.5	4.2	28.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	100.0
Noble fir	86.6	3.5	6.8	-	0.8	2.3	100.0
Caucasian fir	91.3	2.2	4.8	-	0.5	1.2	100.0
Silver fir and other fir	62.2	3.1	25.9	0.8	5.8	2.2	100.0
Other conifers	59.8	2.1	30.0	1.0	5.2	1.9	100.0
Unknown¹	14.7	1.5	1.1	-	0.8	82.0	100.0

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

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



Table 375 Felling in forests. 2011

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	837.4	1 727.7	2 565.1	662.8	901.5	1 000.8
Timber	418.0	730.5	1 148.5	227.0	443.5	477.9
Firewood	217.2	192.9	410.1	146.7	134.8	128.6
Wood for energy	202.2	804.3	1 006.4	288.9	323.2	394.2
Broadleaves, total	424.1	265.4	689.5	195.5	240.7	253.4
Total timber	129.2	60.0	189.1	42.0	68.1	79.0
Veneer and sawnwood logs	88.5	36.4	124.9	30.7	50.4	43.8
Industrial logs	34.4	21.7	56.1	8.4	13.2	34.4
Other timber	6.3	1.9	8.2	2.9	4.4	0.8
Firewood	206.1	132.6	338.7	100.5	120.0	118.2
Wood for energy	88.8	72.9	161.7	52.9	52.6	56.2
Beech, total	153.1	80.9	234.0	39.0	87.8	107.2
Total timber	60.3	22.4	82.6	7.2	31.4	44.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	37.9	13.8	51.7	5.6	21.8	24.2
Industrial logs	19.5	7.7	27.2	0.2	7.2	19.9
Other timber	2.9	0.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	0.0
Firewood	92.8	58.6	151.4	31.8	56.4	63.1
Oak, total	31.7	24.1	55.7	16.1	14.5	25.2
Total timber	15.8	9.0	24.9	5.4	6.3	13.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	9.8	4.4	14.2	3.2	4.4	6.7
Industrial logs	5.2	4.4	9.6	2.3	1.4	5.9
Other timber	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
Firewood	15.9	15.0	30.9	10.7	8.1	12.1
Other broadleaf, total	150.5	87.5	238.1	87.4	85.8	64.9
Total timber	53.1	28.5	81.6	29.4	30.4	21.8
Veneer and sawnwood logs	40.8	18.2	59.0	21.9	24.2	12.9
Industrial logs	9.7	9.5	19.3	6.0	4.7	8.6
Other timber	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.6	1.6	0.3
Firewood	97.4	59.0	156.5	58.0	55.4	43.1
Conifer, total	413.3	1 462.3	1 875.6	467.3	660.8	747.4
Total timber	288.8	670.5	959.4	185.0	375.4	398.9
Timber, rafters	20.4	87.6	108.0	22.7	45.6	39.7
Short timber	137.1	341.4	478.5	85.3	157.4	235.8
Industrial wood	129.2	222.1	351.3	66.8	162.0	122.5
Other timber	2.1	19.5	21.6	10.3	10.4	0.9
Firewood	11.1	60.3	71.4	46.2	14.8	10.4
Wood for energy	113.4	731.4	844.8	236.0	270.6	338.1



Table 376 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2011		2012	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 787	64 501	2 744	65 176
Under 10 GT	2 192	5 106	2 168	4 980
10-49,9 GT	390	8 742	376	8 413
50-199,9 GT	138	12 800	136	12 718
Over 200 GT	67	37 854	64	39 064

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Table 377 Salt-water fishing

	2011		2012*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	708 962	3 168 233	495 512	2 915 900
Landed in Denmark, total	610 364	2 568 674	389 533	2 204 441
Hovedstaden	15 825	135 754	15 595	131 523
Midtjylland	272 009	762 652	159 515	635 625
Nordjylland	292 767	1 494 128	182 874	1 213 767
Sjælland	10 456	88 375	10 985	89 880
Syddanmark	19 307	87 764	20 565	133 646
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	98 598	599 560	105 979	711 459
EU Countries	56 073	327 297	77 953	453 218
Non EU Countries	42 524	272 263	28 026	258 241
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerak	23 217	447 912	21 518	409 742
The Kattegat	15 007	152 903	20 305	154 767
The North Sea	542 823	1 919 681	343 825	1 732 765
The Baltic Sea	67 536	339 896	61 046	324 268
Other areas	60 380	307 842	48 818	294 357
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	23 346	373 672	24 822	369 139
Other codfishes	10 491	136 117	9 965	131 292
European plaice	19 840	207 263	20 356	207 162
Common Sole	734	65 153	717	57 815
Other flatfishes	5 801	143 522	6 275	134 018
Atlantic Herring	85 934	372 776	125 275	647 422
Atlantic Mackerel	34 829	424 543	36 233	265 199
Fish for reduction	475 230	794 894	216 940	455 633
North Deepwater Prawn	6 664	160 285	4 733	169 870
Norway lobster	3 595	271 498	3 528	214 731
Blue Mussel	34 443	38 116	39 430	47 774
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	4 965	81 007	4 074	116 505
Other fish	3 090	99 388	3 163	99 338

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

www.fd.dk



Table 378 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2012

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	679 774	12.6	31.7
Mining and quarrying	57 113	79.2	94.8
Extraction of oil and gas	50 374	89.8	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 482	48.3	84.4
Mining support service activities	4 256	78.2	99.8
Manufacturing	622 661	13.7	30.8
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	152 552	34.5	50.2
Production of meat and meat products	45 104	64.4	87.0
Processing and preserving of fish	12 095	33.4	62.3
Manufacture of dairy products	28 596	88.4	96.2
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 219	30.6	71.2
Other manufacture of food products	43 908	33.4	56.2
Manufacture of beverages	12 318	76.1	96.9
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 313	94.0	100.0
Textiles and leather products	7 456	26.9	49.2
Manufacture of textiles	5 089	34.7	59.3
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 366	44.8	76.7
Wood and paper products and printing	26 803	11.5	30.1
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 161	25.7	53.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 669	35.5	69.1
Printing etc.	7 973	18.1	40.2
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	85 007	68.8	86.6
Pharmaceuticals	44 036	84.2	96.6
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	38 898	13.7	29.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	20 999	23.9	43.8
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 328	48.7	79.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	15 571	22.2	48.5
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	45 407	11.3	25.3
Manufacture of basic metals	8 762	38.7	79.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	36 645	13.2	24.5
Manufacture of electronic components	27 711	29.9	56.2
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 120	47.3	67.2
Manufacture of other electronic products	18 591	39.3	69.7
Electrical equipment	17 472	34.1	57.5
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 413	62.1	79.5
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 234	68.2	93.4
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 825	32.2	66.0
Manufacture of machinery	120 162	37.2	56.0
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	78 625	56.8	84.4
Manufacture of other machinery	41 537	11.3	23.7
Transport equipment	10 108	19.7	49.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 929	26.5	59.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 179	47.7	81.3
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	47 049	47.8	62.4
Manufacture of furniture	13 318	38.1	56.9
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	6 449	65.9	81.3
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	20 270	94.0	97.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	7 012	21.5	46.3



Table 379 Industrial production index

	2011	2012
	————— 2005 = 100 —————	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	88.5	88.4
Mining and quarrying	65.3	61.6
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	94.9	95.7
Manufacturing	94.3	95.1
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	92.1	89.8
Production of meat and meat products	98.8	95.2
Processing and preserving of fish	99.9	97.8
Manufacture of dairy products	92.1	86.7
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	102.9	102.8
Other manufacture of food products	93.9	93.9
Manufacture of beverages	84.8	83.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	29.8	26.1
Textiles and leather products	72.3	59.5
Wood and paper products and printing	65.4	61.2
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	101.4	108.0
Pharmaceuticals	103.7	118.3
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	76.8	72.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	72.7	68.0
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	80.3	74.8
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	81.7	78.9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	84.3	82.9
Manufacture of electronic components	117.1	124.1
Electrical equipment	88.4	87.9
Manufacture of machinery	118.5	119.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	139.6	149.2
Manufacture of other machinery	101.2	95.4
Transport equipment	51.0	47.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	62.3	59.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	32.0	26.1
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	103.5	104.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	94.0	86.1
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	88.9	88.3
Capital goods	110.9	112.0
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	112.8	114.1
Intermediate goods	85.4	85.6
Durable consumer goods	61.7	57.2
Non-durable consumer goods	95.3	97.8
Energy	71.8	66.5



Table 380 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2011	2012
	DKK millions	
Production, total	580 014	593 675
Crude oils	47 423	42 326
Generator sets for wind turbines	25 780	35 003
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight	19 414	25 880
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 753	12 218
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	8 732	10 880
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	6 998	10 315
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	8 985	9 415
Natural gas	9 908	8 048
Structures of iron or steel	8 030	7 374
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 361	6 872
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	6 021	6 513
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 086	6 481
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 1\%$ by weight	5 411	6 320
Articles of iron and steel	5 792	6 207
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 161	6 171
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 400	5 010
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	5 240	4 606
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 191	4 289
Hearing aids	3 746	4 051
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 078	4 031
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 705	3 772
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 192	3 692
Various articles of plastics	3 524	3 463
Programmable memory controllers, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 V	3 025	3 413
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 375	3 244

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1



Table 381 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	— thousands m ² —					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	6 108	4 630	5 106	3 198	5 437	5 310
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	587	160	523	225	222	526
Residential buildings	2 132	1 392	1 931	1 118	1 938	1 981
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 169	914	1 145	679	1 316	1 071
Other one-family houses	307	161	240	136	245	250
Multi-family buildings	473	260	380	238	263	493
Other buildings	183	57	165	64	114	167
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 786	2 205	2 092	1 388	2 316	2 272
Farm buildings, etc.	1 289	1 006	795	554	938	944
Factories, workshops, etc.	301	278	256	205	291	261
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	26	53	32	21	24	39
Transport depots, etc.	96	102	84	59	104	94
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	925	666	823	486	843	842
Hotels and other service trade buildings	43	34	22	23	60	25
Other buildings	106	66	80	38	55	69
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	378	370	332	190	278	321
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	206	230	154	125	186	197
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	66	76	56	25	9	32
Other buildings	812	662	751	502	905	737
Of which: Holiday dwellings	175	135	163	100	208	164
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	6 108	4 630	5 106	3 198	5 437	5 310
Region Hovedstaden	967	832	797	609	804	919
Region Sjælland	593	462	492	308	627	548
Region Syddanmark	1 615	1 327	1 323	875	1 388	1 308
Region Midtjylland	2 000	1 293	1 690	934	1 814	1 692
Region Nordjylland	934	715	805	472	804	842

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.



Table 382 Residential construction

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	15 773	9 731	14 170	8 383	12 392	15 617
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 004	513	765	752	342	1 175
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	4 246	3 387	4 284	2 590	4 796	3 807
Other one-family houses	2 877	1 390	2 235	1 236	2 149	2 233
Multi-family buildings	5 563	3 356	4 792	3 172	3 026	6 421
Student hostels	363	90	431	168	278	637
Residential institutions	1 689	486	1 453	543	988	1 431
Other buildings	1 029	1 019	969	674	1 147	1 088
Builders						
Private builders	11 082	7 905	10 221	6 609	10 169	11 948
Non-profit-making building societies	2 881	1 054	2 233	1 219	1 236	2 466
Public authorities	1 777	757	1 662	549	790	1 121
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	2 708	3 183	2 325	2 714	2 690	3 909
Region Sjælland	1 291	646	1 152	528	1 306	1 403
Region Syddanmark	3 614	2 021	3 074	1 768	2 825	2 979
Region Midtjylland	5 816	2 689	5 362	2 492	4 216	5 637
Region Nordjylland	2 344	1 192	2 257	881	1 355	1 689

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and [bygv03](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv03)

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.



Table 383 Building stock. 2012

	Number of buildings	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	2 531 701	296 289	222 202	52 886	151 627	507 840	723 771
Building stock by principal use							
Residential buildings, total	1 545 129	201 520	136 556	26 387	334	217 150	364 797
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 089 274	80 021	89 597	18 548	106	139 722	188 272
Terraced houses, etc.	236 029	25 731	10 710	2 789	34	29 317	39 264
Multi-family buildings	89 717	89 989	11 135	1 109	61	26 228	102 294
Industrial and commercial buildings	670 047	61 023	71 604	7 993	148 734	241 421	289 354
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	459 031	1 197	13 054	1 246	121 659	129 166	137 156
Factories, workshops, etc.	68 278	11 696	31 473	2 790	9 968	49 205	55 927
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 682	40 362	21 755	2 431	8 076	45 654	72 624
Other buildings, total	309 452	33 746	14 042	18 506	2 559	49 270	68 853
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 324	3 330	1 355	548	316	3 596	5 549
Buildings for education and research	18 776	18 090	6 380	415	318	15 167	25 203
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 337	4 041	1 195	39	28	1 975	5 303
Holiday dwellings	220 448	188	877	15 635	243	16 079	16 943
Regions							
Region Hovedstaden	418 443	91 668	54 312	8 893	8 688	80 314	163 561
Region Sjælland	455 199	24 904	43 057	12 326	22 639	79 147	102 926
Region Syddanmark	643 571	68 546	53 037	9 133	45 488	136 886	176 204
Region Midtjylland	647 745	76 013	48 520	9 215	45 669	137 726	179 417
Region Nordjylland	366 743	35 159	23 272	5 605	29 141	73 767	93 177

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

www.statbank.dk/bygb11

Table 384 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2012
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.4	723.8
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4	364.8
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	188.3
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	39.3
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	102.3
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5	289.4
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	137.2
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.9
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	72.6
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6	68.9
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	41.6
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	16.9

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33



Table 385 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2012
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	85	98	120	120	150	120
Farmhouses	206	196	230	241	268	248
Detached one-family houses	134	145	164	177	204	203
Other one-family houses	80	84	91	96	116	98
Multi-family buildings	73	77	99	93	103	88
Student hostels	37	37	37	47	47	41
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 334	27 369	11 774	15 617
Farmhouses	245	251	250	317	395	266
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 314	4 052	3 541
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 863	1 485	2 233
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 444	6 421
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	248	637
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 421	2 150	2 519

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 386 Construction employment

	Average 2011	Average 2012
Total employment	145 640	143 287
Construction of buildings	23 733	22 734
Civil engineering	13 921	14 913
Electrical installation etc.	23 853	23 546
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	16 271	16 136
Joinery installation etc.	31 626	30 565
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 630	12 505
Bricklayers	11 252	10 283
Other specialized construction activities etc.	12 354	12 606

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 387 Vans and lorries etc.

	2012	2013
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	426 688	417 016
Under 2,001 kg	83 156	90 949
2,001-3,000 kg	230 318	214 104
3,001-3,500 kg	113 213	111 963
Lorries, total	29 698	29 952
3,501-6,000 kg	2 188	2 165
Over 6,000 kg	27 510	27 787
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 862	12 589
Trailers over 2,000 kg	43 983	46 594
Semi-trailers	35 154	38 831

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 388 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2012	2013
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 197 831	2 237 122
Of which in households	2 021 381	2 060 151
Of which in business and industry	176 450	176 971
Petrol	1 632 047	1 615 582
Diesel	565 009	620 236
Age:		
0-3 years	553 170	574 702
4-7 years	560 594	583 600
8-11 years	365 940	376 013
12-15 years	428 238	402 338
16-19 years	183 033	193 361
over 19 years	106 856	107 102
Average age in years	9.3	9.2
Buses, total	14 014	13 485
In scheduled service	5 972	5 977
Tourist coaches	8 042	7 508
Caravans	142 654	142 667
Motor cycles	148 817	149 665
Moped-45	51 780	49 578

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10



Table 389 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2012

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2011
	New registrations, total	168 857	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	20 135	11.92	(1)
2	Toyota	15 756	9.33	(5)
3	Peugeot	15 191	9.00	(2)
4	Ford	13 077	7.74	(3)
5	Citroën	12 149	7.19	(4)
6	Kia	10 960	6.49	(13)
7	Skoda	9 023	5.34	(11)
8	Hyundai	8 897	5.27	(7)
9	Renault	8 671	5.14	(8)
10	Opel	7 289	4.32	(6)
11	Fiat	7 172	4.25	(12)
12	Suzuki	6 411	3.80	(10)
13	Chevrolet	6 034	3.57	(9)
14	Audi	5 187	3.07	(14)
15	Nissan	4 419	2.62	(16)
16	Seat	3 631	2.15	(20)
17	Mercedes-Benz	3 539	2.10	(17)
18	BMW	2 893	1.71	(18)
19	Mazda	2 552	1.51	(15)
20	Honda	2 108	1.25	NEW
	Others	3 763	2.23	•

www.statbank.dk/12

Table 390 The most widespread passenger cars. 2013

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 237 390	100.00
1	Volkswagen	251 535	11.24
2	Peugeot	228 511	10.21
3	Toyota	207 494	9.27
4	Ford	177 462	7.93
5	Citroën	156 988	7.02
6	Opel	155 686	6.96
7	Suzuki	106 586	4.76
8	Skoda	105 058	4.70
9	Fiat	94 170	4.21
10	Hyundai	81 158	3.63
11	Mazda	76 574	3.42
12	Audi	70 405	3.15
13	Renault	68 270	3.05
14	Volvo	60 470	2.70
15	Kia	56 122	2.51
16	Mercedes-Benz	51 536	2.30
17	Nissan	46 926	2.10
18	BMW	43 077	1.93
19	Chevrolet	37 507	1.68
20	Seat	33 595	1.50
	Others	128 260	5.73

www.statbank.dk/12



1 January	2012	2013
	number	
Danish ships, total	1 772	1 781
Tankers	174	175
Container ships	99	99
Other dry cargo ships	267	275
Passenger ships/ferries	108	111
Fishing vessels	576	564
Other ships	548	557
	thousand GT	
Ship tonnage, total	11 559	11 604
Tankers	3 555	3 436
Container ships	6 624	6 624
Other dry cargo ships	530	643
Passenger ships/ferries	424	440
Fishing vessels	110	112
Other ships	316	350

www.statbank.dk/skib11

1 January	2011		2012	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 132	•	1 111	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	12	1 723	14	1 827
Jet, 2 engines	158	12 731	156	12 760
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	6	309	5	255
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	54	1 737	50	1 688
Propeller, 2 engines	53	318	55	322
Propeller, 1 engine	717	2 384	701	2 329
Helicopters	132	693	130	676
Seats	•	19 895	•	19 857
1-2	226	382	226	382
3-5	609	2 319	594	2 264
6-9	92	667	88	641
10-99	146	4 923	143	4 908
100 or more	59	11 604	60	11 662

Source: Danish Transport Authority

www.statbank.dk/flyv11



Table 393 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2009	2010	2011
	— mio. vehicle km —		
Road traffic, total	49 089	48 160	49 209
Private cars	33 820	33 535	34 347
Motor cycles	436	444	446
Vans	9 170	8 807	8 668
Lorries	1 123	1 099	1 098
Articulated vehicles	920	989	1 053
Scheduled buses	369	371	379
Tourist coaches etc.	218	217	204
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 950	2 620	2 940
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	83	78	74
	— mio. train km —		
Railway traffic, total	81.7	83.0	84.8
S-trains	15.5	14.5	15.2
Copenhagen Metro	5.1	4.8	4.7
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	49.3	50.3	51.0
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.2	3.7	4.4
Other railway networks	8.6	9.6	9.5
	— thousand calls —		
Seaport calls, total	541	520	514
Passenger ships and ferries	519	499	492
Cargo ships	22	21	21
	— thousand operations —		
Air traffic, total	330	344	357
Domestic flights	93	98	99
International flights	237	246	258

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

Table 394 Passenger transport

	2010	2011
	— mio. passenger-km —	
Passenger transport in Denmark	77 284	78 870
Cars	60 005	61 060
Motor cycles	466	468
Buses	6 884	6 804
Bicycles/mopeds	2 620	2 940
Moped max 45 km/h	78	74
Metropolitan trains	1 347	1 485
Other trains	5 230	5 404
Ferries	184	176
Aircraft	470	459
	— thousand passengers —	
Domestic ferries, total	9 374	9 348
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 040	2 045
International ferries, total	22 907	22 395
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	11 165	11 054
Denmark-Germany	8 103	7 792
Denmark-Norway	3 373	3 372
Scheduled and charter flights, total	13 335	14 044
Scheduled, domestic	2 285	2 234
Scheduled, international	9 708	10 401
Charters	1 342	1 409

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



Table 395 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight

	2010	2011
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	156.7	169.4
Transport for hire or reward	125.0	136.4
Transport on own account	31.8	33.0
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	10 573	12 025
Transport for hire or reward	8 720	10 193
Transport on own account	1 853	1 832
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods, total	9.0	8.6
From Denmark	4.0	3.7
To Denmark	2.8	2.7
Crosstrade	0.8	0.7
Cabotage	1.3	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods, total	4 445	4 095
From Denmark	2 033	1 790
To Denmark	1 469	1 387
Crosstrade	634	547
Cabotage	310	371

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

www.statbank.dk/hvg1 and ivg41

Table 396 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft

	2010	2011
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	8 100	9 260
National	737	912
To Denmark	908	989
From Denmark	470	402
In transit	5 985	6 956
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 240	2 614
National	167	196
To Denmark	143	159
From Denmark	64	56
In transit	1 866	2 203
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	57 156	61 253
National	9 897	10 978
To Denmark	26 681	30 359
From Denmark	20 578	19 916
Goods carried by ferry	19 371	19 576
National	3 841	3 658
International	15 530	15 918
Goods carried by aircraft	151	156
National	4	3
International	147	153

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41



Table 397 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2010	2011
European road sections		——— ave. no. of cars per 24 hours ———	
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 388	19 146
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	87 952	88 207
	Øresund Motorway, west of Englandsvej	57 819	59 300
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	47 200	44 502
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	42 736	44 146
	Great Belt Link	28 567	29 427
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 174	28 465
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	52 927	51 942
	The New Little Belt Bridge	59 789	61 727
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 535	34 827
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 246	18 999
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 541	11 000
E45	National border, Kruså	16 264	16 253
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	50 267	49 989
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	63 302	64 283
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	64 129	66 171
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	43 130	44 729
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 438	51 467
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 118	37 454
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 071	41 769
	Limfjord Tunnel	64 791	65 827
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 345	18 182
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	8 844	9 136
	North of Sæby	14 366	14 783
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	22 897	23 161
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	6 570	7 144
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 971	6 514
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 024	75 544
	Motorring 3, at Husum	62 298	61 999
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	105 900	104 885
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	91 100	95 710
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	22 890	23 256
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	36 322	37 275
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 007	21 340
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	10 861	11 056
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 144	6 133
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 082	14 529
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	23 246	23 246
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årsløv	24 589	24 589
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 303	16 303
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	23 779	23 779
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 155	18 155
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 102	20 102
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	18 427	18 427
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	68 313	68 313
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	51 528	51 528
04	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	59 235	59 235
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 477	28 477
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 688	4 688
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 456	19 456
16	Bispeengbuen	41 501	41 501
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 989	49 989
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 923	22 923
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	56 400	46 535

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22



Table 398 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2010	2011
	observations	
Øresund North	32 297	30 792
Going north	15 050	14 399
Going south	17 247	16 393
Øresund South	33 158	32 095
Going north	15 455	15 013
Going south	17 703	17 082
The Great Belt North	24 497	23 630
Going north	13 670	12 989
Going south	10 827	10 641
The Great Belt South	19 617	19 922
Going north	11 112	11 020
Going south	8 505	8 902
The Little Belt North	6 290	6 478
Going north	3 195	3 252
Going south	3 095	3 226
The Little Belt South	4 722	6 455
Going north	2 392	3 176
Going south	2 330	3 279

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25



Table 399 Value index for retail sale

	2010	2011	2012
	----- 2010 = 100 -----		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	100	100	100
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	100	101	103
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	100	100	97
Supermarkets	100	97	94
Discount stores	100	108	118
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	100	97	97
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	100	98	96
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	100	82	74
Retail sale of meat and meat products	100	101	102
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	100	92	88
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	100	97	91
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	100	104	107
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	100	91	91
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	100	112	111
Retail sale of consumer electronics	100	98	98
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	100	103	105
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	100	94	93
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	100	98	97
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	100	71	69
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	100	95	93
DIY centres and tool stores	100	103	102
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	100	90	86
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	100	107	122
Retail sale of furniture	100	99	97
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	100	103
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	100	102	96
Retail sale of musical instruments	100	91	85
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	100	97	93
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	100	103	104
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	100	82	72
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	100	101	105
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	100	102	94
Activities of opticians	100	102	102
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	100	83	78
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	100	105	106
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	100	86	81
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	100	100	99
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	100	98	95
Retail sale of music and video recordings	100	84	63
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	100	101	105
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	100	111	121
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	100	101	95
Retail sale of wearing apparel	100	98	97
Retail sale of clothing	100	99	98
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	100	91	88
Retail sale of footwear	100	96	95
Retail sale of leather goods	100	115	118
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	100	100	100
Retail sale via mail order houses	100	100	94

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21



Table 400 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2010	2011
	2010	2011	2010	2011		
Trips, total	3 068 000	3 009 771	4 375 000	4 539 134	20 345 000	20 409 523
Nights per trip	8.9	7.3	9.6	9.5	1.6	1.6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	2	1	59	66	4	3
Car	75	77	27	24	72	73
Bus	3	3	8	5	5	4
Train	13	15	3	2	13	13
Ship	2	2	3	2	2	1
Boat	5	2	1	1	5	6
Bicycle						
Other	2	3	51	54	7	7
Accommodation	2	1	4	4	1	1
Hotel	11	10	5	6	2	2
Holiday centre	1	1	2	2	0	0
Camping site	13	18	6	6	2	3
Youth hostel	23	21	4	4	13	13
Rented dwelling	1	0	0	1	...	...
Own dwelling	46	43	20	17	74	73
Boat	2	3	8	6	1	1
Family/friends						
Other	100	100	•	•	90	92
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	90	92
France	•	•	6	8	0	0
Greece	•	•	5	6	0	0
Italy	•	•	7	9	0	0
Norway	•	•	7	5	1	1
Spain	•	•	13	16	0	0
United Kingdom	•	•	4	3	1	1
Sweden	•	•	9	7	4	3
Germany	•	•	8	7	3	3
Europe, total	•	•	21	12	0	0
Other countries	•	•	20	27	0	0

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

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Table 401 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Trips	1 152 000	1 237 538	1 560 000	1 780 848
Nights per trip	1.7	3.0	4.2	4.3
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	12	8	75	84
Car	71	72	18	11
Bus	5	2	2	2
Train	12	17	1	2
Ship	...	...	2	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	1	0
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	5	7
United Kingdom	•	•	8	5
Sweden	•	•	8	6
Germany	•	•	9	11
France	•	•	1	2
Spain	•	•	2	1
Greece	•	•	...	0
Europe, other	•	•	14	19
Other countries	•	•	9	9

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. Due to methodological issues the number of trips in 2009 is only displayed as percentages of the population. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 402 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and over	4 584	4 589	4 594	4 606
	per cent			
Pct. taking long holiday trips				
1 holiday trip	22	30	33	25
2 holiday trips	4	6	8	4
3 holiday trips	1	2	1	0
Long holiday trips, total	27	38	42	29
No long holiday trips	73	62	58	71
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 223	1 743	1 936	1 360
Number of holiday trips	1 450	2 164	2 365	1 570
	trips			
Trips per traveller	1.19	1.24	1.22	1.15
Trips per person	0.32	0.47	0.51	0.34

Note: The statistic was revised in 2008. Thus, the respondents are only asked about long holiday trips for the last 3 months instead of 12 months, as was the case earlier. Hence, comparison with former statistics is not possible. All percentages are rounded off and it is therefore not possible to summarise to 100.

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Table 403 Nights spent. 2012

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	16 239	10 681	1 118	970	15 182	44 190
Region Hovedstaden	7 194	916	510	134	..	8 753
Region Sjælland	1 218	1 315	116	151	..	2 799
Region Syddanmark	3 680	4 008	252	389	..	8 328
Region Midtjylland	1 874	2 313	132	171	..	4 491
Region Nordjylland	2 274	2 129	108	125	..	4 637
Province København by	5 756	..	362	36	..	6 154
Province Københavns omegn	490	..	29	8	..	527
Province Nordsjælland	570	..	77	54	..	701
Province Bornholm	378	..	42	36	..	456
Province Østsjælland	169	..	40	6	..	215
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 048	..	76	145	..	1 269
Province Fyn	873	..	63	260	..	1 197
Province Sydjylland	2 807	..	188	128	..	3 124
Province Østjylland	1 325	..	79	153	..	1 557
Province Vestjylland	549	..	53	18	..	620
Province Nordjylland	2 274	..	108	125	..	2 507
Nationality						
Denmark	9 452	8 259	723	497	3 636	22 567
Sweden	1 261	171	59	78	216	1 786
Norway	1 379	260	56	30	669	2 394
Germany	660	1 507	70	305	9 953	12 496
United Kingdom	544	27	35	6	..	614
Netherlands	286	244	16	37	349	932
Europe, other	1 606	198	123	12	..	1 938
United States	411	3	10	1	..	424
Other countries	640	12	26	4	358	1 039

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.

[www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel1,camp1,vandrer,lyst1,ferieh3)

¹ The statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2012 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2012.

Table 404 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2012

	Hotels, etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	594	130 398	51 231	417	98 052	94	257	49 009
Region Hovedstaden	181	45 694	21 176	44	8 764	16	46	12 377
Region Sjælland	62	12 009	4 247	65	12 313	18	68	9 678
Region Syddanmark	144	31 507	11 097	133	30 875	27	69	14 160
Region Midtjylland	112	17 766	7 817	100	26 925	18	39	7 242
Region Nordjylland	97	23 651	6 987	75	19 175	15	35	5 552

¹ "Denmark, total" and the sum of the regions do not fit because the regions 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](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4,camp3)