

# Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

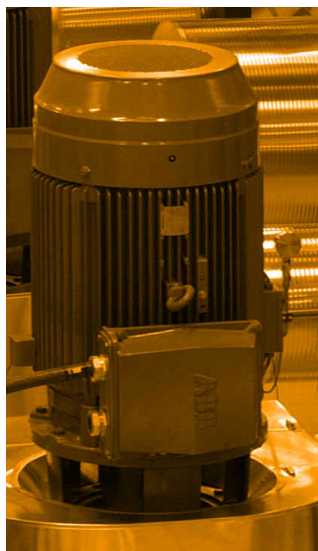
Manufacturing industries

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

Over the years the agricultural sector's importance for the national economy has declined. In 1974 the agricultural sector had a share of 4.9 per cent of the total Danish gross domestic product at factor costs. In 2014 this share had decreased to 1.7 per cent. In this figure is included the primary agricultural sector only, also horticulture and minks, but not the production in the food processing sector like slaughter houses and diaries.

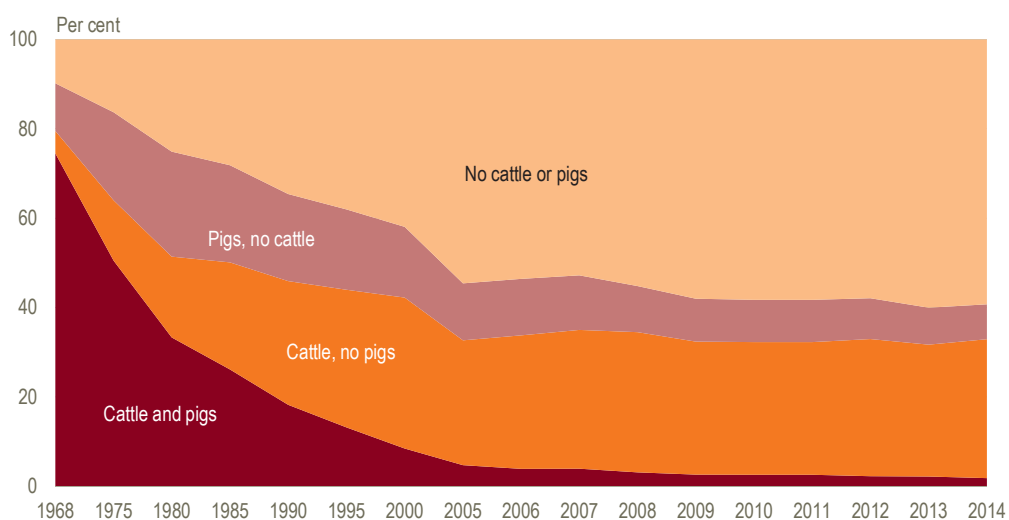
### The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Year by year the number of farms has decreased. In 1984 Denmark had around 95.000 farms. Over a period of 30 years this number has been reduced by more than 50 per cent so that Danish agriculture now consists of around 38.000 farms only. Of these 21 per cent have a size of at least 100 hectares. In 1984 only 3 per cent of the farms had this big size.

The agricultural activity is concentrated on fewer farms. An average Danish farm cultivates 70.0 hectares against 30.0 hectares only in 1984. The same trend applies for livestock farming. In 1984 79 per cent of all farms had livestock compared to 56 per cent in 2014. In the same period the livestock farms have increased in size: An average cattle farm has increased from 56 to 112 animals, whereas the pig farm has increased from 189 pigs to 3.400.

A clear sign of the specialisation is also the fact that diversified farms are about to disappear. In 2014 only 700 farms have both cattle and pigs – less than 2 per cent of all farms. In 1984 Danish agriculture had 26.000 farms with both these animals corresponding to 27 per cent of all farms.

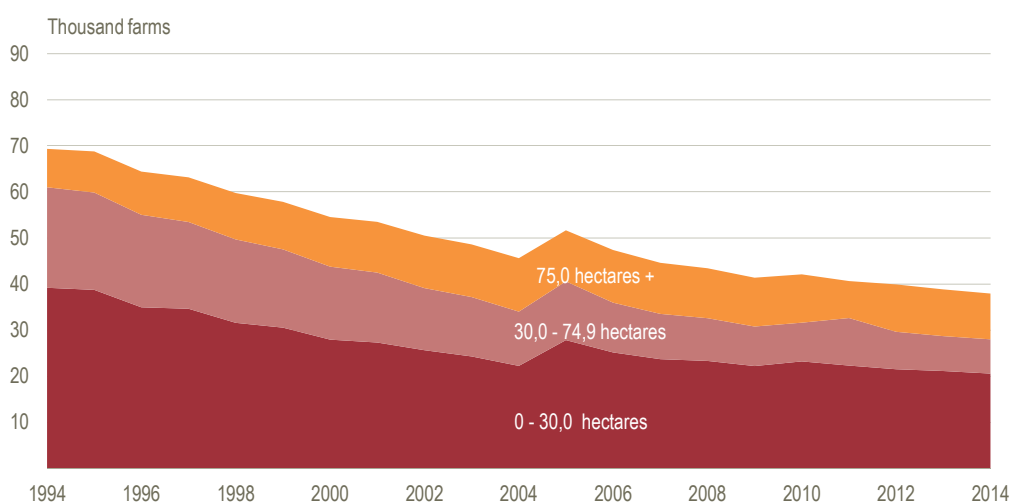
**Figure 1** Degree of specialization



[www.statbank.dk/komb](http://www.statbank.dk/komb) and komb07

Also certain other animals play a role in Danish agriculture. 2.900 farms have poultries, 1.500 have fur animals whereas 6.900 have horses and 2.400 sheep and goats.

**Figure 2** Number of farms by area



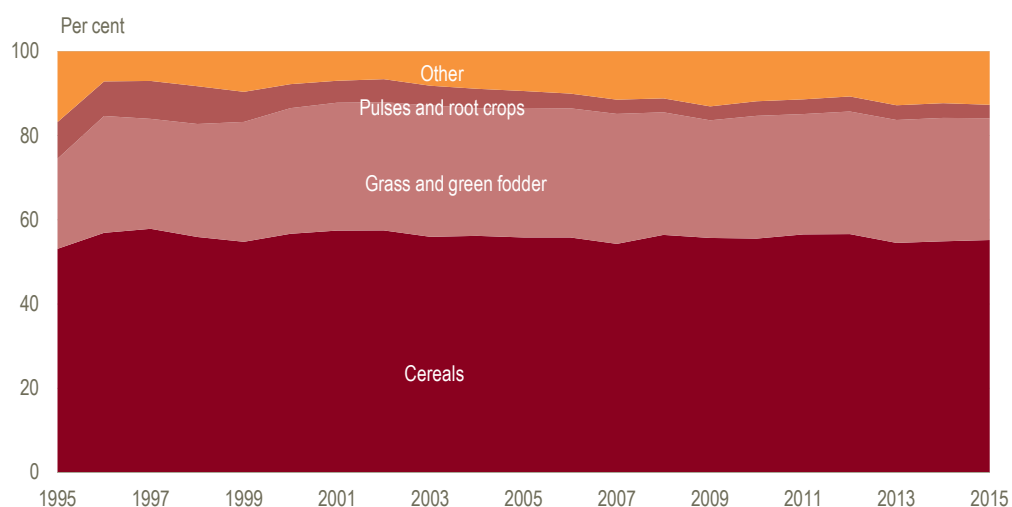
[www.statbank.dk/bdf](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf) and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

### Agricultural area by crop type

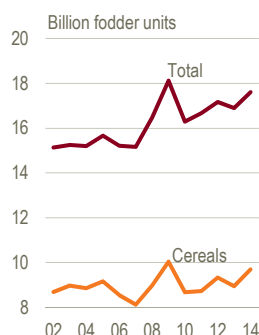
The Danish agricultural area amounts to 2.65 million hectares corresponding to approximately 2/3 of the Danish territory. Danish farmers cultivate several different crops on their fields where cereals dominate. 56 per cent of the agricultural area is cultivated with cereals, which is not very different from what was the case in 1984 where the share of cereals was 59 per cent. The composition of species of cereals has, however, been subject to a change since wheat now amounts to 45 per cent of the areal with cereals compared to 20 per cent in 1984. In the same period barley has fallen from 71 per cent of the area with cereals to 43 per cent.

Grazing land and areas for production of fodder for the livestock are cultivated on 28 per cent of the agricultural area compared to 22 per cent in 1984. This rise is due to an increased use of maize for fodder.

Other crops are for example potatoes, sugar beets, rape, seeds for sowing, Christmas trees, vegetables, fruits and berries.

**Figure 3** Total arable area by crop type

www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

**Figure 4** Crop production

\* Provisional figures  
www.statbank.dk/hst6

### Crop production

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

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

The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed before being used as foods. Crop production constitutes a natural basis for agricultural livestock production, as it is the primary source of fodder for livestock.

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

### Livestock and livestock production

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

### 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 13 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 3,400 during the same period.

**Figure 5**  
**Production of pork**



www.statbank.dk/ani5

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

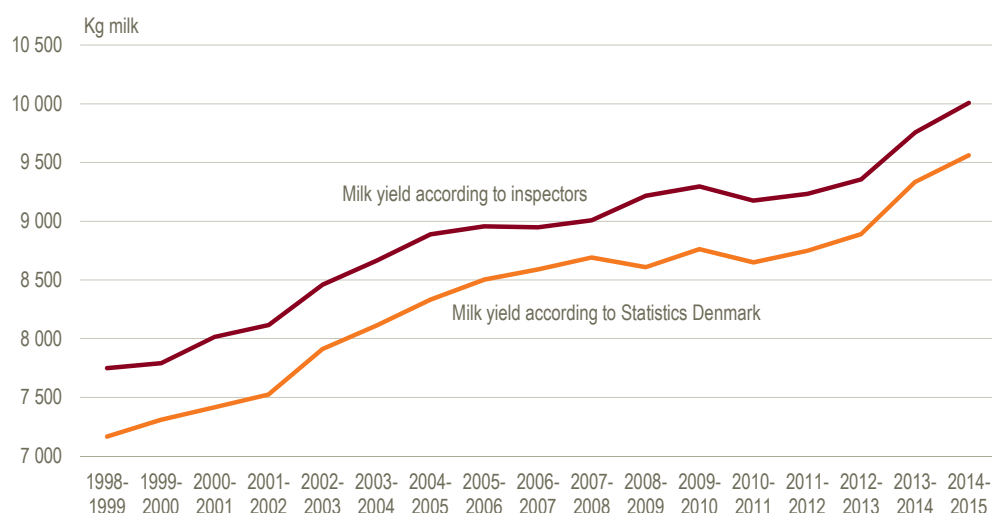
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

### Milk production

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

However, the increase in the average milk yield means that production has remained constant at 5.2 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

**Figure 6** **Average milk yield per dairy cow**



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

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### 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 pigs, milk and fur, which all are important export articles for Danish agriculture. The improved

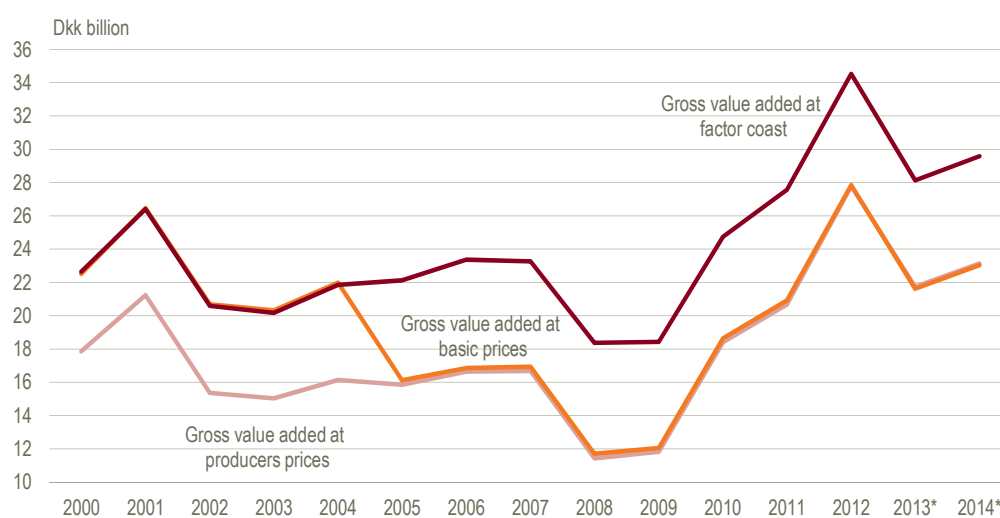
result for 2014 is however positively affected by a fall on production factors by 1.7 billion DKK.

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](http://www.statbank.dk/lbf1)

### Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2014, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 8.1 billion and was consequently DKK 0.9 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 10.1 billion for 2014, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2014. In the previous years, net capital formation has been mainly negative which reflects the structural development. The figures include holdings specialised in horticulture or in furred animals.

At the end of 2014, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 352 billion, and is thus unchanged compared to the previous year.

In 2014, interest payments amounted to DKK 9.3 billion which is slightly higher than last year. Despite the increase in interest payments, the interest rate level remains historically low.

### Organic farming

Over the years organic farming has increased in importance. 20 years ago there were a bit more than 1.000 organic farms in Denmark – no more than 1.5 per cent of all farms. This share has increased to 7 per cent so we now have 2.600 farms run in accordance with organic principles.

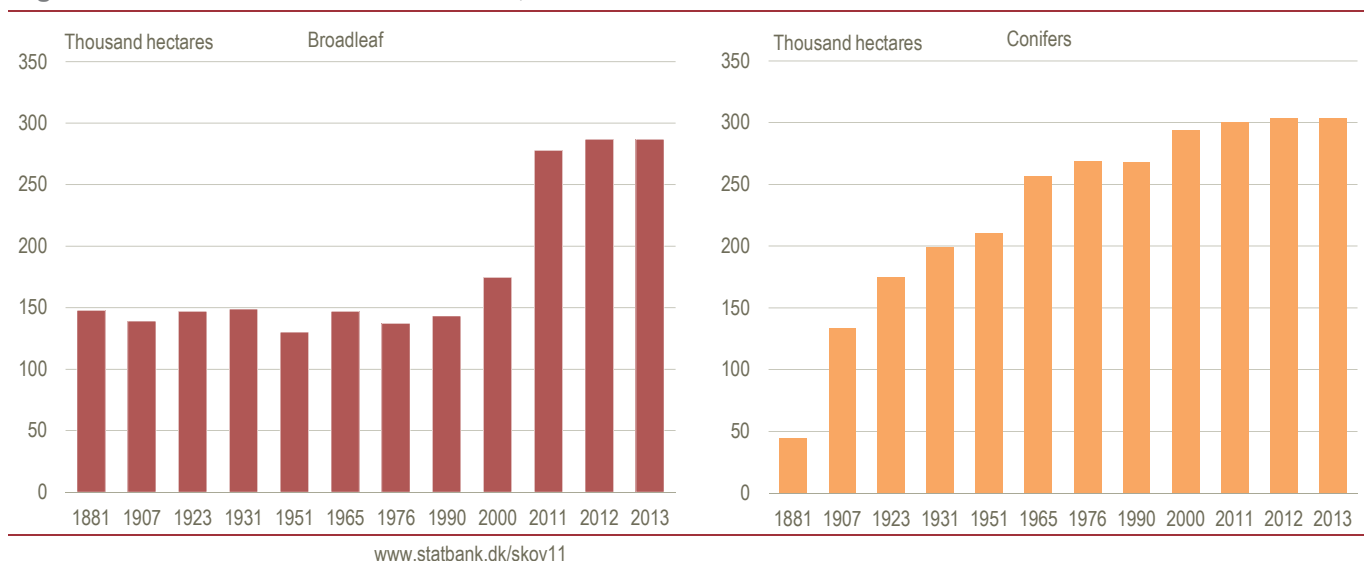
Like other farms organic farms become bigger as the years go by so the increase in the organic area is much bigger. 155.000 hectares are cultivated organically compared to 17.000 hectares 20 years ago. As a share of the total agricultural area in Denmark this development means that organic farming area has moved from a share of less than 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

The organic farms devote a relatively high share of the area to grazing and fodder areas, around 60-65 per cent. This share has remained extremely stable during the years and reflects the fact that organic farming to a very big extent is cattle farming with milk production and thereby has a need of areas for grazing.

### Forestry censuses

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

**Figure 8** Forest area, broadleaf and conifers

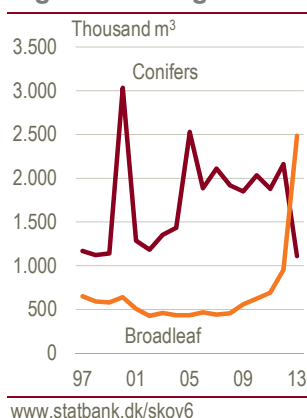


### The Forestry Act

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

A new feature of this census is the collection of information on forest-management planning and rejuvenation and establishment methods for the latest 10-year period. Institute for Forestry & Landscape (Copenhagen University) has compiled the forest area in 2006-2012 from a sample survey based on concrete measurements conducted in a large number of sample plots.



**Figure 9 Felling**

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. The felling of wood amounted in 2014 to 3.8 mi. cubicmeters, of which 78 percent was from conifers. 70 percent of the felling took place in Jutland.

## Fishing and aquaculture

### Common EU fishing policies

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

### The fishing fleet

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

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

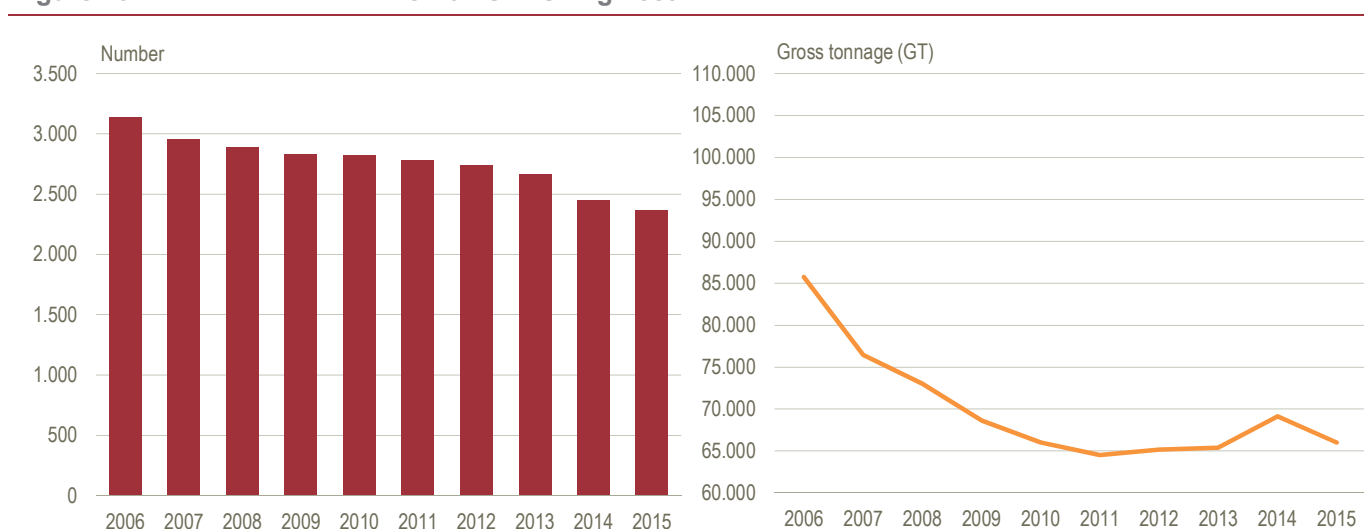
**Figure 10****The Danish fishing fleet**

Table 370

### Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing amounted to 876,000 tonnes in 2015. Especially industrial landings of fish varies from year to year.



In 2015, the value of the catch of DKK 3,4 billion was 9 per cent higher than in 2006 when calculated at current prices.

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

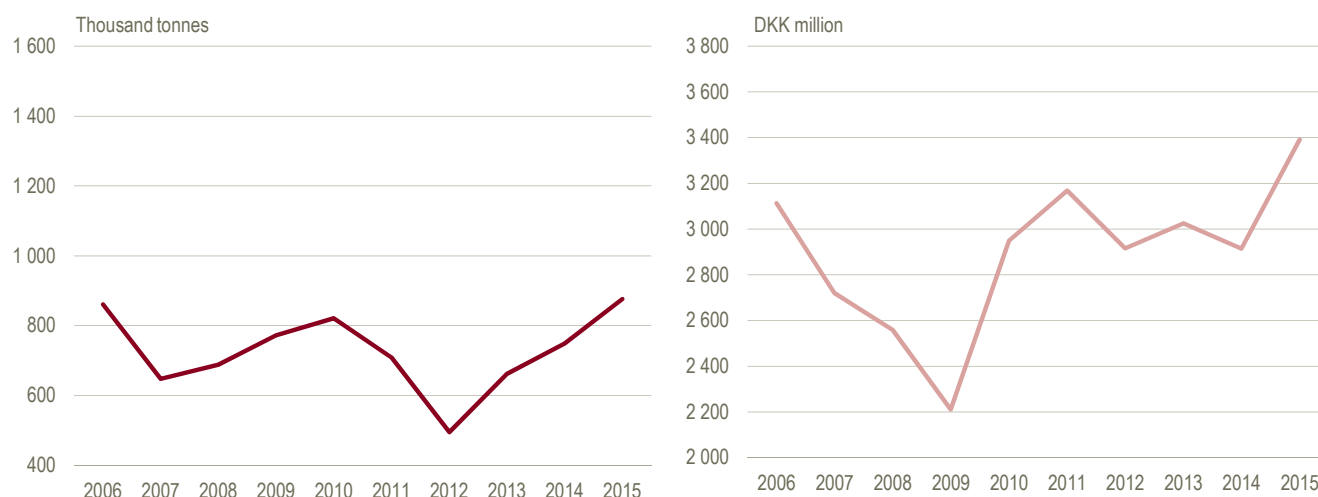


Table 371

### Fishing vessels

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

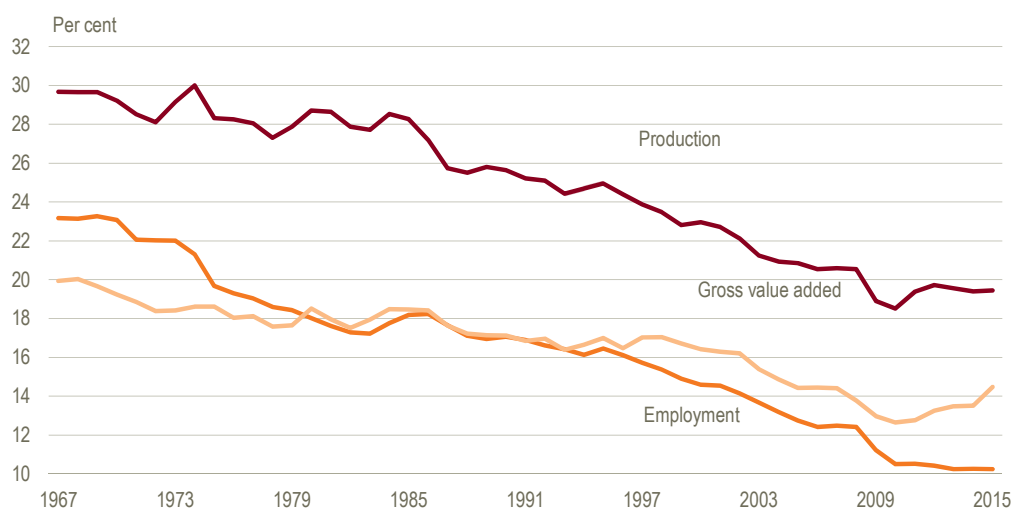
## Manufacturing industries

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

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

### A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 24 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 2015. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has decreased from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 30 per cent in 1966 to 19 per cent in 2015.

**Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity. 1966-2015**

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.  
[www.statbank.dk/nabp10](http://www.statbank.dk/nabp10) og [nabb10](http://nabb10)

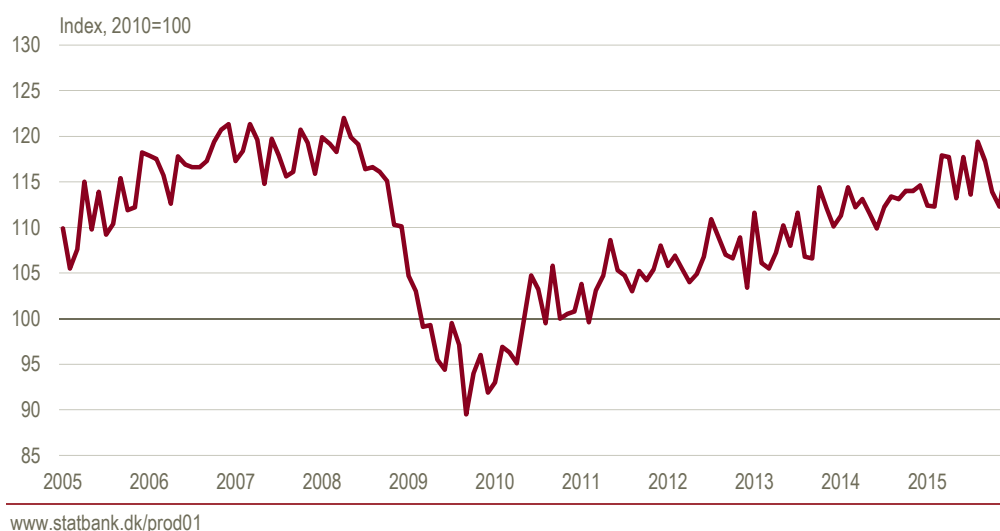
### Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2005-2015.

The international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 was from 2005 followed by a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

### Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, and in the period 2011-2015 production has increased further to a level that is around 5 per cent lower than at the peak in 2007-2008.

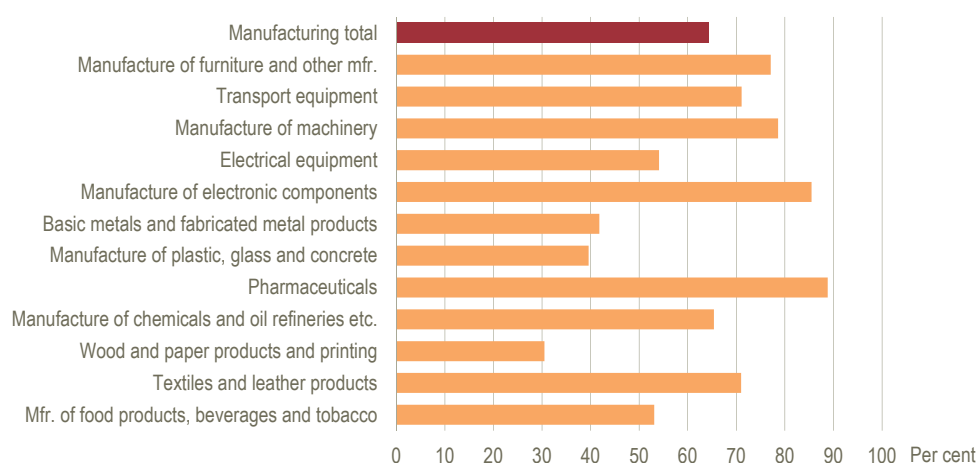
**Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values**

[www.statbank.dk/prod01](http://www.statbank.dk/prod01)

### High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2015, total export turnover accounted for 64 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 31 per cent. With 89 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 79 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 14** Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2015

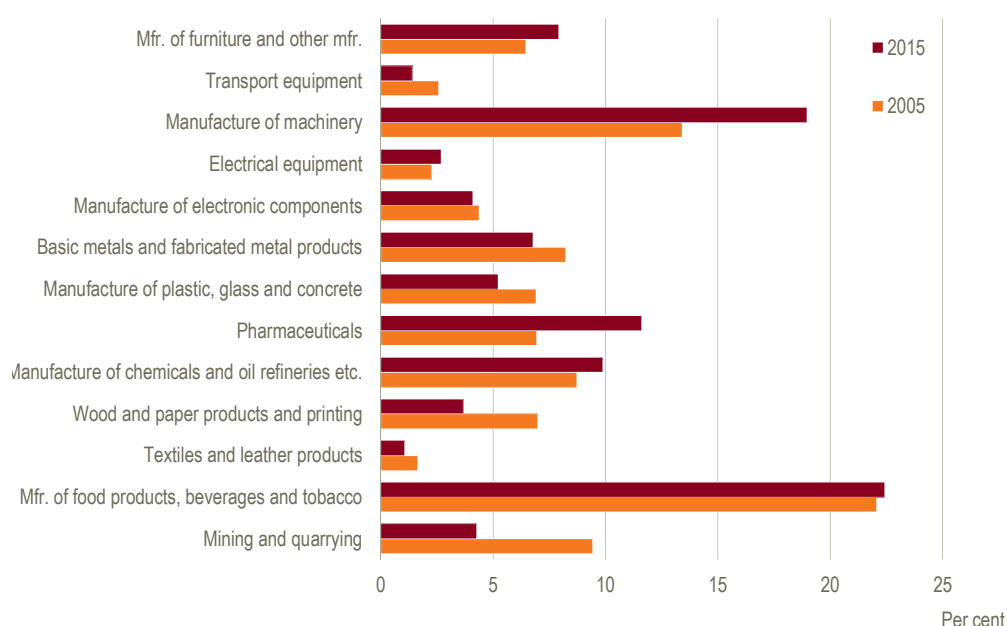


### Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2015

Since 2005, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 594 billion to DKK 744 billion in 2015. *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 19 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* with 12 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 10 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

### Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2005, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Three industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. *Pharmaceuticals* has the largest relative increase in turnover in the period. There has also been a significant increase in the turnover in *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills, and in *manufacture of furniture and other mfr.* Industries that have less significance compared to 2005 are, among others, *transport equipment*, *wood and paper products and printing* and *textiles and leather products*.

**Figure 15** Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

[www.statbank.dk/oms6](http://www.statbank.dk/oms6)

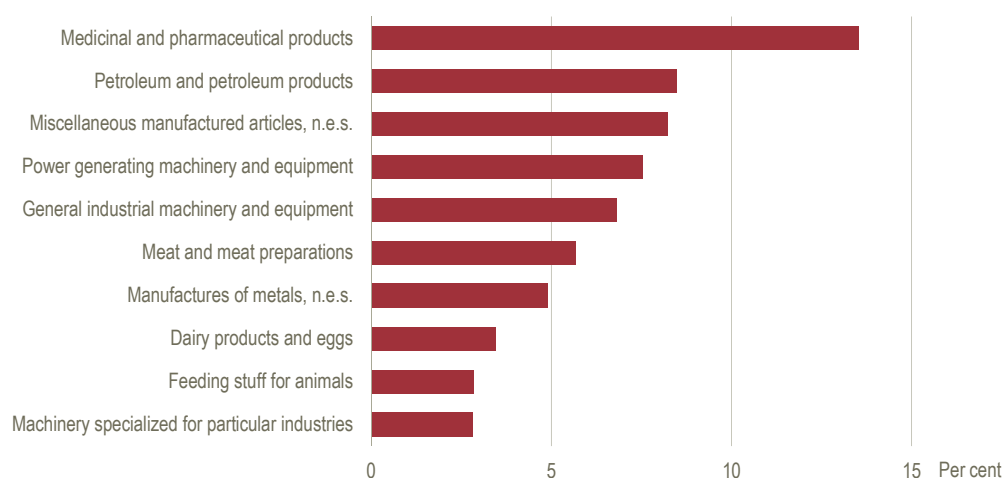
### Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 19.5 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 35.2 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 91.2 per cent of total turnover in 2015). *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 25.5 per cent of total turnover in 2015.

### 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 2015 appear from figure 16. *Medicinal and pharmaceutical products* accounted for 13.5 per cent of industrial turnover, while *Petroleum and petroleum products* constituted 8.5 per cent.

**Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2015**

www.statbank.dk/varer3

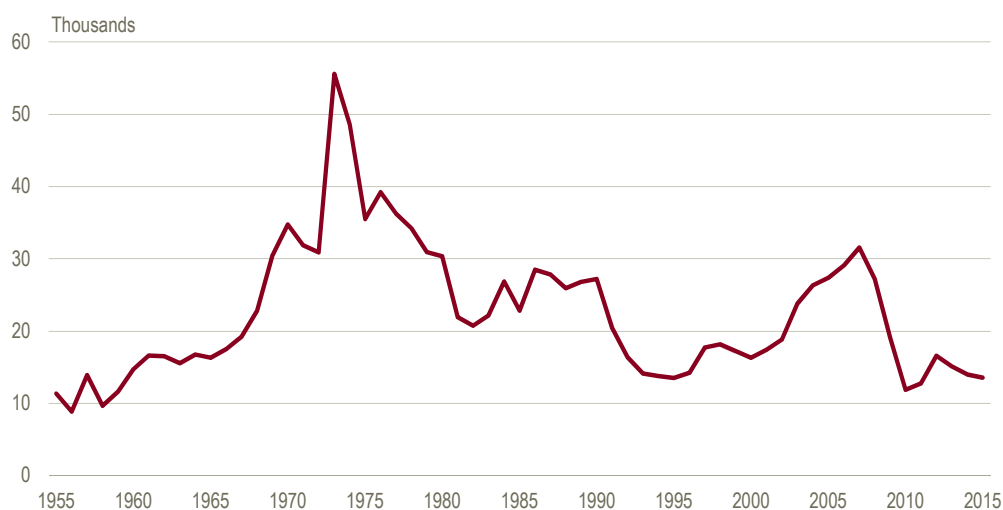
Table 374

## Construction

### Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

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

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth. Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2015 reached under 14.000 dwellings completed. From 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction. Since 2010 the number of completed detached houses yearly been about 4.000 with a weak falling tendency, while the number of terraced houses in the same period has nearly been doubled to about 3.000 in 2015.

**Figure 17 Dwellings completed**

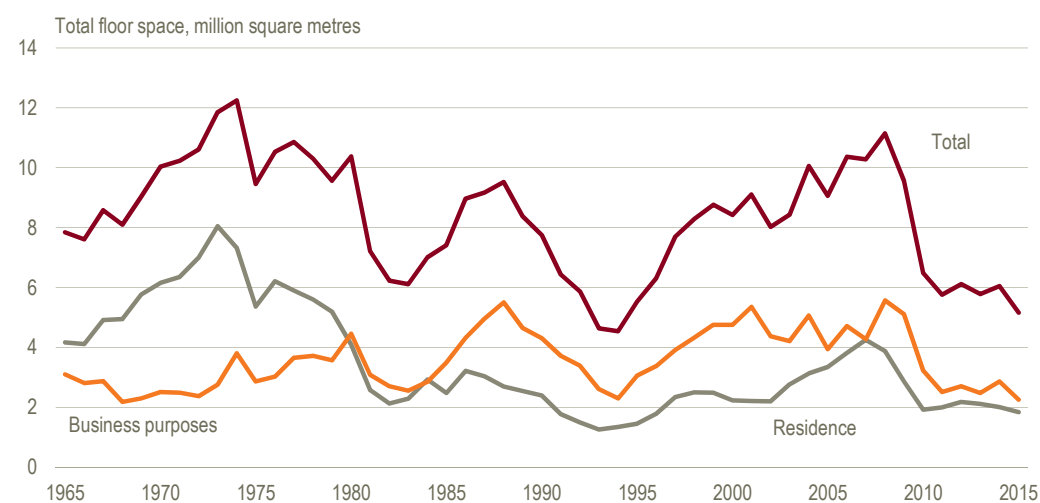
[www.statbank.dk/bygv03](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv03)

#### 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..

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall since 2008 are within non-residential farm buildings (-60 per cent), factories, workshops etc. (-67 per cent) and buildings for office, trade and store (-63 per cent).

**Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space**

[www.statbank.dk/bygv01](http://www.statbank.dk/bygv01)

### **The stock of buildings is growing**

On 1 January 2016, the total area of buildings made up 803,7 million m<sup>2</sup> – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 39 per cent for industry and 15 per cent for cultural and recreational and other purposes.

### **Value added**

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured by its proportion of the total gross value added and at fixed prices) has fallen since the start of 1970s (10.5 per cent in 1970).

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 2015 the proportion was 4.9 per cent.

### **Construction employment**

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

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 10 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 6 per cent in 2014.

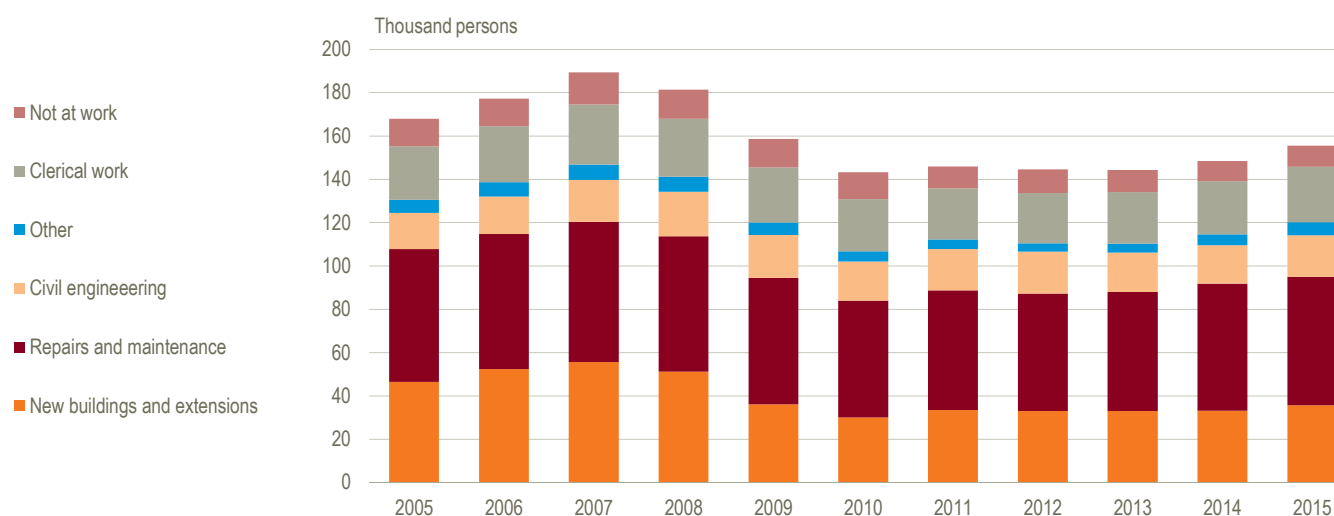
### **Decrease in the total construction employment**

From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 181,000 employed to 159,000 – a decrease of 22,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In intervening years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 2 per cent from 2011 to 2014. From 2014 to 2015 the employment has seen a growth rate of 5 per cent and has now risen to a total employment of 155,000.

### **The distribution of employment by activity**

In 2015, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 36,000 which is equivalent to 23 per cent. 59,000 or 38 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 19,000 or 12 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 6,000 (4 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 26,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

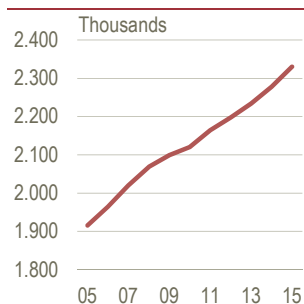


**Figure 19** Construction employment by activity

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

[www.statbank.dk/byg](http://www.statbank.dk/byg)

## Transport

**Figure 20** Stock of passenger cars

[www.statbank.dk/bil10](http://www.statbank.dk/bil10)

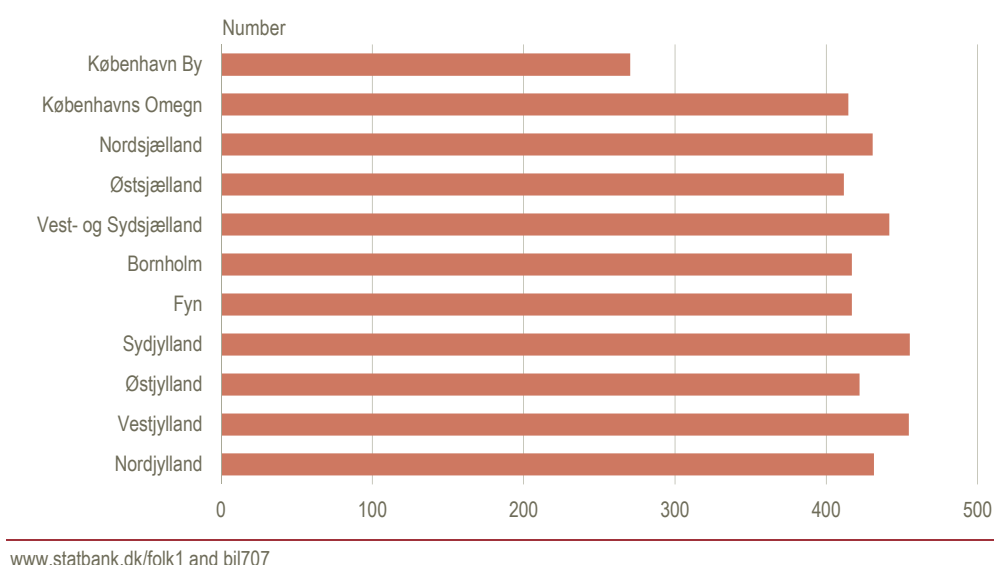
### Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

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

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

### More cars available

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

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

### Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 30 per cent since 2005, the number of train sets has increased by 29 per cent. At the beginning of 2015, the number of train sets was 736 with 133,100 seats, an increase by 18 per cent compared to year 2005. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

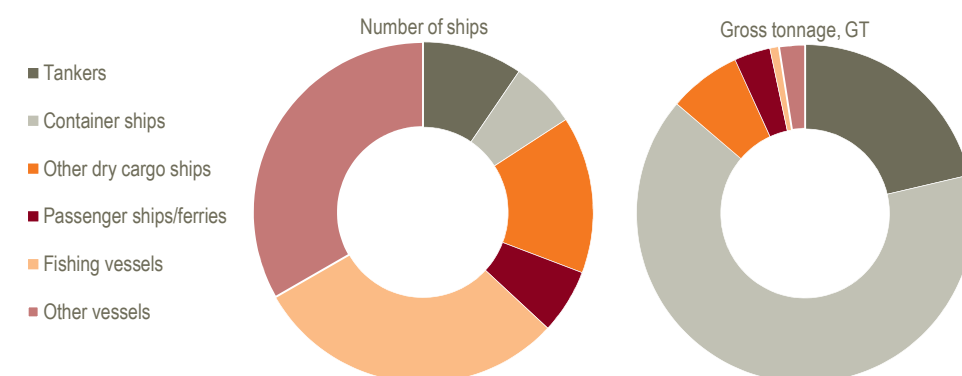
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left. In 2014 transit traffic accounted for 87 per cent of the rail transport.

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

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

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

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

**Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2016**

[www.statbank.dk/skib11](http://www.statbank.dk/skib11)

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

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

### 50 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 50 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2014, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2004 to 2014 traffic increased by 10 per cent. Motorised vehicles increased by 9 per cent, as the number of vehicles increased by 9 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 77 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2014. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 16 per cent.

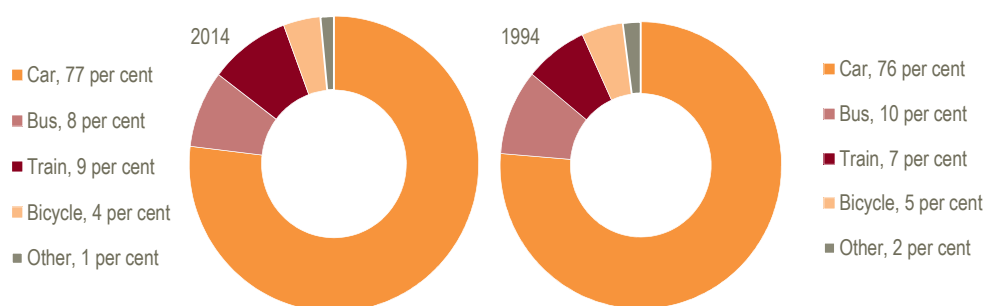
### The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2014 every day between 77,000 and 108,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway north of Kolding in Jutland with more than 72,500 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,500 and 9,000 passages every day.

In 2014 31,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 3 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 19,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 6 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

### Every Dane travels 38 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 14,000 km in 2014, corresponding to 38 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

**Figure 23 Passenger transport performance**

[www.statbank.dk/pkm1](http://www.statbank.dk/pkm1)

### Cars account for most passenger kilometres

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

### More travels with S-tog

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2014, there was on average 200,000 train journeys every day, of which 109,000 east of the Great Belt, 66,000 west of the Great Belt and 24,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 306,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 153,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

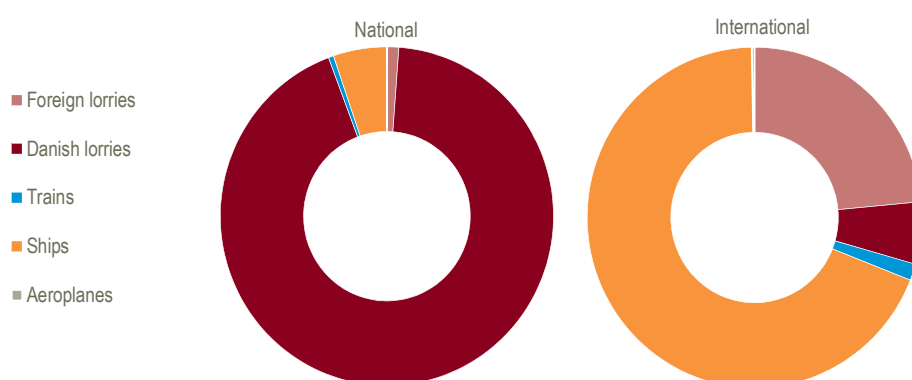
### Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2014 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2014 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

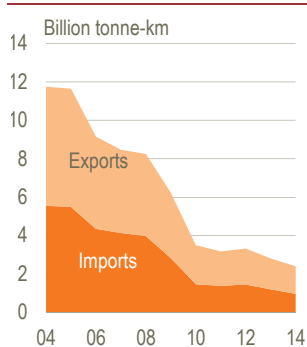
### National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 184 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2014 which is an increase of 5 million tonnes compared to the year before. Lorries regardless of nationality are by far the most commonly used means of transport accounting for 94 per cent of all national goods transport. 5 per cent were carried by cargo vessels and 1 per cent by trains.

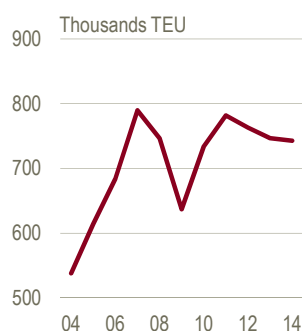
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2014, international goods transport accounted for 80 million tonnes against 77 million tonnes in 2013. 69 per cent of the goods in 2014 were carried by cargo vessels, 6 per cent by Danish lorries and 24 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

**Figure 24** Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2014

www.statbank.dk/uvvg1, nvvg1, 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 12.2 in 2013 to 13 billion tonne-km in 2014. The increase was almost entirely due to an increase in road haulage for hire or reward of 0.8 billion tonne-km while road haulage by own account decreased slightly. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 86 per cent of the total in 2014.

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

International transport of goods by Danish lorries is predominantly carried out by road haulage contractors. From 2004 to 2014 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 74 per cent to 3.2 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 16 per cent from 2013 to 2014.

### The market share of Danish lorries is unchanged

Foreign lorries accounted for 84 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2014, unchanged compared to 2013 but a significant change from 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of Polish and German vehicles with 28 per cent and 27 per cent of the transport performance respectively. The development is, among other things, due to Danish business' moving to other countries and the expanded common market in EU.

### Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 86 million tonnes of goods in 2014 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 79 million tonnes in 2013. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

The greater part of the throughput of goods in Danish sea ports – 85 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 15 per cent of the goods could be attributed to domestic transport between Danish ports or between the sea and Danish ports.

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

### Increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2013 to 2014. In 2013 Danish ports handled 464,000 containers (2013: 441,000) corresponding to 743,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2013: 747,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

### Distributive trades

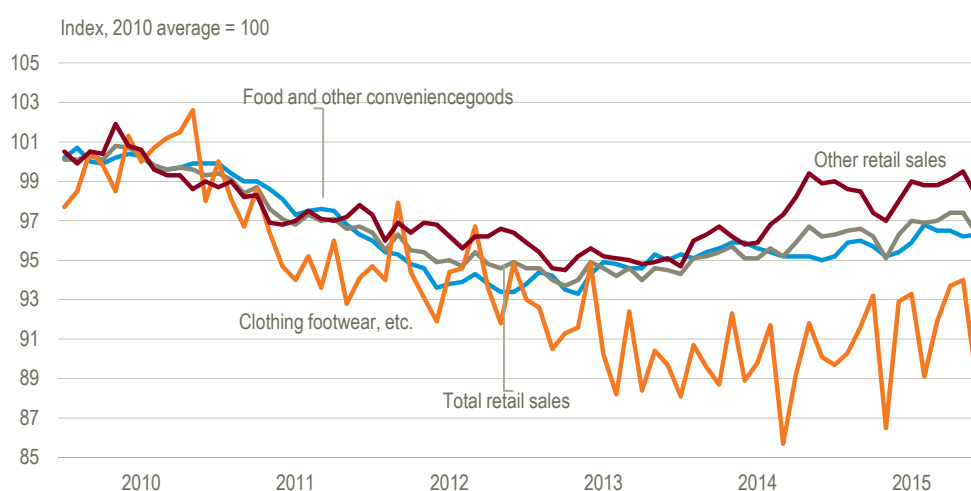
#### Retail sales increased in 2015

Following several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2014. This trend continued in 2015. Comparing total sales in 2014 with 2015 shows a growth rate of 1.1 per cent. This was not contributed evenly thru the year. Compared to the same month in 2014 there were both good and bad months,

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* represent 47 per cent of total retail sales, while *other consumer goods* represent around 43 per cent. *Clothing, etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct. of total retail sales.

The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* increased with 0.5 per cent, while *clothing etc.* increased with 1.7 per cent. as did the category of *other consumer goods*.

**Figure 27** Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



[www.statbank.dk/deta21x](http://www.statbank.dk/deta21x)

### Tourism

#### Continued increase in nights spent in 2015

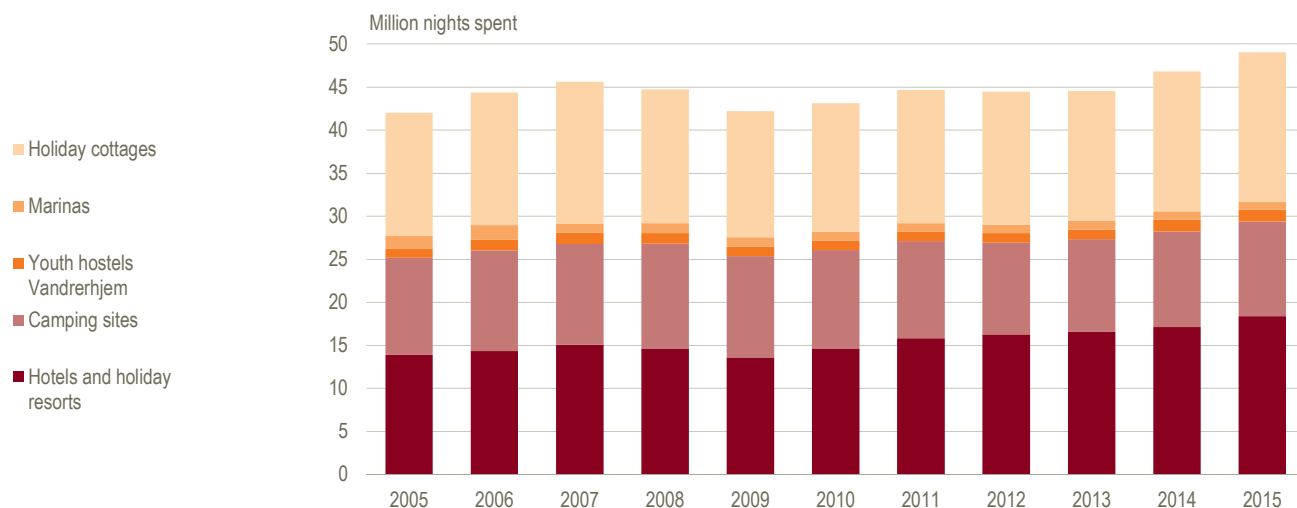
In 2015, the total number of nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was a little more than 49 million. This is an increase of 2.3 million more nights spent compared to 2014.

Hotels, holiday resorts etc. experienced a 7 per cent increase whereas camping sites had a 1 per cent decrease. Nights spent in hostels stayed the same compared to 2014, whereas the Danish marinas had 7 per cent fewer nights spent. Nights spent in holi-

day cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased 7 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

## Overnight stays by type



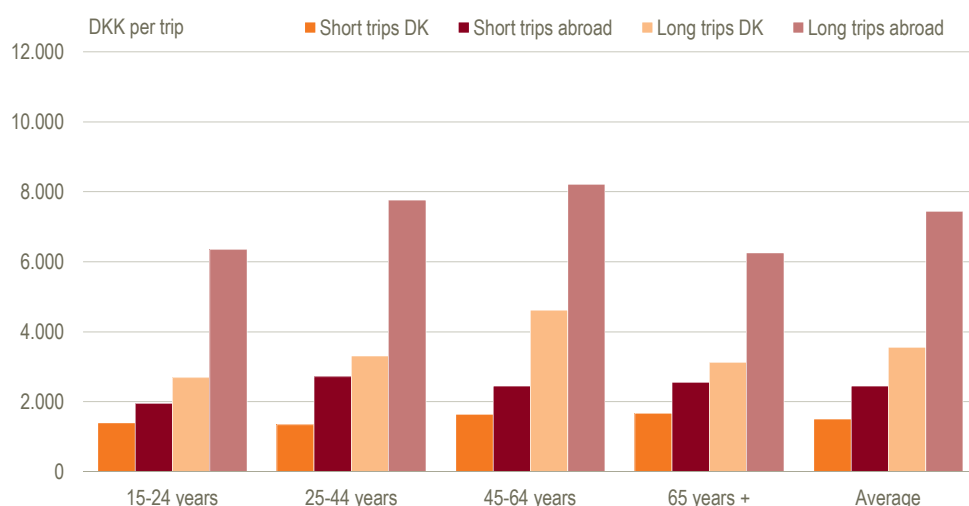
Note: Data is not comparable for marinas between 2006 and 2007 due to a change in crew size.  
[www.statbank.dk/turist](http://www.statbank.dk/turist)

## Danes on holiday and business trips in 2014

In 2014, Spain was as usual the most popular place for Danes to go on holiday abroad with a share of 15 per cent of all Danish holidays with at least four overnights stays. Planes were the preferred means of transportation for travelling abroad, as 65 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 76 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 41 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 25 per cent in own holiday cottages, and 14 per cent in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 9 per cent share of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels, holiday resorts etc. with 55 per cent, while 19 per cent stayed with family/friends.

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2014





**Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2014**

	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-49.9 ha	50.0-74.9 ha	75.0-99.9 ha	100.0-199.9 ha	200.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
<b>Total</b>	16 790	8 063	3 165	2 051	4 567	3 315	37 950
Region Hovedstaden	1 089	374	177	75	167	108	1 989
Region Sjælland	2 477	1 545	432	312	688	616	6 069
Region Syddanmark	4 250	1 917	1 044	628	1 481	981	10 300
Region Midtjylland	5 633	2 589	903	715	1 399	979	12 219
Region Nordjylland	3 341	1 637	609	321	832	631	7 372
København and Nordsjælland	960	322	123	38	105	58	1 607
Province Bornholm	128	53	53	37	61	50	382
Province Fyn	1 279	701	302	190	408	269	3 148
Province Sydjylland	2 971	1 217	742	438	1 073	711	7 152
Province Østjylland	2 839	1 422	440	288	653	447	6 089
Province Vestjylland	2 794	1 167	464	427	746	533	6 130

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

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

**Table 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2014**

	Field crops	Horti- culture and plantations	Cattle etc.	Pigs	Poultry	Mixed crops	Mixed livestock and fur animals	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
<b>Hele landet</b>	17 853	1 163	10 557	2 483	245	449	1 541	3 658	37 950
Region Hovedstaden	904	117	632	69	4	18	25	221	1 989
Region Sjælland	3 867	246	960	272	19	99	107	499	6 069
Region Syddanmark	4 414	489	3 139	740	102	128	398	890	10 300
Region Midtjylland	5 743	232	3 463	901	69	162	502	1 147	12 219
Region Nordjylland	2 924	80	2 364	502	51	42	509	901	7 372
København and Nordsjælland	763	97	514	7	2	15	21	190	1 607
Province Bornholm	141	20	118	62	2	4	5	31	382
Province Fyn	1 671	349	512	254	21	73	61	206	3 148
Province Sydjylland	2 743	139	2 627	486	81	55	337	684	7 152
Province Østjylland	3 058	144	1 529	444	26	105	83	700	6 089
Province Vestjylland	2 685	88	1 934	457	43	57	419	447	6 130

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

**Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2014**

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	12 795	3 978	1 129	440	440	215	18 997
Farms with tenant area	3 995	4 085	2 035	1 611	4 127	3 100	18 953
	ha						
Area in tenancy	20 989	55 240	42 397	43 267	211 389	528 366	901 649
Average tenant area per farm	5.3	13.5	20.8	26.9	51.2	170.5	47.6

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

**Table 351** Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
	DKK per 100 kg			
<b>National average</b>	<b>117.33</b>	<b>117.74</b>	<b>109.86</b>	<b>112.58</b>
<b>Regions:</b>				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	117.45	116.70	103.13	107.92
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	122.37	120.20	104.24	107.76
Bornholm	101.84	103.32	97.85	99.72
Fyn with adjacent islands	116.34	119.23	112.45	115.01
Sønderjylland	114.36	118.33	111.75	113.73
Østjylland	117.29	117.87	111.65	113.74
Vestjylland	118.03	115.93	113.38	116.05
Nordjylland	117.10	118.39	116.00	116.08

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 352** Livestock and production at organic farms

	2013	2014
	number	
<b>Organic livestock</b>	<b>2 022 879</b>	<b>2 040 541</b>
Cattle	181 508	182 131
Pigs	239 453	215 581
Poultry	1 588 991	1 630 357
Other animals	12 927	12 472
	mio kg	
Milk production	482	480
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
	mio kg	
Egg production	11	12
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	17

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2013		2014	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 627</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>2 557</b>	<b>6,7</b>
Under 10 ha	726	8,5	765	9,2
10.0-19.9 ha	403	5,8	396	5,7
20.0-29.9 ha	238	6,0	221	5,8
30.0-49.9 ha	282	6,4	280	6,6
50.0-99.9 ha	306	5,7	299	5,7
100.0 ha +	579	7,3	548	7,0
No information on area	93	•	48	•

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/2460

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2014

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
<b>Total area</b>	<b>154 894</b>	<b>2 652 355</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>5,8</b>
Cereals	44 169	1 474 773	28,5	55,6	3,0
Pulses	3 125	8 793	2,0	0,3	35,5
Root crops	1 464	85 183	0,9	3,2	1,7
Seeds for industrial use	811	166 592	0,5	6,3	0,5
Seeds for sowing	3 447	77 825	2,2	2,9	4,4
Grass and green fodder	97 948	753 437	63,2	28,4	13,0
Horticultural products	3 418	20 417	2,2	0,8	16,7
Set aside	159	4 930	0,1	0,2	3,2
Other crops	353	60 405	0,2	2,3	0,6

Source: The Danish AgriFish Agency

www.statbank.dk/oeko1 and afg1

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2013	2014
	DKK thousands	
<b>Turn over, total</b>	<b>5 833 170</b>	<b>6 191 252</b>
<b>Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes</b>	<b>777 269</b>	<b>765 413</b>
Of which: Ryebread	50 711	51 331
Flour	134 772	137 292
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	214 231	201 234
<b>Meat, spreads, offal</b>	<b>420 644</b>	<b>507 705</b>
Of which: Beef and veal	142 556	168 578
Pigmeat	60 440	81 939
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	137 976	152 706
<b>Fisk og skaldyr</b>	<b>8 495</b>	<b>23 795</b>
<b>Milk, cheese, eggs</b>	<b>2 152 155</b>	<b>2 142 023</b>
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	156 975	158 403
Minimilk	390 174	382 187
Skimmed milk	252 467	244 942
Cheese	260 580	227 793
Eggs	443 466	436 704
<b>Fats, oils</b>	<b>307 853</b>	<b>318 997</b>
Of which: Butter etc.	209 316	218 312
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>466 766</b>	<b>557 193</b>
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	96 191	128 337
Bananas, fresh	83 166	106 104
Apples, fresh	37 127	63 047
Dried fruits	95 394	100 644
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>783 265</b>	<b>882 491</b>
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	70 714	83 141
Carrots, fresh	144 040	132 208
Potatos, fresh	43 228	42 050
Onions, fresh	36 167	42 361
<b>Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.</b>	<b>238 037</b>	<b>271 728</b>
Of which: Sugar	38 125	47 434
Syrup, honey	51 270	47 667
Jams etc.	37 473	41 774
<b>Spices, stock cube etc.</b>	<b>217 480</b>	<b>240 488</b>
Of which: Spices	68 419	73 252
Babyfood (canned goods)	37 792	50 474
<b>Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.</b>	<b>209 341</b>	<b>200 014</b>
<b>Juices, fruit juices etc.</b>	<b>141 726</b>	<b>159 393</b>
<b>Wine, cider, beer etc.</b>	<b>110 140</b>	<b>122 012</b>

www.statbank.dk/oeko3

**Table 356** Agricultural area by type of crop

	2013	2014
	ha	
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>2 627 817</b>	<b>2 652 026</b>
Cereals	1 434 781	1 474 773
Pulses	7 912	8 793
Root crops	84 809	85 183
Seeds for industrial use	175 580	166 264
Seeds for sowing	79 616	77 825
Grass and green fodder in rotation	565 725	560 820
Horticultural products	18 733	20 417
Other crops	195 484	192 617
Permanent grassland	56 054	60 404
Set aside	9 123	4 930
	per cent	
<b>Total arable area</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cereals	54.6	55.6
Pulses	0.3	0.3
Root crops	3.2	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	6.7	6.3
Seeds for sowing	3.0	2.9
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.1
Horticultural products	0.7	0.8
Other crops	7.4	7.3
Permanent grassland	2.1	2.3
Set aside	0.3	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

**Table 357** Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2012/2013	2013/2014
	million feed units	
<b>Feeding stuffs, total</b>	<b>15 324</b>	<b>15 448</b>
<b>Fodder concentrates</b>		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	6 717	7 096
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 567	2 584
Other vegetable products	349	341
Fish meal, silage and waste	196	233
Milk and milk products	40	43
<b>Coarse fodder</b>	<b>5 455</b>	<b>5 151</b>
Roots, total	373	349
Grass and green fodder	4 879	4 608
Straw	203	194
<b>Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients</b>	thousand tonnes	
Nitrogen	194	187
Phosphorus	12	14
Potassium	46	53
<b>Forsyning med bekæmpelsesmidler</b>	tonnes	
<b>Total (active ingredients)</b>	<b>4 840</b>	<b>2 853</b>
Herbicides	3 652	2 019
Fungicides	808	597
Insecticides	63	38
Growth regulators	314	188

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

**Table 358** Crop production

	2014	2015*	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
	thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha	
<b>Total crop production</b>	•	•	<b>17 602</b>	<b>11 375</b>	•	•
<b>Cereals (grain), total</b>	<b>9 764</b>	<b>10 017</b>	<b>9 689</b>	<b>9 919</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>
Winter wheat	5 083	4 939	5 205	5 058	79	80
Spring wheat	71	71	72	73	46	48
Rye	678	771	678	771	64	63
Triticale	96	85	96	85	62	55
Winter barley	790	804	754	767	66	67
Spring barley	2 758	3 059	2 634	2 921	57	60
Oats and mixed grain	217	237	172	189	49	54
<b>Rape, total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
Winter rape	707	..	1 204	..	43	..
Spring rape	2	..	4	..	18	..
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Straw, total</b>	<b>3 011</b>	...	<b>556</b>	...	<b>38</b>	...
of which straw of cereals	2 903	...	529	...	38	...
<b>Roots crops, total</b>	<b>4 406</b>	...	<b>858</b>	...	<b>525</b>	...
Seed potatoes	168	...	32	...	340	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	965	...	262	...	491	...
Potatoes for human consumption	601	...	118	...	384	...
Beets for sugar production	2 266	...	491	...	597	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	406	...	73	...	721	...
<b>Grass and green fodder, total</b>	<b>26 290</b>	...	<b>5 255</b>	...	•	...
Lucerne	262	...	35	...	488	...
Maize for green fodder	7 459	...	1 977	...	419	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 124	...	314	...	187	...
Grass and clover in rotation	14 220	...	2 416	...	444	...
Permanent grass	3 225	...	514	...	157	...
Aftermath	499	...	67	...	54	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

**Table 359** National supply and disposition of cereals

	2013	2014*
	thousand tonnes	
Crop production less waste	8 813	9 471
Imports	746	612
Stocks at beginning of period	6 451	6 598
<b>Total, available</b>	<b>16 010</b>	<b>16 681</b>
Exports	1 626	1 737
Seeds for sowing	272	275
Industrial uses	663	642
Stocks at end of period	6 598	7 072
Used for feeding	6 851	6 955

www.statbank.dk/korn

**Table 360 Livestock**

	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2014
<b>Horses</b>	<b>45 413</b>	<b>49 596</b>	<b>38 215</b>	<b>39 737</b>	<b>48 684</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>2 842 271</b>	<b>2 960 926</b>	<b>2 239 097</b>	<b>1 867 937</b>	<b>1 563 535</b>
<b>Cows</b>	<b>1 152 681</b>	<b>1 104 468</b>	<b>839 988</b>	<b>760 310</b>	<b>665 403</b>
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	562 631
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	102 772
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>8 360 575</b>	<b>9 956 800</b>	<b>9 497 219</b>	<b>11 921 573</b>	<b>12 331 707</b>
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 031 667
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 088 389
Sheep	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	153 482
<b>Fowls, total</b>	<b>17 847 000</b>	<b>14 243 000</b>	<b>15 498 332</b>	<b>20 981 657</b>	<b>18 348 211</b>
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 742 571
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 317 505
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	255 844
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	109 002
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	7 108

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 361 Livestock by regions. May 2014**

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
<b>Horses</b>	<b>6 497</b>	<b>7 917</b>	<b>11 076</b>	<b>12 790</b>	<b>10 403</b>	<b>48 684</b>
<b>Cattle, total</b>	<b>30 753</b>	<b>80 503</b>	<b>585 083</b>	<b>506 222</b>	<b>360 973</b>	<b>1 563 535</b>
Of which cows	13 214	32 152	255 990	210 468	153 578	665 403
Of which dairy cows	9 437	21 703	227 539	173 878	130 075	562 631
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 777	10 449	28 452	36 591	23 503	102 772
<b>Pigs, total</b>	<b>312 074</b>	<b>1 296 872</b>	<b>3 502 159</b>	<b>4 556 502</b>	<b>2 664 101</b>	<b>12 331 707</b>
Of which sows	24 588	114 775	299 871	359 303	233 130	1 031 667
Of which pigs for slaughtering	81 467	332 127	892 696	1 140 764	641 335	3 088 389
<b>Sheep</b>	<b>9 294</b>	<b>28 802</b>	<b>58 331</b>	<b>34 361</b>	<b>22 695</b>	<b>153 482</b>
<b>Poultry, total</b>	<b>655 971</b>	<b>919 957</b>	<b>7 147 477</b>	<b>3 925 456</b>	<b>5 699 351</b>	<b>18 348 211</b>
Of which hens	29 594	646 679	2 151 684	1 384 161	530 453	4 742 571
Of which chickens for slaughtering	625 490	1 775	4 276 574	2 305 184	5 108 481	12 317 505
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	255 844
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	109 002
Geese	..	..	..	..	..	7 108

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 13 2014.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07



Table 362 Fur farming

	2013	2014
<b>Number of fur farms<sup>1</sup></b>	number	
Minks	1 451	1 453
Foxes	9	...
Chinchilla	35	...
<b>Number of furred animals</b>		
Minks	3 122 945	3 307 713
Foxes	2 254	...
Chinchilla	11 402	...
<b>Production of pelts</b>		
Minks	17 200	17 900
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	35
<b>Average price</b>		
Minks	316	435
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	352	387
<b>Value of pelts</b>		
<b>Value of sales, total</b>	<b>5 497</b>	<b>7 835</b>
Minks	5 427	7 778
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	12	14
Value of changes in livestock	58	43

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

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

Table 363 Output of livestock products

	2013	2014
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	5 105	5 191
	kg	
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 744	9 286
	per cent	
Average fat content	4.26	4.21
Average protein content	3.48	3.50
Dairy products	mio. kg	
Butter	43	43
Cheese	323	369
Whole milk and cream powder	93	89
Skim milk powder	46	40
Eggs <sup>1</sup> (excl. eggs for hatching)	82	82
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	140	143
Pork	1 903	1 944
Poultry meat	197	193
Horsemeat	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 281	2 241
Of which, edible offal	84	83
Game meat	4	3
Edible tallow and lard	80	82

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

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

Table 364 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2014

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 560	618	688	17 795	836	348	30 845
Sample	1 306	144	231	258	41	30	2 010
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
<b>Gross output, total</b>	<b>6 130</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>7 324</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2 613</b>
Crop production, agriculture	1 624	1 402	193	230	196	34	727
Crop production, horticulture	9	18	6 628	1	4	227	154
Cattle	1 515	3 108	1	31	24	0	600
Pigs	1 959	351	0	20	3	0	689
Poultry	178	319	2	3	8	0	69
Fur-bearing animals	489	0	0	8	0	0	172
Other livestock etc.	14	6	1	21	6	0	17
Product subsidies	7	4	0	1	1	0	3
Other income	336	369	500	79	53	47	181
<b>Costs, total</b>	<b>5 341</b>	<b>4 665</b>	<b>6 648</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2 334</b>
Seeds	120	126	1 017	16	20	42	77
Energy	232	214	621	23	18	16	111
Fertilizers, purchased	148	15	114	35	5	10	74
Chemicals	126	0	103	19	0	18	56
Feeding stuff	2 322	2 067	4	67	48	0	877
Veterinarian services and medicine	112	73	0	3	1	0	41
Maintenance	343	351	318	51	40	37	163
Contract operations	229	340	74	35	40	7	108
Insurance	79	67	90	20	14	15	42
Other goods and services	453	401	1 696	78	70	85	248
Depreciation	625	540	482	75	58	41	281
Paid labour	504	432	2 098	4	2	29	231
Energy tax	14	12	24	2	1	1	6
Land rate and energy tax	35	27	10	9	9	3	18
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Costs of financing</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>382</b>
Net interest expenditure	823	906	412	85	96	28	361
Other costs of financing	54	27	34	3	3	1	21
<b>General subsidies</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>119</b>
1. quartile group	-838	-217	-784	-229	-240	-121	-452
4. quartile group	1 665	1 426	1 698	163	145	138	916
<b>Investments</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>Balance, end of year</b>							
Assets	44 671	40 538	17 960	10 942	8 636	5 697	23 117
Debt	23 862	21 675	7 759	3 954	3 366	1 827	11 170
Deferred Taxation	3 493	2 993	1 504	1 430	1 128	486	2 150
Tenancy	7 881	10 156	3 029	937	793	67	3 532
Net capital	9 435	5 714	5 668	4 620	3 348	3 317	6 265
<b>Key indicators</b>							
Family remuneration	444	466	431	147	147	144	262
Operating margin, per cent	13.2	17.7	5.1	-26.6	-31.9	-41.7	9.2
Degree of profitability, per cent	2.1	2.8	2.7	-1.5	-1.6	-4.1	1.3
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	25.7	18.8	38.0	46.2	42.7	58.9	32.0

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

www.statbank.dk/jord1

Table 365 Gross value added at factor cost in agriculture

	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
<b>A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>82 107</b>	<b>81 841</b>
<b>B. Value of agricultural sales, total</b>	<b>78 844</b>	<b>78 046</b>
<b>Crop products, total</b>	<b>28 085</b>	<b>26 281</b>
Cereals, total	12 038	11 145
Of which: Wheat	5 740	5 485
Barley	5 312	4 540
Industrial crops	3 034	2 782
Fodder crops and straw	5 631	5 381
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	<b>5 135</b>	<b>4 833</b>
Of which: Potted plants	1 854	1 848
Potatoes	1 041	981
Fruit and berries	379	319
Seeds for sowing	828	840
<b>Livestock products, total</b>	<b>50 759</b>	<b>51 765</b>
Meat and live animals, total	<b>29 425</b>	<b>27 699</b>
Of which: Cattle	3 166	2 997
Pigs	23 802	22 456
Poultry	2 024	1 818
Products from animals, total	<b>21 335</b>	<b>24 066</b>
Of which: Natural milk	15 038	15 437
Furs	5 439	7 791
<b>C. Value of agricultural services, total</b>	<b>3 265</b>	<b>3 259</b>
<b>D. Value of secondary activities</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 200</b>
<b>E. Changes in stocks at farms, total</b>	<b>-1 199</b>	<b>-665</b>
Changes in grain stocks	-1 212	-596
Changes in livestock	13	-69
<b>F. Intermediate consumption, total</b>	<b>60 378</b>	<b>58 716</b>
Seeds	2 471	2 512
Energy	3 684	3 502
Fertilizers	2 265	2 119
Pesticides	1 932	2 320
Veterinary expenses	1 370	1 405
Feeding stuffs, total	27 048	25 528
Straight feeding stuffs	15 935	15 444
Compound feeding stuffs	11 112	10 084
Repairs and maintenance	5 225	5 079
Agricultural services	4 089	4 058
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 594	2 516
Bank services, directly measured	2 128	2 149
Services from other industries	7 573	7 526
<b>G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)</b>	<b>21 730</b>	<b>23 125</b>
<b>H. Subsidies on products</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>I. Taxes on products</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)</b>	<b>21 621</b>	<b>23 040</b>
<b>K. Subsidies on production</b>	<b>7 449</b>	<b>7 508</b>
<b>L. Taxes on production</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)</b>	<b>28 136</b>	<b>29 578</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/lbf1

**Table 366** Gross capital formation in agriculture

	2010	2013	2014
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	DKK mio. in current prices		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>9 084</b>	<b>8 159</b>
Farm buildings	3 199	3 140	3 437
Machinery and equipment	4 055	5 761	4 517
Plantations and soil improvement	142	182	205
<b>Amounts in 2010 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital, total</b>	<b>7 395</b>	<b>8 806</b>	<b>7 686</b>
Farm buildings	3 199	3 001	3 238
Machinery and equipment	4 055	5 650	4 275
Plantations and soil improvement	142	156	173
<b>Amounts in current prices</b>	index 2010 = 100		
<b>Gross capital formation, total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>110</b>
Farm buildings	100	98	107
Machinery and equipment	100	142	111
Plantations and soil improvement	100	128	144
<b>Amounts in 2010 prices</b>			
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>104</b>
Farm buildings	100	94	101
Machinery and equipment	100	139	105
Plantations and soil improvement	100	110	122

www.statbank/jb1

**Table 367** Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2013	2014*
	DKK mio.	
<b>Total interest payments</b>	<b>9 196</b>	<b>9 283</b>
Credit Institute loans	4 566	4 540
Bank	3 782	3 755
Other	848	989
<b>Debt, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>346 113</b>	<b>352 431</b>
Credit Institute	251 893	254 607
Bank	66 800	70 931
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	27 420	26 893

<sup>1</sup> Finance loans are only included in *Total debt*.

www.statbank.dk/jb3

**Table 368** Percentage of forest area by regions. 2013

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>45 565</b>	<b>98 950</b>	<b>37 720</b>	<b>100 592</b>	<b>214 467</b>	<b>117 960</b>	<b>615 254</b>
Auxiliary areas	317	915	555	2 062	4 023	789	8 661
<b>Total wooded area</b>	<b>45 248</b>	<b>98 035</b>	<b>37 165</b>	<b>98 530</b>	<b>210 444</b>	<b>117 171</b>	<b>606 593</b>
Temporarily unstocked	900	1 800	814	2 556	5 530	1 402	13 003
<b>Broadleaves, total</b>	<b>28 691</b>	<b>71 118</b>	<b>25 298</b>	<b>41 761</b>	<b>74 206</b>	<b>46 189</b>	<b>287 263</b>
Beech	8 066	27 883	8 664	11 614	16 795	10 231	83 253
Oak	5 509	12 850	4 491	11 143	19 262	9 131	62 386
Ash	2 291	5 873	2 298	2 725	3 448	1 503	18 139
Sycamore maple	1 896	9 267	3 703	2 083	4 793	2 626	24 367
Birch	4 224	3 557	2 604	7 323	14 361	10 516	42 585
Other broadleaves	6 705	11 688	3 539	6 873	15 547	12 183	56 533
<b>Conifers, total</b>	<b>15 472</b>	<b>24 479</b>	<b>10 728</b>	<b>53 622</b>	<b>130 134</b>	<b>69 458</b>	<b>303 893</b>
Norway spruce	9 028	10 760	3 026	17 308	45 547	9 973	95 642
Sitka spruce	692	1 622	1 272	6 944	11 841	14 675	37 046
Other fir species	538	968	537	1 640	7 050	5 885	16 617
Pine species	2 082	1 927	301	14 513	29 126	24 591	72 539
Nordmann fir	1 029	4 867	2 782	4 568	9 548	5 642	28 435
Noble fir	305	1 141	1 568	1 527	5 955	2 680	13 176
Other conifers	1 799	3 193	1 242	7 122	21 068	6 012	40 437
<b>Unknown<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>185</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2 434</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/skov11

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

Table 369 Felling in forests. 2014

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m <sup>3</sup>					
<b>Broadleaf and conifer, total</b>	1 128.1	2 673.2	3 801.3	886.4	1 211.0	1 704.0
Timber	598.2	1 134.4	1 732.6	279.0	633.5	820.0
Firewood	175.9	185.4	361.3	129.2	121.8	110.3
Wood for energy	354.1	1 353.4	1 707.5	478.2	455.7	773.6
<b>Broadleaves, total</b>	514.0	316.4	830.3	219.0	317.1	294.3
Total timber	157.4	47.4	204.8	20.2	76.2	108.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	107.8	32.4	140.2	12.7	60.9	66.6
Industrial logs	41.1	9.6	50.7	3.3	11.3	36.2
Other timber	8.5	5.4	13.9	4.2	4.0	5.7
Firewood	168.8	102.1	270.9	69.0	107.8	94.2
Wood for energy	187.9	166.8	354.6	129.8	133.1	91.8
<b>Beech, total</b>	180.8	63.2	244.0	31.8	88.5	123.7
Total timber	90.4	26.8	117.2	10.3	39.5	67.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	60.7	18.7	79.4	7.6	30.3	41.6
Industrial logs	25.2	6.4	31.5	1.8	6.8	22.9
Other timber	4.5	1.7	6.2	0.9	2.4	2.9
Firewood	90.4	36.4	126.8	21.4	49.0	56.3
<b>Oak, total</b>	39.2	15.1	54.2	4.2	15.7	34.3
Total timber	26.5	8.0	34.5	2.3	8.7	23.5
Veneer and sawnwood logs	16.0	5.4	21.4	1.3	7.2	12.9
Industrial logs	8.3	1.9	10.2	0.2	1.3	8.6
Other timber	2.2	0.7	2.9	0.8	0.2	2.0
Firewood	12.6	7.1	19.7	1.9	7.0	10.8
<b>Other broadleaf, total</b>	106.2	71.3	177.5	53.2	79.7	44.6
Total timber	40.4	12.7	53.1	7.6	27.9	17.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	31.0	8.3	39.4	3.8	23.4	12.2
Industrial logs	7.6	1.4	9.0	1.2	3.1	4.6
Other timber	1.8	3.0	4.8	2.5	1.4	0.8
Firewood	65.8	58.6	124.4	45.6	51.8	27.0
<b>Conifer, total</b>	614.1	2 356.8	2 971.0	667.4	893.9	1 409.6
Total timber	440.8	1 087.0	1 527.8	258.8	557.3	711.6
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	17.3	130.3	147.6	27.5	50.3	69.8
Short timber	238.9	655.6	894.5	138.0	302.5	454.0
Industrial wood	175.8	249.5	425.3	70.8	181.4	173.1
Other timber	8.8	51.5	60.3	22.5	23.2	14.7
Firewood	7.1	83.3	90.4	60.2	14.0	16.2
Wood for energy	166.3	1 186.6	1 352.8	348.4	322.6	681.9

www.statbank.dk/skov6



**Table 370 Fishing vessels**

Gross tonnage	2014		2015	
31 December	Number	GT	Number	GT
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>69 138</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>65 999</b>
Under 10 GT	1 916	4 542	1 861	4 405
10-49.9 GT	350	7 829	326	7 166
50-199.9 GT	124	11 726	120	11 220
Over 200 GT	65	45 041	63	43 208

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

**Table 371 Salt-water fishing**

	2014		2015	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
<b>Total catches by Danish fishermen</b>	<b>749 140</b>	<b>2 914 215</b>	<b>875 828</b>	<b>3 392 284</b>
<b>Landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>610 919</b>	<b>2 140 920</b>	<b>757 131</b>	<b>2 667 204</b>
Hovedstaden	19 523	103 816	11 466	88 907
Midtjylland	286 990	762 450	400 129	1 075 228
Nordjylland	275 694	1 097 319	309 535	1 322 402
Sjælland	11 326	72 540	10 382	74 954
Syddanmark	17 387	104 795	25 619	105 712
<b>Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total</b>	<b>138 222</b>	<b>773 295</b>	<b>118 697</b>	<b>725 080</b>
EU Countries	83 526	415 293	66 839	363 906
Non EU Countries	54 695	358 002	51 858	361 173
<b>Fishing grounds</b>				
The Skagerrak	42 551	464 409	29 597	453 569
The Kattegat	19 999	125 212	20 827	142 199
The North Sea	518 910	1 599 317	679 555	2 163 019
The Baltic Sea	69 629	263 059	70 967	276 897
Other areas	98 050	462 219	74 882	356 599
<b>Types of catch</b>				
Atlantic Cod	19 281	311 361	22 689	366 532
Other codfishes	10 395	138 601	10 740	159 004
European plaice	19 861	192 611	23 068	257 037
Common Sole	579	40 015	455	35 487
Other flatfishes	6 628	118 231	6 437	137 897
Atlantic Herring	135 580	442 738	121 463	483 993
Atlantic Mackerel	41 918	310 978	46 103	289 829
Fish for reduction	437 686	701 005	557 137	952 554
North Deepwater Prawn	5 697	162 361	5 733	196 627
Norway lobster	3 295	210 335	2 652	189 429
Blue Mussel	41 363	55 438	45 300	62 809
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	20 855	129 368	25 444	116 720
Other fish	6 002	101 172	8 609	144 366

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries

www.fd.dk

Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2015

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>744 430</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>31 770</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Extraction of oil and gas	26 493	77.3	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 825	53.8	86.6
Mining support service activities	2 453	72.3	99.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>712 660</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>
<b>Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>166 938</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>
Production of meat and meat products	40 377	61.4	86.3
Processing and preserving of fish	14 699	28.8	61.7
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	56 789	78.8	87.5
Other manufacture of food products	45 820	28.7	51.5
Manufacture of beverages	7 831	67.8	95.7
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 423	90.6	100.0
<b>Textiles and leather products</b>	<b>7 987</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Manufacture of textiles	5 572	32.5	59.6
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 415	44.8	77.5
<b>Wood and paper products and printing</b>	<b>27 406</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Manufacture of wood and wood products	11 358	28.3	54.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	9 117	40.0	71.0
Printing etc.	6 931	21.9	46.3
<b>Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.</b>	<b>73 458</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>
<b>Pharmaceuticals</b>	<b>86 333</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>
<b>Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete</b>	<b>38 911</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	19 478	20.0	38.5
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 198	52.2	84.5
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	17 235	22.4	49.7
<b>Basic metals and fabricated metal products</b>	<b>50 452</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Manufacture of basic metals	9 506	39.9	79.7
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	40 946	13.4	25.4
<b>Manufacture of electronic components</b>	<b>30 560</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 762	49.6	66.7
Manufacture of other electronic products	20 798	42.4	71.0
<b>Electrical equipment</b>	<b>20 030</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	9 790	64.1	80.0
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 801	65.5	94.5
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	5 438	38.5	64.4
<b>Manufacture of machinery</b>	<b>141 153</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	97 667	69.2	87.2
Manufacture of other machinery	43 486	11.9	23.7
<b>Transport equipment</b>	<b>10 434</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 821	27.2	60.7
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 613	55.1	83.7
<b>Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.</b>	<b>58 996</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>
Manufacture of furniture	14 705	37.7	56.2
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	35 330	84.9	92.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 961	18.1	43.0

www.statbank.dk/oms6

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2014	2015
	2010 = 100	
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>116.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>115.7</b>
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	96.3	97.4
Production of meat and meat products	100.9	99.1
Processing and preserving of fish	101.8	104.8
Manufacture of dairy products	83.9	81.3
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	120.9	131.3
Other manufacture of food products	92.2	100.2
Manufacture of beverages	105.8	90.6
Manufacture of tobacco products	46.4	47.4
Textiles and leather products	83.9	81.6
Wood and paper products and printing	88.6	89.8
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	119.6	123.9
Pharmaceuticals	140.6	129.3
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	107.3	101.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	96.2	92.1
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	85.7	84.3
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	131.2	122.7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	109.4	111.9
Manufacture of electronic components	102.5	106.6
Electrical equipment	91.8	109.0
Manufacture of machinery	121.6	133.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	127.0	142.5
Manufacture of other machinery	114.9	122.6
Transport equipment	78.3	84.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	94.4	99.1
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	51.5	59.3
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	131.3	141.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98.3	92.5
<b>Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>104.5</b>
Capital goods	112.6	121.3
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	113.9	122.6
Intermediate goods	107.6	111.6
Durable consumer goods	86.4	87.7
Non-durable consumer goods	119.6	117.1
Energy	75.0	70.9

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2014	2015
	DKK millions	
<b>Production, total</b>	<b>622 608</b>	<b>628 865</b>
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	41 790	48 086
Generator sets for wind turbines	33 767	33 456
Crude oils	33 599	20 021
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	8 737	13 558
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, not containing biodiesel	15 102	12 378
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	11 601	11 256
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	9 766	8 461
Structures of iron or steel	8 940	7 929
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	7 036	7 871
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	8 986	7 587
Articles of iron and steel	6 243	7 556
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	4 035	6 883
Food preparations, containing, by weight, more than 26 percent of milkfat	2 102	6 509
Natural gas	7 892	6 472
Parts of pumps for liquids	2 835	4 786
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number less than 95	4 429	4 424
Hearing aids	3 804	4 246
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	3 832	4 096
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of $\leq 0,05\%$ by weight, containing biodiesel	5 803	4 061
Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced	3 433	3 813
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 930	3 804
Motor spirit, with a lead content $\leq 0,013$ g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 197	3 775
Heparin and its salts	3 578	3 762
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 880	3 664
Articles of plastics	3 472	3 579

Note: Commodities may be omitted for reasons of confidentiality.

www.statbank.dk/varer1

Table 375 Building activity

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
			thousands m <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space</b>	<b>5 852</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>6 046</b>	<b>5 163</b>
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	523	197	482	238	220	501
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>2 003</b>	<b>2 303</b>	<b>1 806</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>1 840</b>
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	1 036	1 209	942	752	1 099	1 041
Other one-family houses	283	325	270	195	315	330
Multi-family buildings	577	724	500	234	493	394
Other buildings	106	45	95	39	105	75
<b>Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.</b>	<b>2 555</b>	<b>2 517</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>2 256</b>
Farm buildings, etc.	1 182	1 336	750	487	1 377	961
Factories, workshops, etc.	307	296	231	185	351	302
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	59	88	54	14	61	94
Transport depots, etc.	93	69	102	36	94	100
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	783	624	619	458	815	675
Hotels and other service trade buildings	54	47	49	25	74	53
Other buildings	78	57	63	30	96	70
<b>Buildings for cultural and institutional use</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>327</b>
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	262	134	221	66	227	205
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	200	54	92	65	58	69
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>740</b>
Of which: Holiday dwellings	159	168	142	102	169	170
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
<b>All Denmark</b>	<b>5 852</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>6 046</b>	<b>5 163</b>
Region Hovedstaden	1 294	1 297	1 004	636	989	955
Region Sjælland	549	582	498	403	643	645
Region Syddanmark	1 407	1 484	1 124	794	1 431	1 190
Region Midtjylland	1 891	1 652	1 502	878	1 980	1 574
Region Nordjylland	710	814	605	453	1 003	800

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

<sup>1</sup> Including farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

**Table 376 Residential construction**

	Building permits issued during the year		Buildings started during the year		Buildings completed during the year	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
			number of dwellings			
<b>All Denmark, total</b>	<b>15 090</b>	<b>17 101</b>	<b>13 637</b>	<b>8 660</b>	<b>14 005</b>	<b>13 571</b>
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 221	551	1 109	623	422	1 310
<b>Type of building</b>						
Detached one-family houses <sup>1</sup>	3 977	4 667	3 717	2 964	4 083	3 868
Other one-family houses	2 480	2 817	2 367	1 724	2 638	2 903
Multi-family buildings	6 319	8 023	5 648	2 791	5 245	4 953
Student hostels	524	99	336	161	56	174
Residential institutions	718	385	609	323	980	644
Other buildings	1 072	1 110	960	697	1 003	1 029
<b>Builders</b>						
Private builders	12 854	15 698	11 756	7 858	11 590	11 550
Non-profit-making building societies	1 852	800	1 586	423	1 621	1 577
Public authorities	384	603	295	379	794	444
<b>Regional distribution</b>						
Region Hovedstaden	4 390	7 577	3 835	2 767	4 278	3 709
Region Sjælland	1 504	1 416	1 398	829	1 185	1 653
Region Syddanmark	2 539	2 603	2 193	1 690	2 452	2 366
Region Midtjylland	4 787	4 159	4 489	2 477	4 337	4 520
Region Nordjylland	1 870	1 346	1 722	897	1 753	1 323

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

<sup>1</sup> Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

**Table 377 Building stock. 2016**

	Number of buildings	Warmed-up space and type of heating installation				The buildings by used area <sup>3</sup>	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) <sup>4</sup>
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating <sup>2</sup>	None or not known		
1 January							
— thousand m <sup>2</sup> —							
<b>Building stock, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4 422 793</b>	<b>268 897</b>	<b>185 247</b>	<b>53 198</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>661 190</b>	<b>803 720</b>
<b>Building stock by principal use</b>							
<b>Residential buildings, total</b>	<b>1 563 095</b>	<b>176 989</b>	<b>108 407</b>	<b>26 911</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>313 680</b>	<b>374 789</b>
Of which:							
Detached one-family houses	1 101 663	70 178	72 256	18 925	505	161 954	193 305
Terraced houses, etc.	244 169	24 830	9 341	2 763	81	37 039	40 994
Multi-family buildings	91 214	76 793	7 876	1 013	96	85 812	105 494
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>651 726</b>	<b>59 776</b>	<b>64 943</b>	<b>7 885</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>281 871</b>	<b>292 718</b>
Of which:							
Non-residential farm buildings	441 931	1 208	11 904	1 344	597	134 937	136 748
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 056	11 912	28 513	2 653	705	53 932	55 459
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 353	39 193	19 807	2 401	305	69 912	75 817
<b>Other buildings, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 207 972</b>	<b>32 132</b>	<b>11 897</b>	<b>18 402</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>65 639</b>	<b>136 213</b>
Of which:							
Buildings for cultural use	11 625	3 242	1 169	549	28	5 326	5 929
Buildings for education and research	18 799	16 956	5 391	439	82	23 184	26 113
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 302	3 825	792	45	2	4 686	5 489
Holiday dwellings	223 090	197	701	15 504	105	16 722	17 593
Garages, car ports and out houses	1 842 574	1	19	3	3	322	63 312
<b>Regions</b>							
Region Hovedstaden	781 052	82 449	41 862	9 771	406	143 009	177 436
Region Sjælland	827 348	22 587	37 048	13 593	602	96 135	118 739
Region Syddanmark	1 123 492	61 739	45 378	11 435	863	164 143	198 651
Region Midtjylland	1 085 306	69 573	41 153	11 636	940	169 054	202 988
Region Nordjylland	605 595	32 544	19 802	6 759	352	88 837	105 904

<sup>1</sup> Incl. buildings where use is not known. <sup>2</sup> Including heating stoves, electric panels etc. <sup>3</sup> Area used for residential and commercial. <sup>4</sup> Area of all floors, including cellar/basement and attics.

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 and bygb40

**Table 378 Total space of buildings**

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2016
— mio. m <sup>2</sup> —					
<b>Total</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>648.3</b>	<b>716.5</b>	<b>803.7</b>
<b>Residential buildings</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>326.9</b>	<b>359.4</b>	<b>374.8</b>
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	193.3
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	41.0
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	105.5
<b>Industrial and commercial buildings</b>	<b>222.9</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>292.7</b>
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.5
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	75.8
<b>Other buildings</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>136.2</b>
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	43.3
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.6
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	63.3

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

**Table 379** Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
	m <sup>2</sup> per dwelling					
<b>Year-round dwellings, total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>139</b>
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	267	252
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	203
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	115
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	99
	number of dwellings					
<b>New buildings completed, total</b>	<b>27 237</b>	<b>13 503</b>	<b>16 335</b>	<b>27 399</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>13 571</b>
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	405	280
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 084	3 588
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 503	2 903
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 460	4 953
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	272	174
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 431	2 156	1 673

<sup>1</sup> The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

**Table 380** Construction employment

	Average 2014	Average 2015
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>148 373</b>	<b>155 464</b>
Construction of buildings	21 835	22 566
Civil engineering	16 608	17 659
Electrical installation etc.	24 701	26 627
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 300	15 843
Joinery installation etc.	32 202	32 647
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 431	13 128
Bricklayers	10 617	10 770
Other specialized construction activities etc.	14 680	16 224

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 381 Vans and lorries etc.

	2015	2016
<b>Fleet (start of year)</b>	number	
<b>Vans, total</b>	<b>397 825</b>	<b>395 649</b>
Under 2,001 kg	100 763	104 820
2,001-3,000 kg	189 413	182 972
3,001-3,500 kg	107 649	107 857
<b>Lorries, total</b>	<b>28 628</b>	<b>28 309</b>
3,501-6,000 kg	1 983	1 920
Over 6,000 kg	26 645	26 389
<b>Tractors for semi-trailers</b>	<b>12 867</b>	<b>13 127</b>
<b>Trailers over 2,000 kg</b>	<b>51 908</b>	<b>55 230</b>
<b>Semi-trailers</b>	<b>37 880</b>	<b>39 149</b>

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2015	2016
<b>Fleet (start of year)</b>	number	
<b>Private cars, total</b>	<b>2 329 578</b>	<b>2 390 823</b>
Of which in households	2 146 474	2 186 695
Of which in business and industry	183 104	204 128
Petrol	1 639 695	1 666 621
Diesel	686 869	715 628
<b>Age:</b>		
0-3 years	672 657	709 937
4-7 years	537 139	535 964
8-11 years	456 408	502 601
12-15 years	329 621	297 188
16-19 years	218 961	224 640
over 19 years	114 792	120 493
<b>Average age in years</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Buses, total</b>	<b>13 408</b>	<b>13 383</b>
In scheduled service	6 506	6 796
Tourist coaches	6 902	6 587
Caravans	139 654	137 404
Motor cycles	151 542	153 411
Moped-45	45 970	44 624

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2015

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2014
	<b>New registrations. total</b>	<b>206 679</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
1	Volkswagen	22 414	10.8	(1)
2	Peugeot	21 039	10.2	(2)
3	Toyota	14 744	7.1	(5)
4	Ford	14 260	6.9	(3)
5	Skoda	13 377	6.5	(4)
6	Citroën	13 204	6.4	(6)
7	Renault	12 140	5.9	(7)
8	Kia	10 995	5.3	(8)
9	Opel	10 578	5.1	(11)
10	Hyundai	9 499	4.6	(9)
11	Suzuki	7 929	3.8	(13)
12	Nissan	7 738	3.7	(10)
13	Audi	7 141	3.5	(12)
14	Mercedes-Benz	6 235	3.0	(14)
15	BMW	5 220	2.5	(16)
16	Mazda	4 775	2.3	(17)
17	Mitsubishi	4 709	2.3	NEW
18	Seat	4 540	2.2	(15)
19	Fiat	3 408	1.6	(18)
20	Dacia	2 882	1.4	(19)
	Others	9 852	4.8	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2016

		Number	Share as a percentage
	<b>Total stock (start of year)</b>	<b>2 390 823</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	Volkswagen	267 857	11.2
2	Peugeot	238 890	10.0
3	Toyota	211 150	8.8
4	Ford	187 103	7.8
5	Citroën	166 162	6.9
6	Opel	140 414	5.9
7	Skoda	131 462	5.5
8	Suzuki	112 077	4.7
9	Hyundai	96 740	4.0
10	Renault	88 461	3.7
11	Fiat	84 328	3.5
12	Kia	81 755	3.4
13	Audi	79 825	3.3
14	Mazda	66 542	2.8
15	Volvo	58 024	2.4
16	Mercedes-Benz	57 269	2.4
17	Nissan	54 954	2.3
18	BMW	49 174	2.1
19	Chevrolet	42 774	1.8
20	Seat	41 167	1.7
	Others	126 936	5.3

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385 Ships of at least 20 GT

1 January	2015	2016
	number	
<b>Danish ships, total</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 735</b>
Tankers	166	170
Container ships	110	118
Other dry cargo ships	260	249
Passenger ships/ferries	107	106
Fishing vessels	519	502
Other ships	580	590
	thousand GT	
<b>Ship tonnage, total</b>	<b>14 105</b>	<b>15 556</b>
Tankers	3 011	3 184
Container ships	9 153	10 616
Other dry cargo ships	979	761
Passenger ships/ferries	487	496
Fishing vessels	124	124
Other ships	350	375

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386 Civil aircraft

1 January	2014		2015	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
<b>Danish aircraft</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>•</b>
<b>Types of aircraft</b>				
Jet, 3-4 engines	15	1 604	13	1 420
Jet, 2 engines	153	13 770	158	13 912
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	3	152
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	50	1 800	62	2 849
Propeller, 2 engines	44	254	45	264
Propeller, 1 engine	656	2 122	642	2 069
Helicopters	132	721	124	722
<b>Seats</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>20 423</b>	<b>•</b>	<b>21 388</b>
1-2	219	328	208	317
3-5	556	2 121	547	2 083
6-9	74	528	72	505
10-99	137	4 535	153	5 553
100 or more	67	12 911	67	12 930

Source: Danish Transport and Construction Agency  
www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2013	2014
	mio. vehicle km	
<b>Road traffic, total</b>	<b>49 430</b>	<b>50 789</b>
Private cars	35 948	37 110
Motor cycles	450	453
Vans	7 327	7 287
Lorries	989	984
Articulated vehicles	1 009	1 037
Buses	569	583
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 070	3 270
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	68	65
	mio. train km	
<b>Railway traffic, total</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>
S-trains	15.8	15.9
Copenhagen Metro	4.6	4.8
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	51.2	50.4
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.6	3.4
Other railway networks	9.3	9.4
	thousand calls	
<b>Seaport calls, total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>502</b>
Passenger ships and ferries	483	481
Cargo ships	21	21
	thousand operations	
<b>Air traffic, total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>342</b>
Domestic flights	73	76
International flights	263	266

[www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21](http://www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21)

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2013	2014
	mio. passenger-km	
<b>Passenger transport in Denmark</b>	<b>77 344</b>	<b>78 602</b>
Cars	59 603	60 451
Motor cycles	473	476
Buses	6 498	6 615
Bicycles/mopeds	3 070	3 270
Moped max 45 km/h	68	65
Metropolitan trains	1 570	1 613
Other trains	5 506	5 485
Ferries	197	259
Aircraft	359	368
	thousand passengers	
<b>Domestic ferries, total</b>	<b>9 522</b>	<b>9 505</b>
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 535	2 524
<b>International ferries, total</b>	<b>21 802</b>	<b>21 925</b>
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 413	10 371
Denmark-Germany	7 689	7 796
Denmark-Norway	3 538	3 601
<b>Scheduled and charter flights, total</b>	<b>14 616</b>	<b>15 403</b>
Scheduled, domestic	1 771	1 810
Scheduled, international	11 473	12 248
Charters	1 372	1 345

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

**Table 389 Road transport of Danish goods by lorries above 6 tons total weight**

	2013	2014
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>171.3</b>
Transport for hire or reward	133.5	142.2
Transport on own account	32.0	29.1
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>National road transport of goods, total</b>	<b>12 222</b>	<b>12 950</b>
Transport for hire or reward	10 339	11 143
Transport on own account	1 883	1 807
	— mio. tonnes —	
<b>International road transport of goods. total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
From Denmark	3.5	2.7
To Denmark	2.2	2.0
Crosstrade	1.1	0.8
Cabotage	1.5	1.4
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>International road transport of goods. total</b>	<b>3 855</b>	<b>3 245</b>
From Denmark	1 607	1 428
To Denmark	1 207	977
Crosstrade	720	479
Cabotage	321	362

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

www.statbank.dk/nvg1 and ivg41

**Table 390 Goods transport by train, ship and aircraft**

	2013	2014
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by train</b>	<b>7 941</b>	<b>8 060</b>
National	697	909
To Denmark	828	946
From Denmark	291	307
In transit	6 126	5 897
	— mio. tonne-km —	
<b>Transport performance by train</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2 453</b>
National	141	168
To Denmark	143	173
From Denmark	48	54
In transit	2 117	2 058
	— thousand tonnes —	
<b>Goods carried by cargo vessel</b>	<b>59 812</b>	<b>64 532</b>
National	10 015	9 549
To Denmark	30 735	33 354
From Denmark	19 061	21 630
<b>Goods carried by ferry</b>	<b>19 165</b>	<b>20 992</b>
National	2 740	2 011
International	16 425	16 969
<b>Goods carried by aircraft</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>210</b>
National	3	3
International	148	207

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

Table 391 Car traffic on Danish E-roads, selected roads and bridges etc.

		2013	2014
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 316	18 954
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	91 046	97 860
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	59 576	65 535
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	47 300	49 200
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	43 240	44 741
	Great Belt Link	29 817	31 127
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	29 807	31 115
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	55 734	57 931
	The New Little Belt Bridge	63 567	65 425
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	39 711	39 236
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	19 443	19 629
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	9 982	10 622
E45	National border, Kruså	16 529	17 180
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	54 499	57 699
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	70 493	72 513
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	68 000	73 242
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	46 613	48 092
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	52 452	56 435
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	39 511	40 137
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	39 739	40 981
	Limfjord Tunnel	69 927	69 743
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	19 569	20 422
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	...	...
	North of Sæby	14 461	15 355
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	23 904	25 467
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 384	7 533
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 044	6 135
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	76 438	77 362
	Motorring 3, at Husum	65 770	65 990
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	100 304	...
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	95 000	95 000
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 031	23 450
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	38 011	39 393
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 984	22 732
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	12 705	13 361
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 039	7 718
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 570	14 747
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	25 299	25 776
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	25 540	27 043
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 202	16 278
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	20 754	21 128
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	22 844	21 703
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	21 720	23 914
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	19 885	21 296
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	84 661	88 092
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	65 645	73 109
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	61 415	66 984
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 243	28 281
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 534	4 414
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	18 939	19 223
16	Bispeengbuen	46 900	47 900
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	54 499	57 699
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	24 000	22 200
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	49 200	51 300

Source: Road Directorate  
www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2013	2014
	observations	
<b>Øresund North</b>	<b>31 800</b>	<b>31 218</b>
Going north	17 327	13 897
Going south	14 473	17 321
<b>Øresund South</b>	<b>31 046</b>	<b>31 621</b>
Going north	14 151	14 166
Going south	16 895	17 455
<b>The Great Belt North</b>	<b>22 755</b>	<b>22 405</b>
Going north	12 806	12 896
Going south	9 949	9 509
<b>The Great Belt South</b>	<b>19 801</b>	<b>20 465</b>
Going north	11 278	11 875
Going south	8 523	8 590
<b>The Little Belt North</b>	<b>6 563</b>	<b>6 370</b>
Going north	3 303	3 200
Going south	3 260	3 170
<b>The Little Belt South</b>	<b>6 276</b>	<b>6 650</b>
Going north	3 077	3 262
Going south	3 199	3 388

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

[www.statbank.dk/skib25](http://www.statbank.dk/skib25)



Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2014	2015
	2010 = 100	
<b>Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Supermarkets and department stores etc.</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	88	86
Supermarkets	90	90
Discount stores	130	135
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	95	95
<b>Retail sale of food in specialized stores</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	46	46
Retail sale of meat and meat products	100	106
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	78	83
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	85	81
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	111	110
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	81	82
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	131	140
<b>Gas stations</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Retail sale of consumer electronics</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	97	102
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	84	78
<b>Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100</b>
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	74	75
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	86	85
DIY centres and tool stores	101	107
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	69	60
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	127	132
Retail sale of furniture	98	103
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	104	110
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	93	95
Retail sale of musical instruments	77	72
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	90	92
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	108	115
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seeds	65	71
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	109	110
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	97	103
Activities of opticians	108	113
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	59	60
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	101	98
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	73	76
<b>Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	83	80
Retail sale of music and video recordings	30	20
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	100	102
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	113	108
Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	86	89
<b>Retail sale of wearing apparel</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>
Retail sale of clothing	93	96
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	73	74
Retail sale of footwear	92	90
Retail sale of leather goods	111	124
<b>Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>
Retail sale via mail order houses	106	118

www.statbank.dk/deta11

Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad			
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Trips, total</b>	<b>3 190 458</b>	<b>3 354 187</b>	<b>4 764 045</b>	<b>4 761 570</b>	<b>21 597 047</b>	<b>22 291 750</b>
Nights per trip	8.4	7.9	9.6	9.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	61	65	4	4
Car	82	76	28	26	74	74
Bus	3	4	5	5	4	5
Train	10	14	2	2	14	13
Ship	1	2	3	2	1	1
Other	2	3	1	...	3	3
<b>Accommodation</b>						
Hotel	6	4	54	53	12	12
Holiday centre	1	2	3	2	1	1
Camping site	8	9	6	5	2	2
Youth hostel	1	...	1	1	...	1
Rented dwelling	16	14	8	8	3	3
Own dwelling	27	25	3	4	15	15
Boat	...	...	1	...	...	...
Family/friends	38	41	17	19	66	62
Other	3	4	8	5	2	3
<b>Destination</b>						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	88
France	•	•	7	6	...	...
Greece	•	•	4	6	...	...
Italy	•	•	10	10	...	...
Norway	•	•	4	5	...	1
Spain	•	•	14	15	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	5	4	...	1
Sweden	•	•	6	6	3	3
Germany	•	•	8	8	2	5
Europe, other	•	•	28	25	...	...
Other countries	•	•	11	15	...	...

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

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 395 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Trips</b>	<b>1 374 129</b>	<b>990 267</b>	<b>1 135 652</b>	<b>1 139 498</b>
<b>Nights per trip</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Means of transport</b>	per cent			
Aeroplane	6	3	76	77
Car	68	78	13	12
Bus	6	1	6	5
Train	19	15	4	...
Ship	...	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	5
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	3	...	...
<b>Destination</b>				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	9	10
United Kingdom	•	•	4	13
Sweden	•	•	13	13
Germany	•	•	20	13
France	•	•	2	3
Spain	•	•	4	2
Greece	•	•	...	...
Europe, other	•	•	26	28
Other countries	•	•	22	18

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

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 396 Holiday rates for residents in Denmark

	2014Q1	2014Q2	2014Q3	2014Q4
	thousands			
<b>Population, 15 years and older</b>	<b>4 685</b>	<b>4 693</b>	<b>4 704</b>	<b>4 709</b>
	per cent			
<b>Per cent of population taking long holiday trips</b>				
1 holiday trip	22	30	37	24
2 holiday trips	5	9	12	5
3 holiday trips	1	3	3	1
<b>Long holiday trips, total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>No long holiday trips</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 336	1 963	2 477	1 417
Number of holiday trips	1 661	2 627	3 356	1 729
	trips			
<b>Trips per traveller</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Trips per person in the population</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.37</b>

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

www.statbank.dk/11

**Table 397** Nights spent. 2015

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas <sup>1</sup>	Holiday dwellings <sup>2</sup>	Total
thousand person-nights						
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>18 364</b>	<b>11 018</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>17 482</b>	<b>49 142</b>
Region Hovedstaden	8 584	952	764	144	-	10 445
Region Sjælland	1 298	1 357	115	146	-	2 916
Region Syddanmark	4 080	4 333	235	397	-	9 044
Region Midtjylland	2 113	2 374	171	142	-	4 800
Region Nordjylland	2 289	2 003	89	74	-	4 456
Province København by	6 939	-	603	39	-	7 581
Province Københavns omegn	577	-	40	8	-	625
Province Nordsjælland	691	-	81	60	-	833
Province Bornholm	378	-	40	36	-	454
Province Østsjælland	169	-	36	8	-	213
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 130	-	79	137	-	1 346
Province Fyn	1 046	-	66	283	-	1 395
Province Sydjylland	3 034	-	169	113	-	3 316
Province Østjylland	1 513	-	117	123	-	1 753
Province Vestjylland	600	-	54	20	-	673
Province Nordjylland	2 289	-	89	74	-	2 453
<b>Nationality</b>						
Denmark	10 518	8 278	794	444	4 331	24 364
Norway	1 352	318	52	20	898	2 641
Sweden	1 249	202	58	57	255	1 822
Germany	724	1 636	84	324	11 104	13 872
United Kingdom	721	27	57	7	-	813
Netherlands	362	275	28	33	380	1 077
France	156	28	26	1	-	212
Italy	230	21	31	0	-	283
Finland	156	20	9	2	-	187
United States	536	3	36	1	-	575
China	189	1	8	0	-	198

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

Final data on 2015 will be published in April 2016  
[www.statbank.dk/hotel1](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel1), [camp1](http://www.statbank.dk/camp1), [vandrerr](http://www.statbank.dk/vandrerr), [lyst1](http://www.statbank.dk/lyst1) and [ferieih3](http://www.statbank.dk/ferieih3)

<sup>1</sup> The statistic covers the period May-September. <sup>2</sup> The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2015 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2015.

**Table 398** Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2014

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Hotel beds <sup>1</sup>	Hotel rooms <sup>1</sup>	Camping sites <sup>1</sup>	Camping units <sup>1</sup>	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
<b>Denmark, total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>131 371</b>	<b>52 336</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>89 852</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>48 159</b>
Region Hovedstaden (Capitol Region)	183	46 533	21 630	43	8 579	15	49	12 486
Region Sjælland	65	11 968	4 268	63	12 042	16	72	9 726
Region Syddanmark	148	32 228	11 537	132	30 302	24	68	14 032
Region Midtjylland	115	18 259	8 006	99	19 970	18	41	8 086
Region Nordjylland	101	23 123	7 043	77	19 399	14	31	3 829

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

[www.statbank.dk/hotel4](http://www.statbank.dk/hotel4) and [camp3](http://www.statbank.dk/camp3)