

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

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

Falling significance to the Danish economy

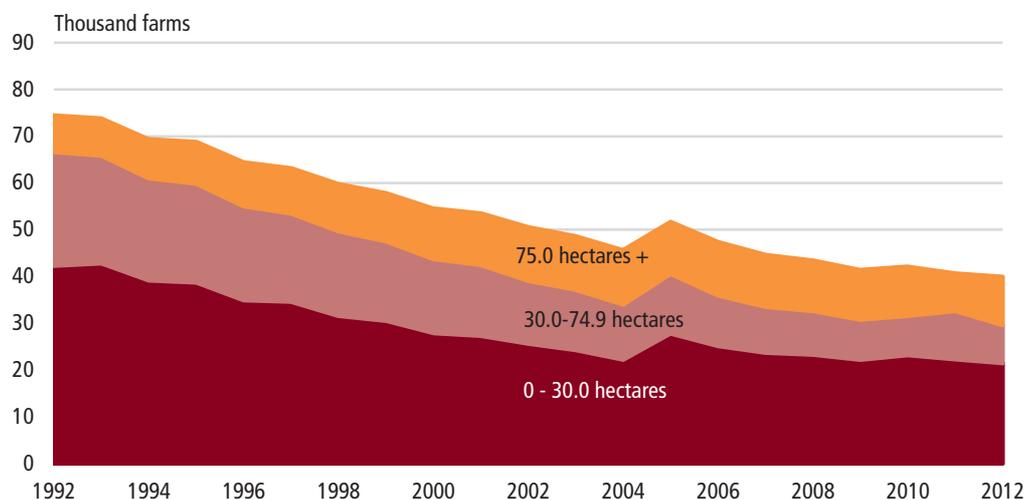
Agriculture accounts for a falling share of the national economy due to an increase in the size of other sectors. While the relative importance of agriculture in terms of employment and overall economy has declined, agricultural production has increased in both scope and value.

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

The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Throughout many years, structural trends within Danish agriculture have been marked by a steady annual decline in the number of farms. In 2012, the number of farms in Denmark constituted 39,900 with at least 5 hectares of farm area, which is reduced fall of about by 50 pct. over a period of 20 years. The average farm size is currently 66 hectares, which is far above the EU average.

Figure 1 Number of farms by area



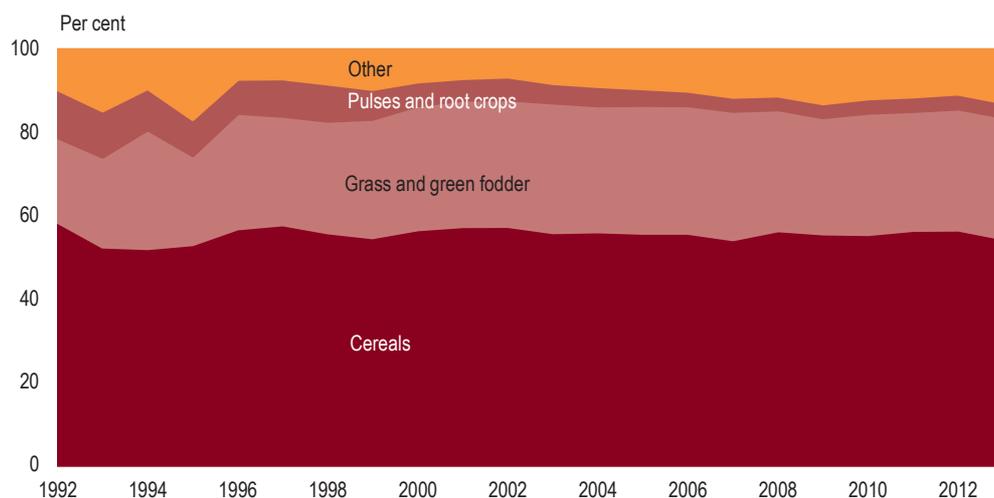
www.statbank.dk/bdf and [bdf07](http://www.statbank.dk/bdf07)

Nevertheless there are still many small farms in Denmark. Farms smaller than 30.0 hectares constitute a small majority of all farms, namely 54 per cent. This share was 57 per cent 20 years ago. Medium sized farms between 30.0 and 74.9 hectares constitute 20 per cent – 33 in 1992. Finally the group of big farms of at least 75.0 hectares amounts to 26 per cent of all farms where the share of big farms was 11 per cent in 1992.

Agricultural area by crop type

Danish agriculture is characterized by a wide variety of activities with one dominating goal: the production of food. Naturally, this variety is reflected in the use of the arable area, which comprises the production of crops used for human consumption and production of fodder for livestock which is used for food of animal origin. Cereals are far the most important crop with 57 per cent of the total agricultural area.

Figure 2 Total arable area by crop type



www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

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

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

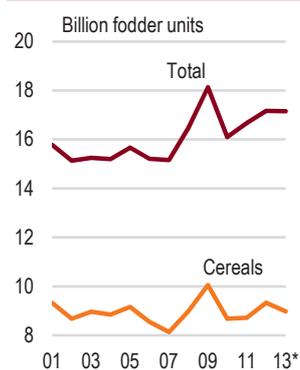
Greenhouses also account for cultivation, primarily flowers, ornamental plants, different vegetables and mushrooms. The total greenhouse area is around 500 hectares.

Crop production

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

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

Figure 3
Crop production



* Provisional figures
www.statbank.dk/hst6

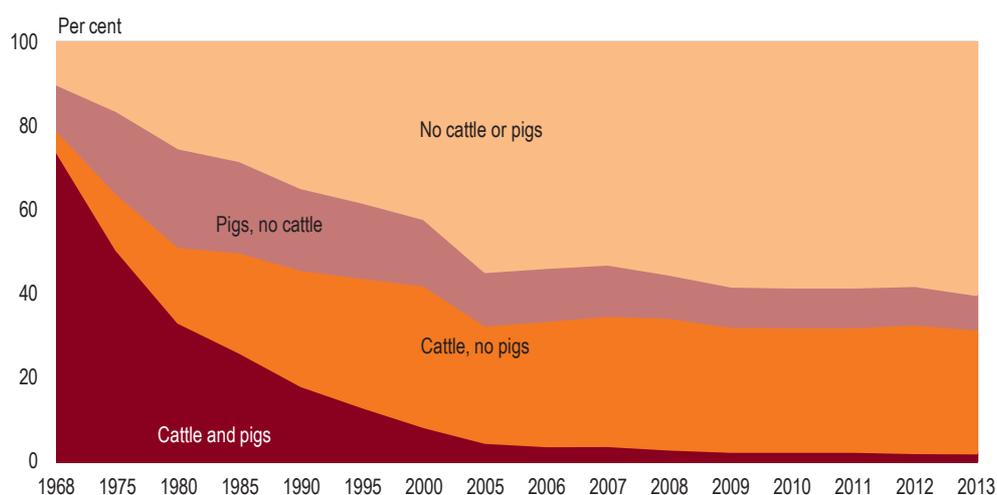
The group of foods that can be used directly comprises potatoes for human consumption, fruit, berries, and vegetables grown on fields and in greenhouses, while potatoes for flour manufacturing, beets for sugar production, and parts of the production of cereals and seeds for industrial use must be processed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

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

Livestock and livestock production

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

Figure 4 Degree of specialization



www.statbank.dk/komb and komb07

Pork production is the most significant factor in financial terms

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

For example, the stock of pigs increased from 10 million in 1980 to almost 12 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to more than 2,900 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.

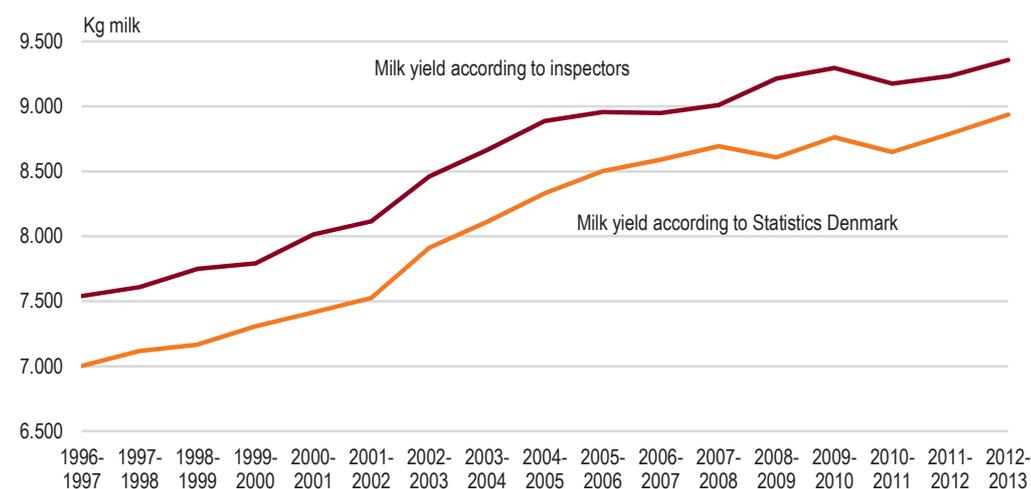
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 5.1 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 10 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

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



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

Table 261

The financial position of the agricultural sector

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

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

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

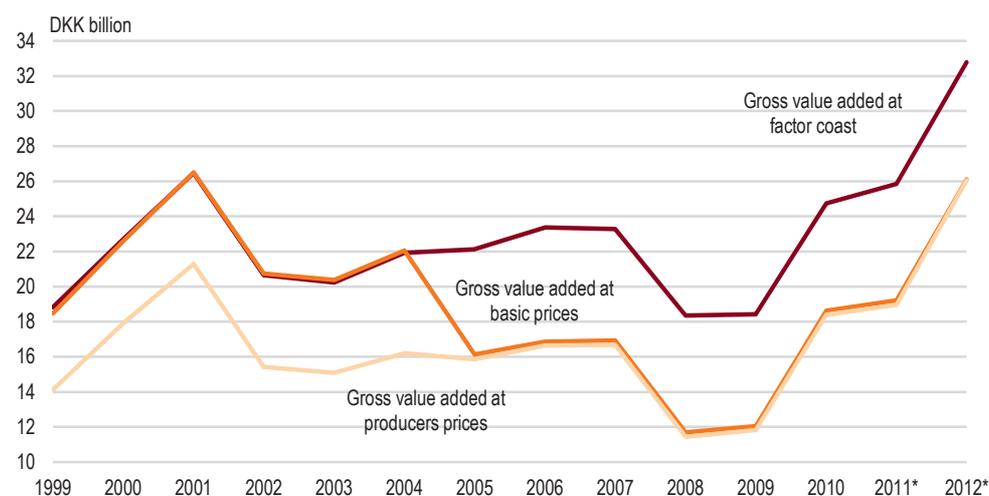
It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pork, which is the most important product and export article for Danish agriculture. The improved result in 2012 is however also affected by a rise in prices on milk.

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

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

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

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



www.statbank.dk/lbf1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2012, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.8 billion and was consequently 0.6 billion higher than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 10.2 billion for 2012, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2012. 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 2012, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 352 billion, and is thus 9 billion lower than the previous year.

In 2012, interest payments amounted to DKK 11 billion which is lower than last year and also since the peak in 2008. The lowering interest payments reflects the interest rate level, which has been historically low since 2008.

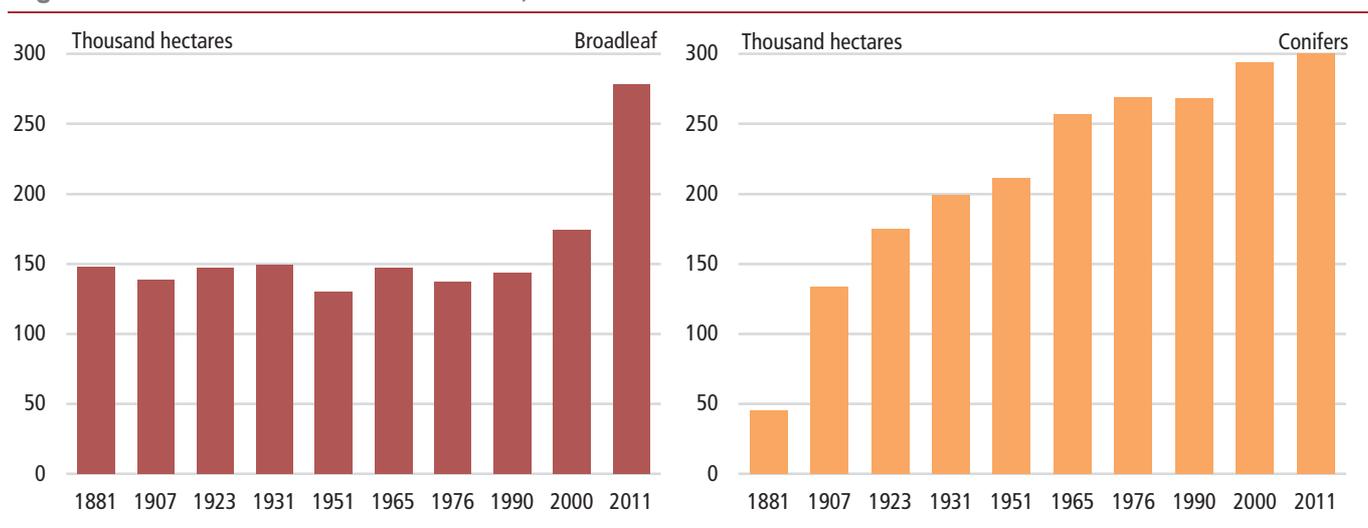
6 per cent of all farms are organic

There has been a substantial increase in organic farming in Denmark during the last decade. In 2012, organic farms amounted to about 6 per cent of all farms, whereas the fully converted organic area accounted for about 6 per cent of the total agricultural area. In 2000 organic farms constituted 7 per cent of all farms, and the organic area was about 5 per cent of total agricultural area.

Forestry censuses

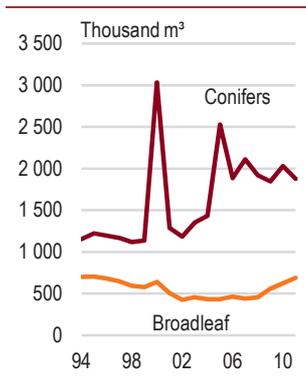
Denmark has a long tradition for preparing forestry statistics at regular intervals. This provides a good overview of the forestry resources. The first forestry statistics were prepared around 1800, and a total of nine forest censuses have been carried out since 1881. These statistics illustrate the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

Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



www.statbank.dk/skov11

Figure 9
Felling



www.statbank.dk/skov6

The Forestry Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. For many years, production from conifers has been dominant. More than half of the felling in 2010 was for energy purposes.

Fishing and aquaculture

Common EU fishing policies

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

The fishing fleet

The Danish fishing fleet consists of the vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. In order for a vessel to be registered as a fishing vessel, the Danish Directorate of Fisheries must authorize use of such a vessel for commercial fishing. Developments in the number of Danish vessels for commercial fishing with a length of 6 metres and more are shown in the figure below.

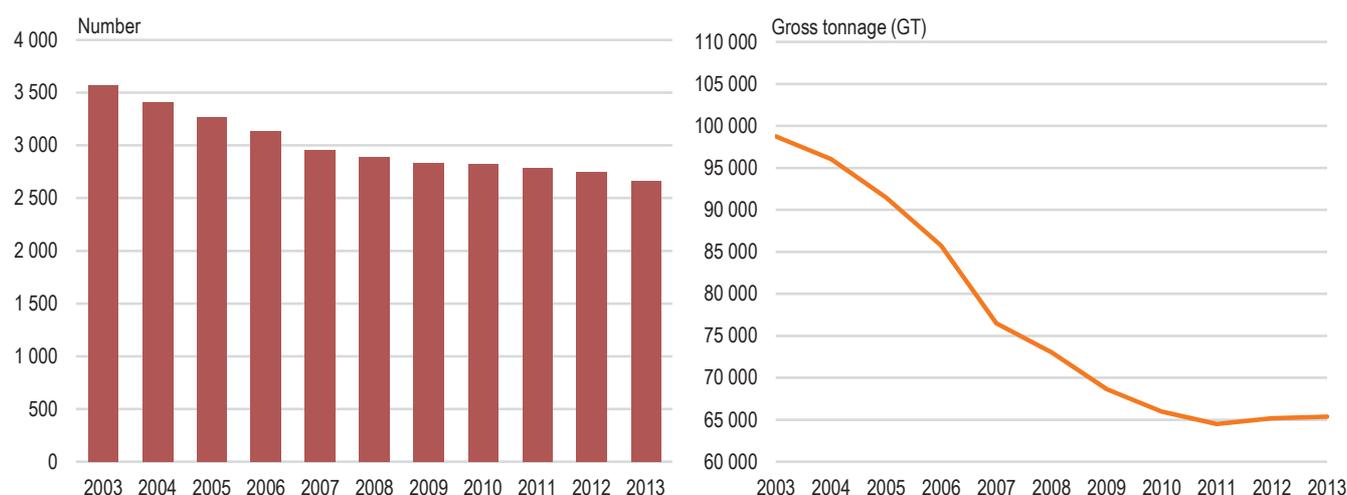
Figure 10 The Danish fishing fleet

Table 376

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing has fallen in terms of quantities during the period 2003-2013: from 1.0 million tonnes in 2003 to 670,000 tonnes in 2013.

In 2013, the value of the catch of DKK 3.0 billion was 10 per cent higher than in 2003 when calculated at current prices.

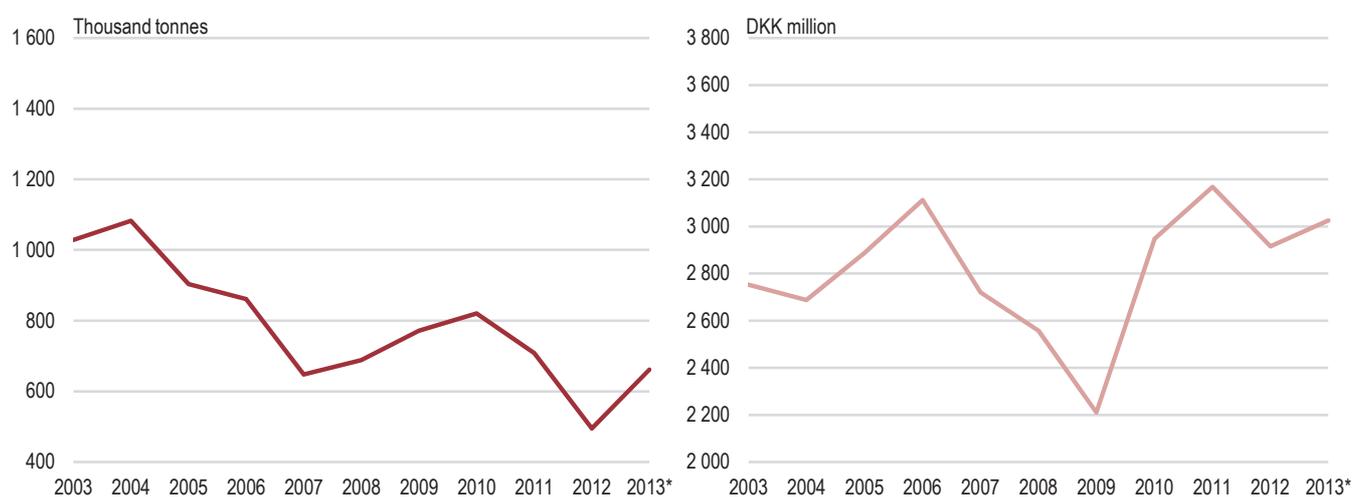
Figure 11 Salt-water fishing – total catch by Danish fishermen by quantity and value

Table 377

Fishing vessels

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

Manufacturing industries

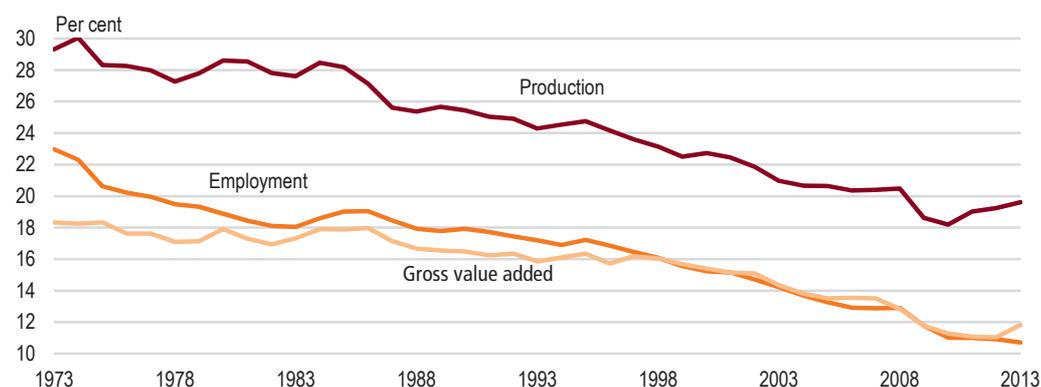
Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last 40 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. The last few years have seen a small increase in the shares of production and value added though.

A share of 11 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23 per cent in 1973 to 11 per cent in 2013. The manufacturing industries' share of gross value added has also decreased from 18 per cent to 12 per cent. Finally, the share of production has fallen from 29 per cent in 1973 to 20 per cent in 2013.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity



Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.

www.statbank.dk/nat18n

Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2003-2013.

During the period 2003-2004, production was relatively stable because of the international falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000. From 2005 followed a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2007.

Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since stabilised

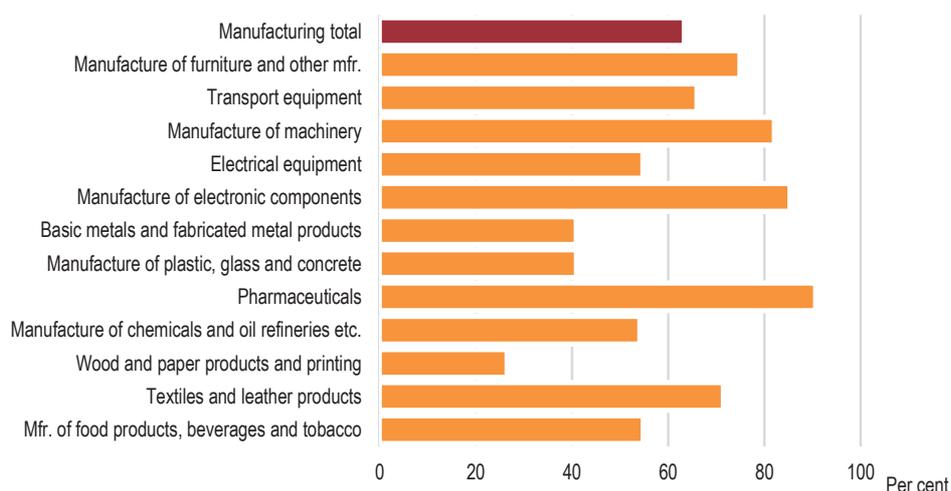
In the fall 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 20 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, industrial production has recovered somewhat, followed in 2011-2013 by a stabilization on a level that is around 10 per cent lower than in 2003.

Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

www.statbank.dk/prod01

High export share of the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2013, total export turnover accounted for 63 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries. There are wide differences among the groups of industries in the export shares of the manufacturing industries. *Wood and paper products and printing* has the lowest export share with 27 per cent. With 91 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* accounts for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacturing of electronic components* and *manufacturing of machinery* with 85 and 82 per cent, respectively.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2013

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2013

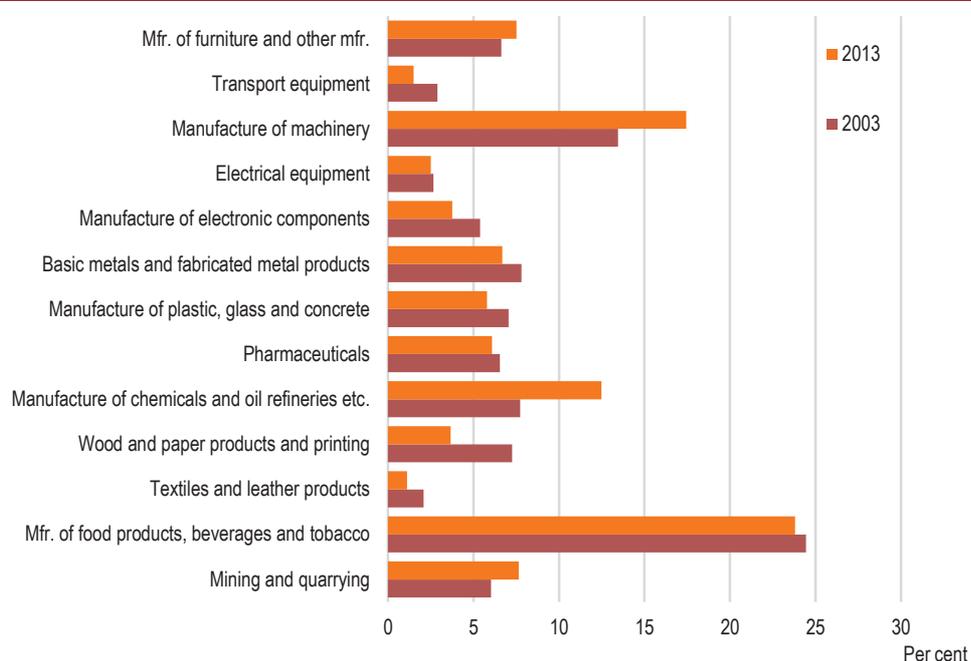
Since 2003, manufacturing industries' total turnover (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 527 billion to DKK 692 billion in 2013. *Manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 24 per cent of the total turnover and had the largest turnover of all the industries. This was followed by *manufacturing of machinery* with 17 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 12 per cent. *Min-*

ing and quarrying and manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing both accounted for 8 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in the production of windmills

Compared to 2003, *manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. One is *manufacturing of machinery*, which includes the production of windmills. The other is *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* The development of turnover for this group is influenced by price changes. Industries that have less significance compared to 2003 are, among others, *transport equipment* and *textiles and leather products*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries



www.statbank.dk/oms4

Concentration of industrial enterprises

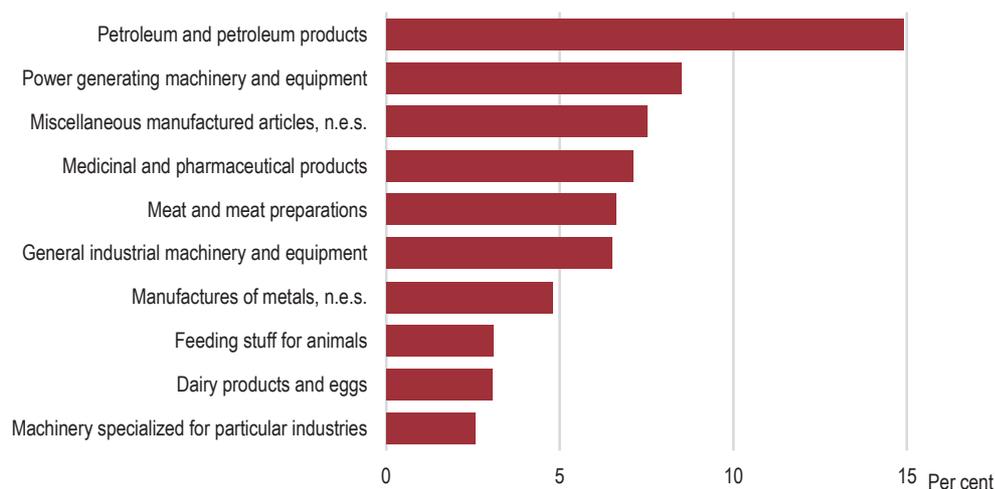
The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries account for 14.8 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the 10 largest enterprises account for 32.3 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 81.7 per cent of total turnover in 2013). *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, 23.2 per cent and 25.8 per cent of total turnover in 2013.

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 2013 appear from figure 16. *Petroleum and petroleum products* accounted for 15 per cent of industrial turnover, while *medicinal and pharmaceutical products* constituted 8.5 per cent.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2013



www.statbank.dk/varer3

Table 380

Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

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

The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32,000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth. Since 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2013 reached 14,000 dwellings completed. In 2012 and 2013 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been very higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is in particular due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

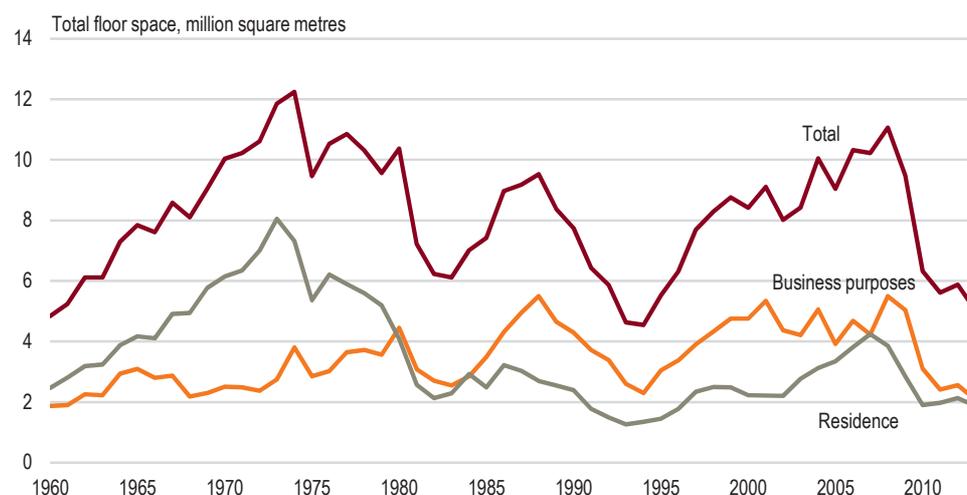
www.statbank.dk/bygv03

Most square-metres for business purposes since 1980

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

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

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

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv01

The stock of buildings is growing

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

Since 1981, the total number of buildings used for residential purposes has increased by 13.6 per cent and for semi-detached or terraced houses there is a doubling. There is a fall on 8.1 per in buildings for business.

Value added

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

Since the mid-1990s, it has been stabilizing – the total gross value added has been about 5 per cent on an annual basis. But since 2010 it is decreases to a little under 5 per cent. In 2013 the proportion was 4.7 per cent.

Construction employment

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

Since the employment rate peaked in 1970 at 9.5 per cent of total employment, this proportion has declined to 5.8 per cent in 2013.

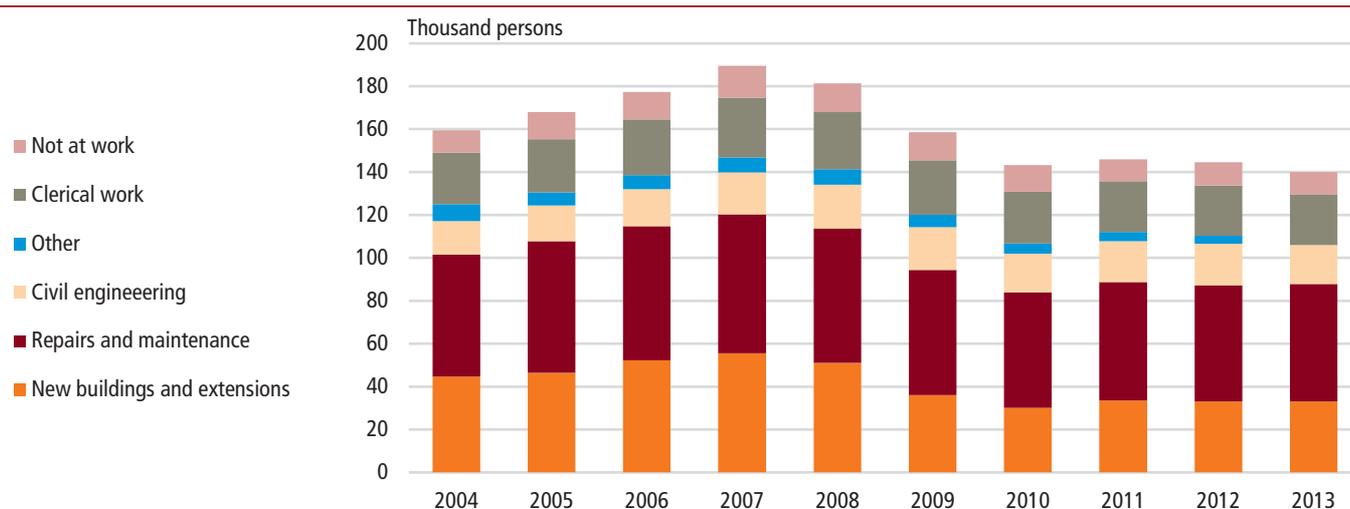
Decrease in the total construction employment

From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2009 the employment dropped from 184,000 employed to 161,000 - a decrease of 23,000 employees, corresponding to a decrease of 13 per cent in only one year. From 2009 to 2010, the employment in the construction industry was further reduced to 145,000, corresponding to a decrease of 10 per cent. In the past two years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of 0.5 pct. in 2011 and a drop in 2012 of 1.5 pct.

The distribution of employment by activity

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

Figure 19 Construction employment by activity

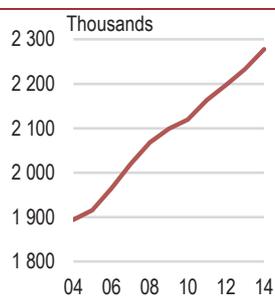


Note: The annual figures are a simple average of the quarterly surveys, where employment is calculated in the middle of the quarter.

www.statbank.dk/byg

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

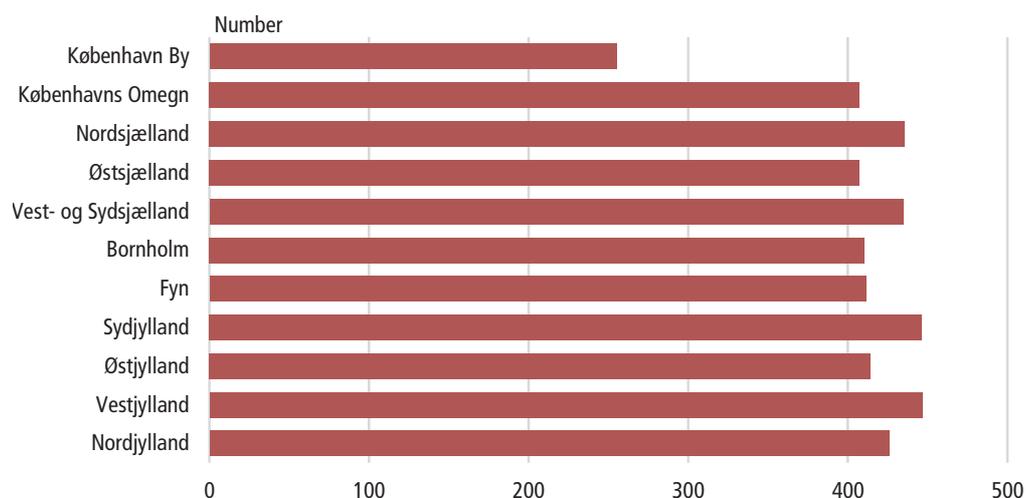
Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

On 1 January 2014, there were a total of 2,935,000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 78 per cent were passenger cars, 14 per cent were delivery vans, 7 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 85,900 or 3 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2010 to 2014 was due to 158,000 more passenger cars and motorbikes and a decrease in the number of lorries, delivery vans, buses and 45-mopeds. The number of delivery vans has decreased by 60,000 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2014, there were 404 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Vestjylland with 447 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 255 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

www.statbank.dk/folk1 and bil707

Fewer locomotives, more train sets and more train seats

While the number of locomotives has decreased by 32 per cent since 2003, the number of train sets has increased by 29 per cent. At the beginning of 2013, the number of train sets was 691 with 134,700 seats, an increase by 32 per cent compared to year 2003. 29 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

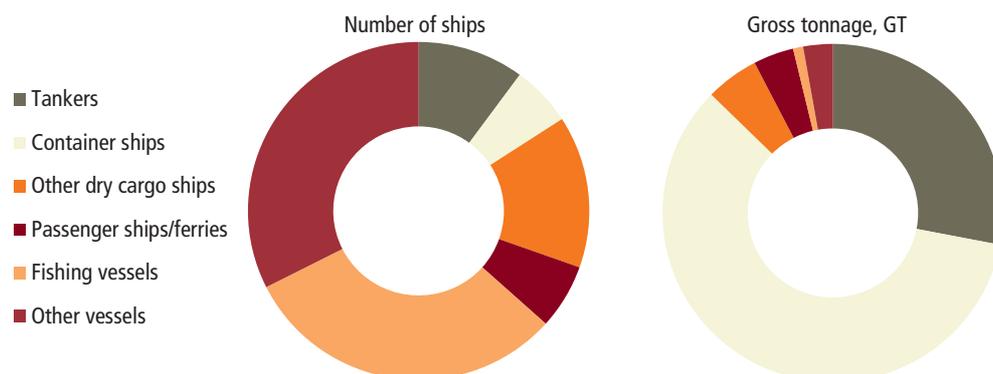
Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left compared to 1,378 in 2003. In 2012 transit traffic accounted for 85 per cent of the rail transport.

Container ships account for 64 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2014, there were 1,772 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a small decrease of nine ships compared to 2013. 31 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 30 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 12.5 million. This is an increase of 8 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2014 the gross tonnage of container ships was 7.4 million compared to 4.3 million in 2004. In 2014 this corresponded to 64 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

Figure 22 Danish ships by type of use. 1 January 2014

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Danish flagged merchant fleet is the 17th largest in the world

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2014, the number of ships was 479, representing 12.0 million GT. In July 2013 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.1 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 7th largest in the EU and the 17th largest in the world.

49 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 49 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2012, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2002 to 2012 traffic increased by 10 per cent. Motorised vehicles alone increased by 11 per cent, while the number of vehicles increased by 17 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 71 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2012. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 1 per cent.

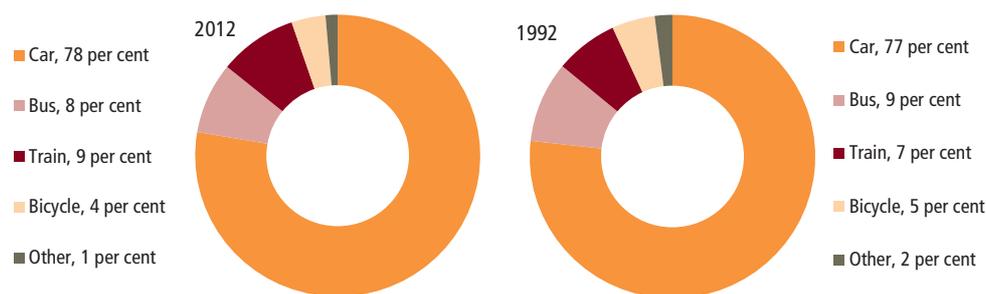
The Tunnel under Limfjorden most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2012 between 75,000 and 107,000 cars drove every day on the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked road was the tunnel under Limfjorden with 67,000 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and then motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,000 and 12,000 passages every day.

In 2012 30,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average yearly 3 pct. 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 pct. since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 39 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of more than 14,000 km in 2012, corresponding to 39 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles that comprises The increase is due to an increase in transport mainly by bicycle and moped and to a lesser degree train and passenger cars.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 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 2012, there was on average 192,000 train journeys every day, of which 107,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 25,000 across the Great Belt. There were 31,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 295,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 7 per cent from the previous year and 149,000 journeys with the Metro, which was almost unchanged compared to the previous year.

Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 20 per cent in 2012 compared to the previous year. The closure of airline operator Cimber Air dominated the development.

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 2012 the number of departing passengers increased by 5 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

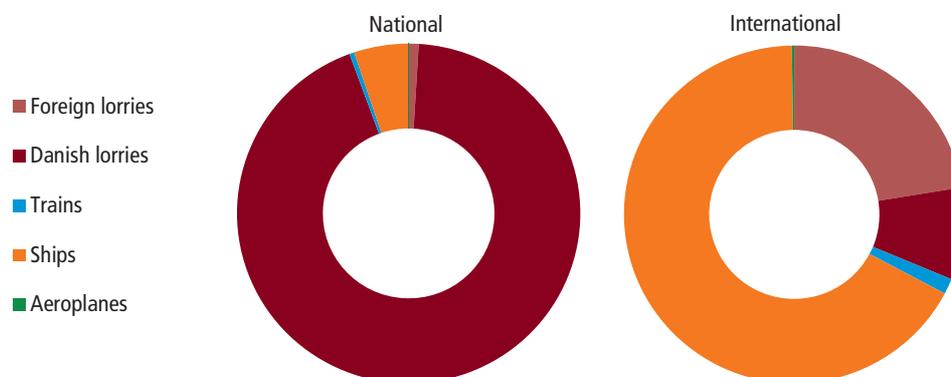
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

In the national transport of goods, i.e. the places of loading and unloading are both situated in Denmark, 179 million tonnes of goods were carried in 2012 compared to 183 million tonnes in 2011. 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 less than 1 per cent by trains.

However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2012, international goods transport accounted for 73 million tonnes against 75 million tonnes in 2011. 67 per cent of the goods in 2012 were carried by cargo vessels, 9

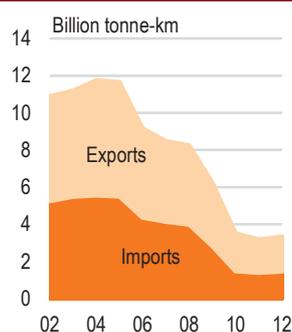
per cent by Danish lorries and 22 per cent by foreign lorries. The rest was carried mainly by trains.

Figure 24 Volume of goods in national and international traffic. 2012



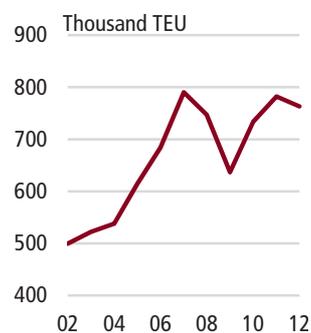
www.statbank.dk/uvlg1, nvg1, ivg41, bane1, bane401, skib41 and flyv41

Figure 25
International transport
by Danish lorries



www.statbank.dk/ivg4 and ivg41

Figure 26
Throughput of containers
in the five largest
ports



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

Increase in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles increased from 12.0 in 2011 to 12.3 billion tonne-km in 2012. Both road haulage for hire or reward and road haulage for own account increased 0.1 billion ton-km. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 84 per cent of the total in 2012.

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 2012 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 65 per cent to 4.4 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance increased 7 per cent from 2011 to 2012.

The market share of Danish lorries increased a little

Foreign lorries accounted for 78 per cent of all goods carried by lorries between Denmark and abroad in 2012, compared to 79 per cent of the transport performance in 2011 and 40 per cent in 2000.

Among the foreign lorries there was a majority of German and Polish vehicles with 34 per cent and 24 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.

Decrease in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 77 million tonnes of goods in 2012 from cargo ships or ferries which was a decrease from 81 million tonnes in 2011. The volume of goods in maritime transport via Danish ports fluctuates primarily with the import of coal.

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

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

Decrease in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport decreased from 2011 to 2012. In 2012 Danish ports handled 456,000 containers (2011: 465,000) corresponding to 763,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2011: 782,000). The port of Aarhus handled 53 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

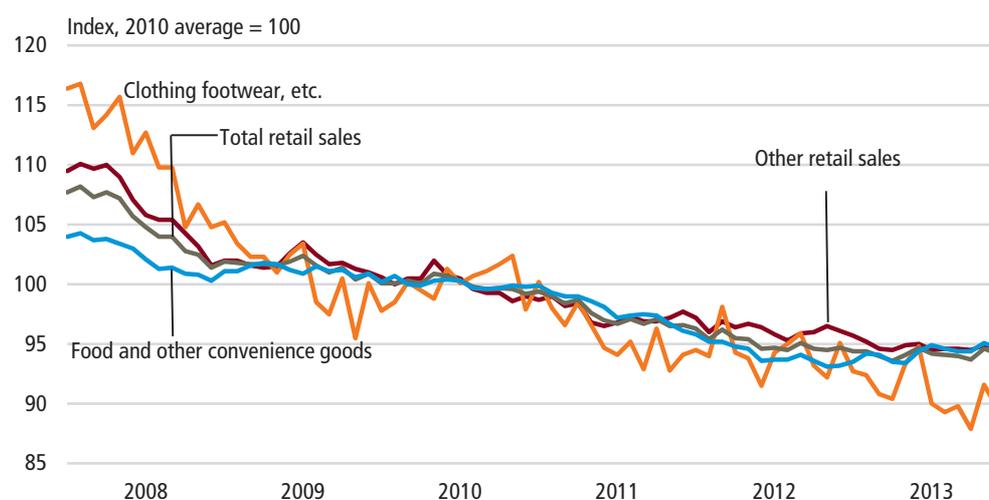
Retail sales dropped a bit in 2013

Following the dramatic drop of 2008, retail sales were steady in 2009. Since then, retail sales have been in a steady decline, though with a smaller drop in 2013 than in recent years. The index ended in December 2013 0.5 pct. lower than the level of December 2012.

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

Comparing the total retail sales of 2013 with 2012 yields a total drop by 1 pct. The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* were unchanged, while *clothing etc.* dropped by 3.4 pct. In the category of *other consumer goods* the sales of 2013 were 1.2 pct. lower than in 2012.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21x

Tourism

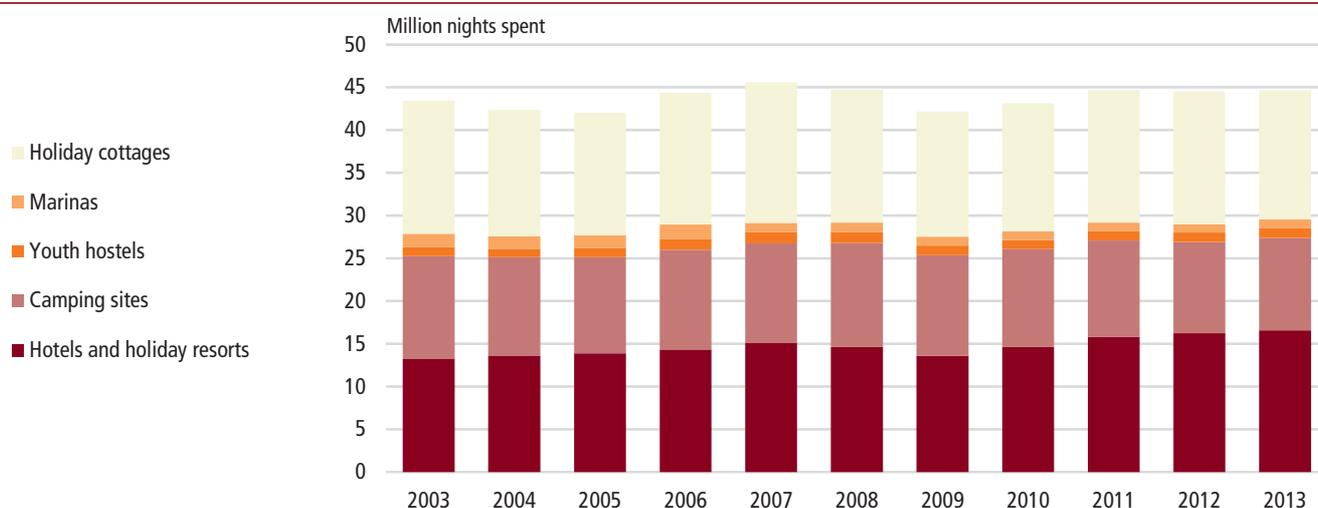
A rise in number of nights spent in 2013

In 2013, the total number of nights spent in hotels etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was 44.6 million. This is an increase of 142.000 more nights spent compared to the previous year.

Hotels etc. experienced a 2 per cent increase and camping sites also had a 1 per cent increase. Nights spent in hostels were almost unchanged compared to 2012, whereas the Danish marinas had 8 per cent more nights spent. Holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies decreased 3 per cent compared to the year before.

Figure 28

Overnight stays by type



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

www.statbank.dk/turist

Danes on holiday and business trips

In 2012, Spain was once again the most popular place for Danes to go on a 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 64 per cent of the long holiday trips were by plane. The Danes preferred the car 79 per cent of the time when going on long holiday trips in Denmark.

For 43 per cent of the long trips with at least four nights spent in Denmark, the type of accommodation was family/friends, 24 per cent were in own holiday cottages, and 17 per cent were in rented holiday cottages. Camping was also a popular way of going on holiday in Denmark with 10 per cent of all long trips. The most popular type of accommodation abroad was hotels etc. with 54 per cent, while 18 per cent stayed with family/friends.

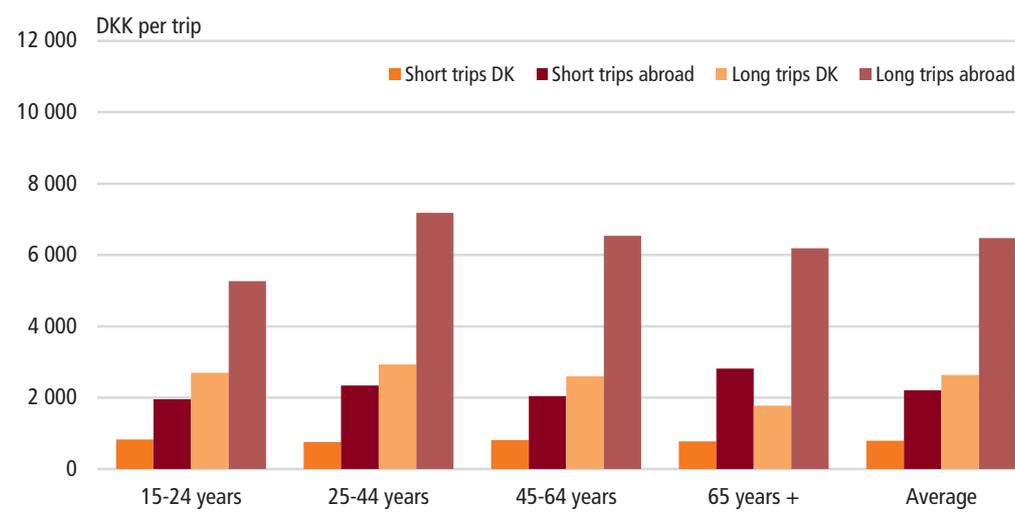
Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2012

Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2012

	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Total	10 532	7 752	3 220	4 894	5 516	8 015	39 929
Region Hovedstaden	723	1 031	178	233	246	285	2 696
Region Sjælland	1 916	1 165	567	977	960	1 294	6 879
Region Syddanmark	2 731	1 775	652	1 278	1 711	2 590	10 737
Region Midtjylland	3 139	2 638	1 008	1 452	1 565	2 356	12 158
Region Nordjylland	2 022	1 143	814	954	1 035	1 492	7 460
København and Nordsjælland	617	971	178	188	148	186	2 287
Province Bornholm	106	60	1	44	98	99	408
Province Fyn	901	635	172	576	540	539	3 365
Province Sydjylland	1 830	1 140	480	702	1 171	2 050	7 373
Province Østjylland	1 494	1 222	473	732	692	1 004	5 618
Province Vestjylland	1 645	1 417	535	720	873	1 351	6 541

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

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2012

	Field crops	Horti- culture	Fruit etc.	Cattle etc.	Pigs and poultry	Mixed crop production	Mixed livestock	Crop production and livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
Hele landet	17 870	674	294	11 900	2 936	702	1 683	3 872	39 930
Region Hovedstaden	1 383	60	18	927	54	18	41	195	2 695
Region Sjælland	4 090	138	94	1 417	266	253	103	517	6 879
Region Syddanmark	4 331	274	133	3 553	923	171	404	948	10 737
Region Midtjylland	5 372	150	37	3 503	1 018	184	555	1 341	12 159
Region Nordjylland	2 694	51	12	2 500	675	76	580	872	7 460
København and Nordsjælland	1 191	57	17	802	9	16	33	163	2 287
Province Bornholm	192	3	1	126	45	2	8	31	408
Province Fyn	1 561	203	117	729	284	97	98	275	3 365
Province Sydjylland	2 770	71	16	2 824	639	75	306	673	7 373
Province Østjylland	2 441	94	27	1 630	453	40	137	796	5 618
Province Vestjylland	2 930	56	10	1 873	565	143	418	545	6 541

www.statbank.dk/bdf07

Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2012

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	8 638	5 538	1 834	2 346	1 097	723	25 018
Farms with tenant area	1 894	2 214	2 005	2 548	2 130	7 531	22 367
	ha						
Area in tenancy	7 958	12 974	11 855	38 502	42 937	543 767	746 198
Average tenant area per farm	4.2	5.9	5.9	15.1	20.2	72.2	33.4

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 351 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	158.83	130.85	160.08	129.56
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	157.53	135.32	153.51	125.61
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	157.51	141.51	149.18	124.67
Bornholm	151.42	114.59	155.85	118.39
Fyn with adjacent islands	160.03	130.84	163.73	132.17
Sønderjylland	158.54	129.08	162.82	132.29
Østjylland	158.94	128.12	162.14	131.07
Vestjylland	160.76	128.82	166.98	132.92
Nordjylland	159.90	126.66	164.69	132.20

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

	2011	2012
	number	
Organic livestock	1 691 964	1 767 106
Cattle	169 784	183 262
Pigs	171 229	232 051
Poultry	1 337 031	1 337 966
Other animals	13 920	13 827
Organic farms with milk production	417	409
	mio kg	
Milk production	474	479
	per cent	
Share of total production	10	10
	number	
Organic farms with egg production	143	...
	mio kg	
Egg production	9	11
	per cent	
Share of total production	16	18

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2011		2012	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 670	6.6	2 680	6.7
Under 10 ha	729	8.2	790	8.8
10.0-19.9 ha	455	6.0	445	5.7
20.0-29.9 ha	238	5.8	245	7.6
30.0-49.9 ha	296	6.3	287	5.9
50.0-99.9 ha	326	5.8	326	5.9
100.0 ha +	557	6.9	587	7.3
No information on area	69	...	•	...

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

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2012

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha	ha	per cent	per cent	per cent
Total area	160 982	2 644 787	100.0	100.0	6.1
Cereals	51 258	1 495 177	31.8	56.5	3.4
Pulses	2 173	6 252	1.3	0.2	34.8
Root crops	1 366	89 077	0.8	3.4	1.5
Seeds for industrial use	324	127 472	0.2	4.8	0.3
Seeds for sowing	3 285	75 529	2.0	2.9	4.3
Grass and green fodder	98 196	769 828	61.0	29.1	12.8
Horticultural products	2 462	19 060	1.5	0.7	12.9
Set aside	178	5 018	0.1	0.2	3.5
Other crops	1 740	57 374	1.1	2.2	3.0

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

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2011	2012
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	5 464 421	5 488 067
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	806 215	765 852
Of which: Ryebread	61 014	45 259
Flour	113 962	113 077
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	210 180	211 862
Meat, spreads, offal	369 923	359 970
Of which: Beef and veal	138 765	127 256
Pigmeat	48 824	51 058
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	120 872	124 247
Fisk og skaldyr	5 668	5 470
Milk, cheese, eggs	1 927 087	1 883 249
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	158 876	143 924
Minimilk	412 552	368 154
Skimmed milk	290 081	263 170
Cheese	210 663	233 466
Eggs	330 443	358 014
Fats, oils	273 471	305 207
Of which: Butter etc.	192 834	226 520
Fruits	427 532	452 798
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	83 319	91 743
Bananas, fresh	78 345	73 287
Apples, fresh	53 464	54 472
Dried fruits	81 307	92 845
Vegetables	771 348	824 868
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	83 591	73 375
Carrots, fresh	167 915	142 238
Potatos, fresh	54 433	46 977
Onions, fresh	31 565	32 852
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	223 934	223 782
Of which: Sugar	32 769	34 997
Syrup, honey	35 499	31 687
Jams etc.	49 096	43 612
Spices, stock cube etc.	242 472	209 245
Of which: Spices	70 124	62 154
Babyfood (canned goods)	60 752	55 371
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	190 366	211 448
Juices, fruit juices etc.	141 638	141 710
Wine, cider, beer etc.	84 766	104 467

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 356 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2011	2012	2013
	ha		
Total agricultural area	2 639 944	2 644 631	2 625 915
Cereals	1 490 606	1 495 177	1 431 677
Pulses	7 109	6 252	7 219
Root crops	84 462	89 077	83 793
Seeds for industrial use	153 113	127 472	177 557
Seeds for sowing	66 122	75 529	79 345
Grass and green fodder in rotation	566 426	569 415	565 352
Horticultural products	19 852	19 060	18 814
Other crops	43 906	36 782	35 651
Permanent grassland	191 019	205 431	208 341
Set aside	4 367	5 018	6 257
	per cent		
Total arable area	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cereals	56.5	56.5	54.5
Pulses	0.3	0.2	0.3
Root crops	3.2	3.4	3.2
Seeds for industrial use	5.8	4.8	6.8
Seeds for sowing	2.5	2.9	3.0
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.5	21.5	21.5
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other crops	1.7	1.4	1.4
Permanent grassland	7.2	7.8	7.9
Set aside	0.2	0.2	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 357 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
	million feed units		
Feeding stuffs, total	15 389	15 341	15 765
Fodder concentrates			
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 011	6 518	6 688
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 741	2 481	2 654
Other vegetable products	281	338	326
Fish meal, silage and waste	212	204	186
Milk and milk products	111	42	44
Coarse fodder	5 033	5 758	5 867
Roots, total	320	378	385
Grass and green fodder	4 510	5 171	5 264
Straw	203	209	218
	thousand tonnes		
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients			
Nitrogen	197	187	...
Phosphorus	11	13	...
Potassium	45	43	...
	tonnes		
Pesticides, total			
Contents of active substances	4 327	5 715	...
Against weeds	3 589	4 471	...
Against fungi	549	809	...
Against insects	30	70	...
Growth regulation products	158	366	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 358 Crop production

	2012	2013*	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
	— thousand tonnes —		— mio. feed units —		— Hkg per ha —	
Total crop production	•	•	17 167	10 172	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	9 460	9 116	9 330	8 977	63	64
Winter wheat	4 371	3 990	4 476	4 087	75	74
Spring wheat	154	149	158	152	50	52
Rye	384	535	384	535	60	61
Triticale	115	76	115	76	52	57
Winter barley	649	682	620	651	64	63
Spring barley	3 410	3 297	3 257	3 149	55	57
Oats and mixed grain	303	313	240	249	52	49
Rape, total	485	686	826	1 169	38	39
Winter rape	481	683	820	1 163	38	39
Spring rape	3	4	6	6	21	21
Pulses	27	24	29	26	39	33
Straw, total	3 670	•••	687	•••	35	•••
of which straw of cereals	3 543	•••	655	•••	35	•••
Roots crops, total	4 579	•••	1 021	•••	539	•••
Seed potatoes	175	•••	33	•••	302	•••
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	977	•••	265	•••	490	•••
Potatoes for human consumption	513	•••	101	•••	372	•••
Beets for sugar production	2 649	•••	573	•••	650	•••
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	266	•••	48	•••	561	•••
Grass and green fodder, total	27 259	•••	5 275	•••	•	•
Lucerne	281	•••	38	•••	518	•••
Maize for green fodder	6 250	•••	1 656	•••	339	•••
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 032	•••	288	•••	201	•••
Grass and clover in rotation	15 783	•••	2 682	•••	495	•••
Permanent grass	3 474	•••	553	•••	161	•••
Aftermath	438	•••	58	•••	52	•••

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 359 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2010	2011	2012*
	— thousand tonnes —		
Crop production less waste	8 485	8 530	9 177
Imports	722	605	663
Stocks at beginning of period	7 753	6 628	5 979
Total, available	16 960	15 763	15 819
Exports	2 425	2 038	1 832
Seeds for sowing	281	283	282
Industrial uses	707	757	711
Stocks at end of period	6 628	5 979	6 460
Used for feeding	6 919	6 706	6 533

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 360	Livestock				
	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	June 2012
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	68 467
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 606 826
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	684 382
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	587 189
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	97 193
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 330 879
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 010 516
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	3 233 476
Sheep, total	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	153 691
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	18 990 746
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	3 957 673
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	12 576 489
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	435 326
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	102 969
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	4 462

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. June 2012					Total
	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	
Horses	7 372	12 681	13 913	21 119	13 382	68 467
Cattle, total	31 717	83 326	594 750	506 409	390 624	1 606 826
Of which cows	13 460	33 610	260 167	213 528	163 617	684 382
Of which dairy cows	8 872	23 472	232 138	183 963	138 743	587 189
Of which cows kept for suckling	4 587	10 138	28 029	29 565	24 874	97 193
Pigs, total	276 168	1 240 380	3 695 003	4 343 851	2 775 477	12 330 879
Of which sows, total	21 344	107 623	297 260	353 772	230 517	1 010 516
Of which pigs for slaughtering	75 741	313 691	1 009 595	1 120 191	714 257	3 233 476
Sheep	18 619	30 864	42 749	51 149	10 309	153 691
Poultry, total	254 893	1 085 991	8 252 447	4 571 294	4 826 121	18 990 746
Of which hens	48 332	555 910	1 983 768	973 375	396 289	3 957 673
Of which chickens for slaughtering	204 620	3 277	5 326 109	2 947 765	4 094 718	12 576 489
Turkeys	..	..	63 423	41 826	103 684	435 326
Ducks	..	..	32 140	65 383	9	102 969
Geese	..	..	2 683	1 010	343	4 462

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - June 15 2012.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 362	Fur farming		
	2011	2012	2013
Number of fur farms¹	number		
Minks	1 355	1 474	...
Foxes	9	...	...
Chinchilla	35	19	...
Number of furred animals			
Minks	2 754 423	2 947 943	...
Foxes	2 254	...	...
Chinchilla	11 402	4 729	...
Production of pelts	thousand pelts		
Minks	15 000	15 800	17 200
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	34	35	35
Average price	DKK per pelt		
Minks	495	604	...
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	300	377	352
Value of pelts	DKK mio.		
Value of sales, total	7 428	9 548	12
Minks	7 418	9 535	...
Foxes	...	...	...
Chinchilla	10	13	12
Value of changes in livestock	79	125	...

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

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

Table 363 Output and exports of livestock products

	Production		Exports	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Natural milk	thousands tonnes			
Milk	4 880	5 009	...	...
	kg			
Milk yield per dairy cow	8 464	8 600	•	•
	per cent			
Average fat content	4.28	4.28	•	•
Average protein content	3.46	3.48	•	•
Dairy products	mio. kg			
Butter	37	39	52	...
Cheese	278	303	..	...
Whole milk and cream powder	114	106	100	...
Skim milk powder	36	40	21	...
Eggs¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	66	67	38	...
Meat² (incl. edible offal)				
Beef and veal	145	138	119	...
Pork	2 008	1 902	2 018	...
Poultry meat	215	177	142	...
Horsemeat	1	1	0	...
Mutton and lamb	2	2	1	...
Meat, total	2 371	2 220	2 280	...
Of which, edible offal	86	82	89	...
Game meat	3	3	0	...
Edible tallow and lard	84	80	36	...

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

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

¹ Homeconsumption and direct sales of eggs are from 2009 reduced from 16.0 mio. kg per year to 8.0 mio. kg. ² Incl. export of live animals for slaughtering.

Table 364 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2012

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 981	637	817	18 792	906	377	32 510
Sample	1 269	191	226	243	55	28	2 012
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 398	5 313	6 251	451	386	297	2 697
Crop production, agriculture	1 745	1 468	235	317	252	29	814
Crop production, horticulture	11	13	5 542	0	3	163	145
Cattle	1 347	2 738	2	41	39	0	534
Pigs	2 123	371	2	14	10	0	733
Poultry	204	257	31	2	1	0	76
Fur-bearing animals	679	0	0	12	0	0	236
Other livestock etc.	6	15	3	5	9	0	5
Product subsidies	7	3	0	1	1	0	3
Other income	276	448	436	60	71	104	151
Costs, total	5 059	4 549	5 584	425	386	246	2 198
Seeds	110	133	864	19	24	30	74
Energy	233	212	640	22	22	16	113
Fertilizers, purchased	141	14	102	36	3	9	71
Chemicals	111	0	79	19	0	11	50
Feeding stuff	2 346	1 984	21	64	74	0	871
Veterinarian services and medicine	98	75	0	3	3	0	36
Maintenance	309	343	258	52	43	37	149
Contract operations	218	354	49	35	52	7	103
Insurance	70	63	78	18	15	13	38
Other goods and services	403	392	1 313	72	72	75	222
Depreciation	550	547	450	71	68	35	251
Paid labour	423	389	1 694	3	1	10	195
Energy tax	19	18	27	2	2	1	9
Land rate and energy tax	30	26	9	9	8	2	16
Operating profit	1 338	763	667	25	-1	50	499
Costs of financing	930	1 018	414	101	121	69	407
Net interest expenditure	883	991	388	99	118	68	388
Other costs of financing	47	28	27	2	3	1	19
General subsidies	422	524	125	86	93	16	208
Net profit	830	269	378	10	-29	-3	300
1. quartile group	-427	-609	-562	-217	-209	-139	-315
4. quartile group	2 655	1 286	1 609	277	186	135	1 378
Investments	1 712	1 279	523	203	136	54	738
Balance, end of year							
Assets	42 647	43 713	16 508	9 743	9 530	7 184	21 657
Debt	22 781	22 372	7 531	3 570	3 988	2 767	10 529
Deferred Taxation	3 628	3 455	1 655	1 257	1 318	484	2 104
Tenancy	7 100	11 059	2 325	731	1 027	139	3 126
Net capital	9 139	6 827	4 997	4 185	3 198	3 794	5 898
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	429	473	424	138	144	143	250
Operating margin, per cent	20.8	15.3	5.9	-5.9	-13.4	-25.7	17
Degree of profitability, per cent	3.6	2.2	2.9	-0.4	-0.8	-1.7	2.6
Farm solvency, per cent	35.9	31.5	46.9	60.4	53.1	60.7	43.2

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

	2010	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.		
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	71 116	77 077	86 452
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	64 908	74 565	82 066
Crop products, total	23 110	26 987	29 412
Cereals, total	9 467	12 340	14 104
Of which: Wheat	5 280	6 791	7 198
Barley	3 421	4 648	5 849
Industrial crops	2 339	2 148	2 199
Fodder crops and straw	4 801	5 085	5 345
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 867	5 304	5 342
Of which: Potted plants	1 999	1 996	2 060
Potatoes	869	1 092	1 216
Fruit and berries	275	347	346
Seeds for sowing	492	671	861
Livestock products, total	41 798	47 578	52 653
Meat and live animals, total	23 435	26 513	28 879
Of which: Cattle	2 400	2 909	3 134
Pigs	19 382	21 691	23 752
Poultry	1 453	1 678	1 752
Products from animals, total	18 363	21 065	23 774
Of which: Natural milk	12 172	12 894	13 190
Furs	5 506	7 443	9 755
C. Value of agricultural services, total	2 604	2 492	2 504
D. Value of secondary activities	1 110	1 060	1 122
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	2 493	-1 040	760
Changes in grain stocks	2 610	-846	689
Changes in livestock	-116	-194	71
F. Intermediate consumption, total	52 718	58 117	60 396
Seeds	2 227	2 706	2 550
Energy	3 243	3 568	3 690
Fertilizers	1 695	2 331	2 407
Pesticides	1 660	1 713	1 753
Veterinary expenses	1 310	1 271	1 271
Feeding stuffs, total	21 412	25 021	26 784
Straight feeding stuffs	12 854	15 287	16 385
Compound feeding stuffs	8 558	9 734	10 399
Repairs and maintenance	4 465	4 726	4 748
Agricultural services	3 656	3 798	3 817
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 889	2 928	2 674
Bank services, directly measured	2 741	2 650	3 050
Services from other industries	7 420	7 405	7 652
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	18 398	18 960	26 056
H. Subsidies on products	301	252	93
I. Taxes on products	64	71	38
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	18 636	19 212	26 112
K. Subsidies on production	7 313	7 435	7 493
L. Taxes on production	1 208	792	823
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	24 741	25 855	32 782

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	2011	2012*
	DKK mio.		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	7 282	7 832
Farm buildings	3 199	2 813	2 907
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 329	4 731
Plantations and soil improvement	142	139	194
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 154	7 527
Farm buildings	3 199	2 767	2 799
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 259	4 557
Plantations and soil improvement	142	128	171
	index 2010 = 100		
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	68	67	72
Farm buildings	67	59	61
Machinery and equipment	68	72	79
Plantations and soil improvement	98	96	134
Amounts in 2005 prices			
Gross capital formation	64	62	65
Farm buildings	61	53	54
Machinery and equipment	66	70	74
Plantations and soil improvement	89	81	108

www.statbank/jb1

Table 367 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2010	2011	2012*
	DDK mio.		
Total interest payments	11 129	11 382	10 984
Credit Institute loans	6 750	6 863	6 111
Bank	3 532	3 734	3 985
Other	847	785	887
Debt, total¹	355 109	343 071	352 195
Credit Institute	261 324	253 668	257 919
Bank	69 646	64 732	68 164
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	24 139	24 671	26 112

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

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 368 Percentage of forest area by species and ownership class. 2011

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	45 135	93 527	33 468	102 442	210 707	115 149	600 427
Auxiliary areas	371	621	833	2 442	3 381	418	8 066
Total wooded area	44 764	92 906	32 635	100 000	207 326	114 731	592 361
Temporarily unstocked	457	1 601	973	2 558	3 881	1 434	10 904
Broadleaves, total	28 677	67 390	22 130	42 472	73 593	43 602	277 864
Beech	9 283	25 358	7 007	12 381	15 904	9 337	79 270
Oak	5 473	12 063	4 202	11 680	19 973	8 380	61 772
Ash	2 371	6 638	2 258	2 962	4 158	1 300	19 686
Sycamore maple	1 832	8 175	3 044	2 358	4 320	2 361	22 092
Birch	3 860	3 739	2 404	6 362	12 825	10 296	39 486
Other broadleaves	5 857	11 416	3 216	6 729	16 413	11 928	55 559
Conifers, total	15 551	23 681	9 387	54 242	128 776	69 294	300 931
Norway spruce	9 204	9 667	2 825	17 454	44 724	9 269	93 142
Sitka spruce	819	1 306	1 125	6 926	12 321	14 096	36 593
Other fir species	281	1 343	532	2 101	7 249	6 166	17 672
Pine species	1 982	1 812	342	14 408	28 266	24 043	70 852
Nordmann fir	1 402	5 392	2 405	4 032	9 557	5 986	28 774
Noble fir	206	1 104	1 097	1 856	6 447	2 720	13 430
Other conifers	1 657	3 058	1 060	7 465	20 212	7 015	40 468
Unknown¹	79	234	145	727	1 076	401	2 662

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

www.statbank.dk/skov11

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

Table 369 Felling in forests. 2012

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	912.4	2 198.7	3 111.1	1 214.0	932.9	964.1
Timber	410.2	873.2	1 283.3	440.8	423.4	419.1
Firewood	209.6	294.5	504.1	240.3	143.0	120.7
Wood for energy	292.5	1 031.1	1 323.6	532.8	366.4	424.3
Broadleaves, total	461.8	489.0	950.8	386.9	304.0	259.8
Total timber	137.3	79.3	216.6	62.5	81.4	72.6
Veneer and sawnwood logs	96.3	48.3	144.6	44.8	55.8	44.0
Industrial logs	31.6	15.5	47.1	13.8	7.9	25.3
Other timber	9.4	15.5	24.9	3.9	17.7	3.3
Firewood	195.8	199.3	395.1	159.5	126.9	108.7
Wood for energy	128.7	210.4	339.1	164.9	95.7	78.5
Beech, total	129.5	104.2	233.7	68.1	76.5	89.1
Total timber	52.1	25.4	77.5	15.2	25.0	37.4
Veneer and sawnwood logs	35.8	18.7	54.4	13.4	18.6	22.5
Industrial logs	12.3	5.4	17.7	0.6	3.6	13.5
Other timber	4.0	1.3	5.3	1.1	2.8	1.4
Firewood	77.4	78.8	156.2	53.0	51.6	51.7
Oak, total	33.3	14.4	47.7	14.0	14.2	19.4
Total timber	17.1	4.4	21.5	5.0	6.3	10.2
Veneer and sawnwood logs	10.9	2.8	13.7	3.6	5.1	5.0
Industrial logs	5.5	1.3	6.8	1.2	0.9	4.7
Other timber	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Firewood	16.2	10.0	26.2	9.0	7.9	9.2
Other broadleaf, total	170.2	160.1	330.3	139.8	117.6	72.9
Total timber	68.1	49.5	117.6	42.4	50.1	25.1
Veneer and sawnwood logs	49.7	26.9	76.5	27.8	32.2	16.5
Industrial logs	13.8	8.7	22.5	12.0	3.4	7.1
Other timber	4.6	13.9	18.6	2.6	14.5	1.5
Firewood	102.1	110.5	212.7	97.5	67.4	47.8
Conifer, total	450.6	1 709.7	2 160.3	827.1	628.9	704.3
Total timber	272.9	793.9	1 066.7	378.3	342.0	346.5
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	19.1	129.8	148.8	61.1	47.6	40.1
Short timber	144.7	417.3	562.0	178.5	156.1	227.4
Industrial wood	103.7	228.9	332.6	128.2	127.9	76.5
Other timber	5.4	18.0	23.4	10.5	10.5	2.4
Firewood	13.8	95.2	109.0	80.9	16.1	12.0
Wood for energy	163.8	820.7	984.5	367.9	270.7	345.9

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 370 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2012		2013	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 744	65 176	2 662	65 386
Under 10 GT	2 168	4 980	2 106	4 807
10-49,9 GT	376	8 413	361	8 068
50-199,9 GT	136	12 718	131	12 224
Over 200 GT	64	39 064	64	40 287

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 371 Salt-water fishing

	2012		2013*	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	495 512	2 915 900	661 891	3 024 677
Landed in Denmark, total	389 533	2 204 441	541 925	2 278 336
Hovedstaden	15 595	131 523	13 595	108 764
Midtjylland	159 515	635 625	226 874	735 926
Nordjylland	182 874	1 213 767	268 585	1 216 415
Sjælland	10 985	89 880	12 426	85 003
Syddanmark	20 565	133 646	20 444	132 228
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	105 979	711 459	119 967	746 341
EU Countries	77 953	453 218	81 380	441 144
Non EU Countries	28 026	258 241	38 586	305 196
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerak	21 518	409 742	43 681	430 208
The Kattegat	20 305	154 767	10 495	132 863
The North Sea	343 825	1 732 765	493 651	1 886 327
The Baltic Sea	61 046	324 268	68 328	301 054
Other areas	48 818	294 357	45 737	274 224
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	24 822	369 139	17 745	290 096
Other codfishes	9 965	131 292	11 163	141 945
European plaice	27 348	398 995	29 113	374 345
Common Sole	20 356	207 162	20 861	201 181
Other flatfishes	717	57 815	720	47 916
Atlantic Herring	6 275	134 018	7 532	125 248
Atlantic Mackerel	125 275	647 422	141 028	528 139
Fish for reduction	36 233	265 199	33 260	272 508
North Deepwater Prawn	216 940	455 633	369 897	776 932
Norway lobster	51 765	548 881	55 752	537 888
Blue Mussel	4 733	169 870	5 650	171 298
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	3 528	214 731	2 873	187 951
Other fish	39 430	47 774	37 491	51 344

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2013

Group of industry	Total turnover	Percentage of total turnover	
		The three largest enterprises	The ten largest enterprises
	DKK mio.	per cent	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	692 230	14.8	32.3
Mining and quarrying	52 849	68.1	93.0
Extraction of oil and gas	48 079	74.9	99.9
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 493	49.1	85.2
Mining support service activities	2 278	68.2	100.0
Manufacturing	639 380	16.0	32.7
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	164 838	36.6	51.3
Production of meat and meat products	45 059	63.3	87.6
Processing and preserving of fish	13 577	29.4	58.7
Manufacture of dairy products	36 341	90.6	96.7
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	9 766	29.8	72.0
Other manufacture of food products	46 207	31.5	53.6
Manufacture of beverages	12 567	76.7	97.4
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 320	94.1	100.0
Textiles and leather products	7 714	26.3	47.7
Manufacture of textiles	5 316	33.6	58.0
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 398	42.9	74.8
Wood and paper products and printing	25 420	11.4	31.3
Manufacture of wood and wood products	9 830	27.0	53.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	8 359	34.5	66.6
Printing etc.	7 232	20.8	42.3
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	86 341	64.9	85.8
Pharmaceuticals	42 116	81.7	96.8
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 128	15.9	31.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	21 779	28.0	46.3
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 210	51.4	83.9
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	16 138	20.7	47.4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	46 297	12.6	25.3
Manufacture of basic metals	8 614	36.7	78.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	37 683	14.3	25.8
Manufacture of electronic components	25 952	32.3	57.0
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	8 363	46.8	62.5
Manufacture of other electronic products	17 589	42.5	69.2
Electrical equipment	17 380	35.8	59.5
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	8 508	65.3	80.6
Manufacture of wires and cables	4 195	72.2	95.0
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 677	29.5	61.1
Manufacture of machinery	120 813	46.7	59.4
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	80 028	70.4	87.9
Manufacture of other machinery	40 785	11.6	23.2
Transport equipment	10 354	22.6	49.4
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	6 851	25.2	55.5
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	3 504	54.7	83.4
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	52 028	47.3	61.7
Manufacture of furniture	13 364	37.3	56.3
Manufacture of medical instruments, etc.	5 192	59.5	79.7
Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing	23 217	93.8	97.3
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	10 255	27.2	51.1

www.statbank.dk/oms4

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2012	2013
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	103.0	102.8
Mining and quarrying	87.5	72.4
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	107.0	110.4
Manufacturing	106.6	110.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	95.0	97.4
Production of meat and meat products	102.5	102.0
Processing and preserving of fish	93.1	100.0
Manufacture of dairy products	95.2	100.9
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	106.2	114.8
Other manufacture of food products	92.4	91.0
Manufacture of beverages	99.7	99.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	33.7	41.7
Textiles and leather products	88.3	85.9
Wood and paper products and printing	90.7	83.9
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	106.1	109.3
Pharmaceuticals	127.0	134.4
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	97.8	100.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	91.1	91.8
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	87.7	98.0
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	111.8	115.3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	103.8	101.6
Manufacture of electronic components	115.1	100.3
Electrical equipment	102.3	87.8
Manufacture of machinery	114.6	123.8
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	115.8	132.2
Manufacture of other machinery	113.0	113.2
Transport equipment	83.5	79.8
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	102.5	97.6
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	51.8	50.0
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	109.0	129.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	89.0	102.5
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	101.9	102.8
Capital goods	109.8	115.4
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	110.9	116.7
Intermediate goods	104.1	102.3
Durable consumer goods	87.0	83.6
Non-durable consumer goods	110.1	116.1
Energy	85.3	79.2

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2012	2013
	DKK millions	
Production, total	595 902	602 426
Generator sets for wind turbines	34 136	43 552
Crude oils	45 194	39 213
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, not containing biodiesel	25 880	17 871
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	10 880	12 595
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	12 218	11 700
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	10 315	9 044
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	9 415	8 828
Natural gas	8 891	8 740
Structures of iron or steel	6 877	7 529
Food preparations containing milk fat, glucose or starch, n.e.s.	2 441	6 951
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, containing biodiesel	-	6 919
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 873	6 772
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	6 481	6 651
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	6 171	6 560
Fuel oils, with a sulphur content of <= 1% by weight	6 320	6 318
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number between 95 and 98	5 010	5 803
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number less than 95	6 513	5 783
Articles of iron and steel	5 617	5 428
Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	4 289	4 522
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	4 036	4 021
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 773	3 955
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 690	3 939
Hearing aids	4 051	3 797
Various articles of plastics	3 471	3 389
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	3 244	3 055

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	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	5 302	4 721	4 442	3 036	5 876	5 052
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	516	190	470	236	196	511
Residential buildings	1 706	1 346	1 678	986	2 135	1 887
Detached one-family houses ¹	980	935	906	688	1 161	988
Other one-family houses	224	129	278	114	279	238
Multi-family buildings	394	227	377	141	503	497
Other buildings	108	55	116	44	191	163
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 487	2 306	1 861	1 223	2 559	2 092
Farm buildings, etc.	1 076	1 211	767	525	1 049	1 006
Factories, workshops, etc.	337	275	298	162	299	252
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	62	116	35	68	44	36
Transport depots, etc.	113	39	97	36	107	77
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	789	532	570	373	932	600
Hotels and other service trade buildings	37	61	33	34	41	45
Other buildings	73	72	62	26	88	76
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	398	369	285	277	394	343
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	239	160	173	148	243	227
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	83	84	38	50	39	39
Other buildings	711	700	618	549	789	731
Of which: Holiday dwellings	143	140	129	101	178	169
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	5 302	4 721	4 442	3 036	5 876	5 052
Region Hovedstaden	993	783	745	573	1 013	854
Region Sjælland	530	422	457	253	632	564
Region Syddanmark	1 463	1 329	1 206	896	1 474	1 234
Region Midtjylland	1 445	1 464	1 340	894	1 871	1 453
Region Nordjylland	872	723	694	420	887	946

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv11

¹ 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	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	12 615	9 285	12 967	6 779	16 660	13 952
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 128	640	1 047	721	548	1 220
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	3 701	3 528	3 518	2 673	4 103	3 434
Other one-family houses	1 954	1 089	2 489	990	2 510	2 145
Multi-family buildings	4 644	3 069	4 722	1 957	6 577	5 561
Student hostels	204	138	282	89	637	318
Residential institutions	981	408	1 060	360	1 675	1 483
Other buildings	1 130	1 049	895	706	1 158	1 006
Builders						
Private builders	9 848	8 260	9 792	5 934	12 010	9 929
Non-profit-making building societies	1 865	548	2 298	452	3 285	2 602
Public authorities	891	469	864	386	1 243	1 361
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	4 334	2 532	3 766	1 503	4 064	3 187
Region Sjælland	1 159	939	1 183	623	1 598	1 500
Region Syddanmark	2 253	1 961	2 618	1 673	3 208	2 895
Region Midtjylland	3 216	2 913	3 930	2 337	5 990	4 628
Region Nordjylland	1 653	940	1 470	643	1 800	1 742

Note: The figures are not adjusted for delays.

www.statbank.dk/bygv33 and bygv03

¹ Incl. farmhouses and detached one-family houses.

Table 377 Building stock, 2013

	Number of buildings	Type of heating installation				Utilised floor space (excl. area not used for habitation or business) ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴	
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating ²	None or not known			
1 January								
		thousand m ²						
Building stock, total¹	2 575 454	300 291	217 426	53 886	155 885	509 890	727 489	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 549 928	203 959	134 219	27 344	1 902	218 634	367 425	
Of which:								
Detached one-family houses	1 093 360	81 178	88 557	19 202	880	140 823	189 818	
Terraced houses, etc.	238 148	26 091	10 682	2 820	130	29 649	39 724	
Multi-family buildings	90 147	90 837	10 938	1 106	174	26 402	103 055	
Industrial and commercial buildings	663 304	61 910	69 474	7 945	150 313	241 519	289 642	
Of which:								
Non-residential farm buildings	452 701	1 197	12 385	1 249	121 663	128 608	136 494	
Factories, workshops, etc.	67 875	11 846	30 406	2 766	10 862	49 204	55 879	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 673	41 040	21 513	2 411	8 463	46 171	73 427	
Other buildings, total	310 949	34 422	13 733	18 598	2 913	49 737	69 666	
Of which:								
Buildings for cultural use	11 403	3 464	1 330	558	347	3 641	5 699	
Buildings for education and research	18 769	18 364	6 217	414	410	15 266	25 406	
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 335	4 117	1 139	43	31	1 982	5 330	
Holiday dwellings	221 197	196	836	15 729	357	16 236	17 117	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	424 942	92 708	53 404	10 035	9 579	80 656	165 726	
Region Sjælland	464 422	25 200	42 377	13 981	23 511	79 545	105 069	
Region Syddanmark	652 849	69 386	51 831	11 543	46 448	137 314	179 208	
Region Midtjylland	659 626	77 274	47 105	11 634	46 742	138 251	182 754	
Region Nordjylland	373 615	35 724	22 709	6 694	29 605	74 123	94 732	

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

www.statbank.dk/bygb11

Table 378 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2013
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.4	727.5
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4	367.4
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	189.8
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	39.7
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	103.1
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5	289.6
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136.5
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55.9
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	73.4
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6	69.7
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	42.0
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17.1

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and bygb33

Table 379 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	150	130
Farmhouses	217	223	230	241	266	262
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	204	200
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	115	110
Multi-family buildings	73	79	100	93	103	100
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 334	27 386	11 852	13 952
Farmhouses	245	251	250	317	402	243
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 322	4 061	3 191
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 496	2 145
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 454	5 561
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	279	318
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 422	2 160	2 494

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 380 Construction employment

	Average 2012	Average 2013
Total employment	144 602	144 117
Construction of buildings	22 643	22 030
Civil engineering	15 477	15 001
Electrical installation etc.	23 895	24 347
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	16 004	15 295
Joinery installation etc	30 880	30 840
Painting and Glazing etc.	12 592	12 616
Bricklayers	10 238	10 211
Other specialized construction activities etc.	12 873	13 780

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.

	2013	2014
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	417 016	402 352
Under 2,001 kg	90 949	95 840
2,001-3,000 kg	214 104	198 357
3,001-3,500 kg	111 963	108 155
Lorries, total	29 952	29 215
3,501-6,000 kg	2 165	2 061
Over 6,000 kg	27 787	27 154
Tractors for semi-trailers	12 589	12 858
Trailers over 2,000 kg	46 594	49 002
Semi-trailers	35 831	36 903

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2013	2014
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 233 610	2 278 121
Of which in households	2 060 311	2 104 443
Of which in business and industry	173 299	173 678
Petrol	1 614 071	1 623 238
Diesel	618 268	653 290
Age:		
0-3 years	571 592	639 429
4-7 years	583 199	543 273
8-11 years	375 981	421 166
12-15 years	402 360	358 855
16-19 years	193 367	208 535
over 19 years	129 729	141 221
Average age in years	9.3	9.2
Buses, total	13 483	13 270
In scheduled service	5 976	6 177
Tourist coaches	7 507	7 093
Caravans	142 667	141 418
Motor cycles	149 665	150 360
Moped-45	49 578	47 716

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2013

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2012
	New registrations, total	180 644	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	23 775	13.16	(1)
2	Ford	15 234	8.43	(4)
3	Toyota	14 415	7.98	(2)
4	Peugeot	14 130	7.82	(3)
5	Skoda	13 620	7.54	(7)
6	Citroën	12 439	6.89	(5)
7	Renault	11 754	6.51	(9)
8	Kia	10 938	6.06	(6)
9	Hyundai	8 037	4.45	(8)
10	Opel	6 296	3.49	(10)
11	Audi	6 019	3.33	(14)
12	Nissan	5 940	3.29	(15)
13	Fiat	5 849	3.24	(11)
14	Suzuki	5 485	3.04	(12)
15	Seat	4 895	2.71	(16)
16	Chevrolet	4 835	2.68	(13)
17	Mercedes-Benz	4 179	2.31	(17)
18	BMW	3 943	2.18	(18)
19	Mazda	3 189	1.77	(19)
20	Volvo	1 703	0.94	NY
	Others	3 969	2.20	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2014

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 278 121	100.00
1	Volkswagen	258 141	11.33
2	Peugeot	229 952	10.09
3	Toyota	209 391	9.19
4	Ford	180 224	7.91
5	Citroën	159 491	7.00
6	Opel	148 191	6.50
7	Skoda	114 563	5.03
8	Suzuki	107 483	4.72
9	Fiat	91 088	4.00
10	Hyundai	85 534	3.75
11	Renault	75 276	3.30
12	Audi	73 536	3.23
13	Mazda	72 285	3.17
14	Kia	65 188	2.86
15	Volvo	59 460	2.61
16	Mercedes-Benz	52 204	2.29
17	Nissan	47 804	2.10
18	BMW	45 033	1.98
19	Chevrolet	41 853	1.84
20	Seat	36 593	1.61
	Others	124 831	5.48

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385		Ships of at least 20 GT	
1 January	2013	2014	
	number		
Danish ships, total	1 781	1 772	
Tankers	175	179	
Container ships	99	102	
Other dry cargo ships	275	258	
Passenger ships/ferries	111	110	
Fishing vessels	564	548	
Other ships	557	575	
	thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total	11 604	12 475	
Tankers	3 436	3 496	
Container ships	6 624	7 401	
Other dry cargo ships	643	631	
Passenger ships/ferries	440	480	
Fishing vessels	112	118	
Other ships	350	351	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386		Civil aircraft		
1 January	2012		2013	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 111	•	1 069	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	14	1 827	16	1 860
Jet, 2 engines	156	12 760	154	12 285
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	5	255	3	152
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	50	1 688	49	1 663
Propeller, 2 engines	55	322	53	308
Propeller, 1 engine	701	2 329	668	2 182
Helicopters	130	676	126	661
Seats	•	19 857	•	19 111
1-2	226	382	222	367
3-5	594	2 264	568	2 162
6-9	88	641	83	593
10-99	143	4 908	138	4 715
100 or more	60	11 662	58	11 274

Source: Danish Transport Authority
www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2010	2011	2012
	----- mio. vehicle km -----		
Road traffic, total	47 925	48 959	49 097
Private cars	33 746	34 830	35 325
Motor cycles	444	446	446
Vans	8 373	7 969	7 659
Lorries	1 092	1 078	1 010
Articulated vehicles	987	1 045	974
Scheduled buses	369	377	380
Tourist coaches etc.	216	201	183
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	2 620	2 940	3 050
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	78	74	70
	----- mio. train km -----		
Railway traffic, total	83.0	84.8	83.3
S-trains	14.5	15.2	15.5
Copenhagen Metro	4.8	4.7	4.7
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	50.3	50.9	49.9
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.7	4.4	3.7
Other railway networks	9.6	9.7	9.5
	----- thousand calls -----		
Seaport calls, total	520	514	513
Passenger ships and ferries	499	492	491
Cargo ships	21	21	22
	----- thousand operations -----		
Air traffic, total	344	357	330
Domestic flights	98	99	71
International flights	246	258	259

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

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2011	2012
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 630	78 891
Cars	60 886	61 284
Motor cycles	468	468
Buses	6 737	6 450
Bicycles/mopeds	2 940	3 050
Moped max 45 km/h	74	70
Metropolitan trains	1 485	1 558
Other trains	5 405	5 468
Ferries	176	176
Aircraft	459	367
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 348	9 249
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 045	2 122
International ferries, total	22 395	21 928
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	11 054	10 510
Denmark-Germany	7 792	7 807
Denmark-Norway	3 372	3 443
Scheduled and charter flights, total	14 044	14 162
Scheduled, domestic	2 234	1 784
Scheduled, international	10 401	10 989
Charters	1 409	1 389

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

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

	2011	2012
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	169.4	167.2
Transport for hire or reward	136.4	134.7
Transport on own account	33.0	32.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	12 025	12 292
Transport for hire or reward	10 193	10 340
Transport on own account	1 832	1 952
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods. total	8.6	9.2
From Denmark	3.7	3.8
To Denmark	2.7	2.7
Crosstrade	0.7	0.9
Cabotage	1.5	1.7
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods. total	4 095	4 387
From Denmark	1 790	1 878
To Denmark	1 387	1 454
Crosstrade	547	665
Cabotage	371	389

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

	2011	2012
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	9 260	7 971
National	912	826
To Denmark	989	783
From Denmark	402	303
In transit	6 956	6 059
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 614	2 278
National	196	167
To Denmark	159	123
From Denmark	56	45
In transit	2 203	1 943
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	61 253	58 231
National	10 978	9 199
To Denmark	30 359	30 066
From Denmark	19 916	18 965
Goods carried by ferry	19 576	18 975
National	3 658	2 938
International	15 918	16 037
Goods carried by aircraft	156	167
National	3	3
International	153	164

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

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

		2011	2012
		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
European road sections			
E20	Øresund Bridge	19 146	18 536
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	88 207	91 663
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	59 300	60 027
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	44 502	...
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	44 146	43 744
	Great Belt Link	29 427	29 555
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	28 465	29 677
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	51 942	54 688
	The New Little Belt Bridge	61 727	61 345
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	34 827	34 373
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	18 999	18 936
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	11 000	...
E45	National border, Kruså	16 253	16 757
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	49 989	48 918
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	64 283	66 300
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	66 171	66 212
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	44 729	43 730
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	51 467	51 193
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	37 454	37 770
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	41 769	38 810
	Limfjord Tunnel	65 827	67 443
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	18 182	19 185
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Sæby	9 136	9 578
	North of Sæby	14 783	14 588
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	23 161	22 891
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 144	7 247
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 514	5 934
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	75 544	75 536
	Motorring 3, at Husum	61 999	62 230
E20/47/55	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Hundige	104 885	106 732
	Køge Bugt Motorway, at Ølby	95 710	97 944
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 256	22 912
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	37 275	36 784
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	21 340	21 842
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	11 056	12 638
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	6 133	7 738
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 529	14 618
Other roads and bridges			
8	Alssund Bridge	23 246	24 624
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	24 589	25 710
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 303	16 261
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	23 779	20 853
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	18 155	18 823
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	20 102	20 946
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	18 427	19 209
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	68 313	84 082
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	51 528	57 129
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	59 235	58 580
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 477	28 562
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 688	...
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 456	19 164
16	Bispeengbuen	41 501	...
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	49 989	48 918
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 923	...
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	46 535	...

Source: Road Directorate
www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

	2011	2012
	observations	
Øresund North	30 792	31 297
Going north	14 399	14 491
Going south	16 393	16 806
Øresund South	32 095	31 144
Going north	15 013	14 443
Going south	17 082	16 701
The Great Belt North	23 630	23 251
Going north	12 989	12 940
Going south	10 641	10 311
The Great Belt South	19 922	19 571
Going north	11 020	11 024
Going south	8 902	8 547
The Little Belt North	6 478	6 412
Going north	3 252	3 232
Going south	3 226	3 180
The Little Belt South	6 455	6 133
Going north	3 176	3 003
Going south	3 279	3 130

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2011	2012	2013
	2010 = 100		
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	100	100	99
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	101	103	103
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	100	97	91
Supermarkets	97	94	90
Discount stores	108	118	124
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	97	97	96
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	98	96	96
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	82	74	60
Retail sale of meat and meat products	101	102	106
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	92	88	93
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	97	91	88
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	104	107	107
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	91	91	86
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	112	111	125
Gas stations	103	102	97
Retail sale of consumer electronics	98	98	92
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	103	105	97
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	94	93	88
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	98	97	95
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	71	69	69
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	95	93	92
DIY centres and tool stores	103	102	98
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	90	86	75
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	107	122	124
Retail sale of furniture	99	97	95
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	100	103	100
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	102	96	92
Retail sale of musical instruments	91	85	84
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	97	93	88
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	103	104	107
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	82	72	72
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	101	105	106
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	102	94	93
Activities of opticians	102	102	103
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	83	78	72
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	105	106	103
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	86	81	74
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	100	99	94
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	98	95	86
Retail sale of music and video recordings	84	63	42
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	101	105	102
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	111	121	115
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	101	95	93
Retail sale of wearing apparel	98	97	94
Retail sale of clothing	99	98	95
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	91	88	88
Retail sale of footwear	96	95	91
Retail sale of leather goods	115	118	109
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	100	100	101
Retail sale via mail order houses	100	94	96

www.statbank.dk/deta11 and deta21

Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2011	2012
	2011	2012	2011	2012		
Trips, total	3 009 771	3 128 991	4 539 134	4 493 309	20 409 523	18 863 544
Nights per trip	7.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	1.6	1.6
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	66	64	3	4
Car	77	79	24	26	73	71
Bus	3	4	5	5	4	5
Train	15	15	2	3	13	15
Ship	2	1	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1	6	5
Accommodation						
Hotel	3	4	54	54	7	8
Holiday centre	1	1	4	2	1	1
Camping site	10	10	6	6	2	1
Youth hostel	1	1	2	1	0	...
Rented dwelling	18	17	6	7	3	3
Own dwelling	21	24	4	5	13	13
Boat	...	...	1	1	...	...
Family/friends	43	43	17	18	73	73
Other	3	2	6	7	1	1
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	•	•	92	92
France	•	•	8	6	...	...
Greece	•	•	6	5	...	...
Italy	•	•	9	8	...	...
Norway	•	•	5	4	1	...
Spain	•	•	16	15	...	...
United Kingdom	•	•	3	4	1	1
Sweden	•	•	7	8	3	2
Germany	•	•	7	8	3	3
Europe, other	•	•	12	23	0	...
Other countries	•	•	27	21	0	...

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

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Table 395	Business trips			
	Denmark		Abroad	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Trips	1 237 538	960 234	1 780 848	1 783 291
Nights per trip	3.0	2.0	4.3	4.3
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	8	16	84	80
Car	72	65	11	16
Bus	2	2	2	2
Train	17	17	2	1
Ship	...	1	1	1
Boat	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	1	1	...	...
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	12	8
United Kingdom	•	•	8	14
Sweden	•	•	10	13
Germany	•	•	18	19
France	•	•	3	3
Spain	•	•	2	2
Greece	•	•	...	2
Europe, other	•	•	32	20
Other countries	•	•	15	20

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

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Table 396	Holiday rates for residents in Denmark			
	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2012Q4
	thousands			
Population, 15 years and older	4 625	4 620	4 624	4 637
	per cent			
Pct. of population taking long holiday trips				
1 holiday trip	22	30	32	22
2 holiday trips	5	7	7	4
3 holiday trips	1	0	2	1
Long holiday trips, total	28	38	41	26
No long holiday trips	72	62	59	74
	thousands			
Number of persons taking holiday trips	1 284	1 745	1 897	1 228
Number of holiday trips	1 225	1 701	3 214	1 485
	trips			
Trips per traveller	0.95	0.97	1.69	1.15
Trips per person in the population	0.26	0.37	0.69	0.32

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.

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Table 397 Nights spent. 2013

	Hotels, etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	16 547	10 811	1 115	1 049	15 499	45 022
Region Hovedstaden	7 525	976	532	151	..	9 185
Region Sjælland	1 209	1 338	121	173	..	2 842
Region Syddanmark	3 690	4 067	239	422	..	8 418
Region Midtjylland	1 915	2 373	126	189	..	4 602
Region Nordjylland	2 208	2 057	97	114	..	4 476
Province København by	6 051	..	377	39	..	6 467
Province Københavns omegn	517	..	29	8	..	554
Province Nordsjælland	594	..	85	64	..	742
Province Bornholm	364	..	41	40	..	445
Province Østsjælland	157	..	42	9	..	207
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 052	..	80	165	..	1 297
Province Fyn	918	..	61	283	..	1 262
Province Sydjylland	2 771	..	179	140	..	3 090
Province Østjylland	1 349	..	75	169	..	1 593
Province Vestjylland	566	..	51	20	..	636
Province Nordjylland	2 208	..	97	114	..	2 419
Nationality						
Denmark	9 529	8 310	732	545	3 982	23 098
Sweden	1 307	194	53	88	259	1 901
Norway	1 341	288	52	28	752	2 462
Germany	650	1 497	61	328	9 883	12 420
United Kingdom	603	30	32	7	0	671
Netherlands	282	256	15	34	326	913
Europe, other	1 664	218	133	13	..	2 028
United States	438	3	11	1	..	453
Other countries	733	15	27	5	297	1 077

Note: Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and holiday centre with 40 beds or over. Camping sites with 75 camping units or over. Marinas with berths for guests. Privately-owned holiday dwellings which are let through a Danish renting agency.

www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferieh3

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

Table 398 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2013

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

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

www.statbank.dk/hotel4 and camp3