

Business sectors

Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

Fishing and aquaculture

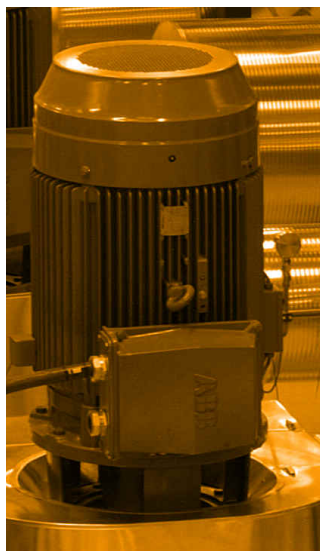
Manufacturing industries

Construction

Transport

Distributive trades

Tourism



Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

EU agricultural policies and their influence on statistics

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

Falling significance to the Danish economy

Over the years the agricultural sector's importance for the national economy has declined. In 1975 the agricultural sector had a share of 4.9 per cent of the total Danish gross domestic product at factor costs. In 2015 this share had decreased to 1.3 per cent. In this figure is included the primary agricultural sector only, also horticulture and minks, but not the production in the food processing sector like slaughter houses and diaries.

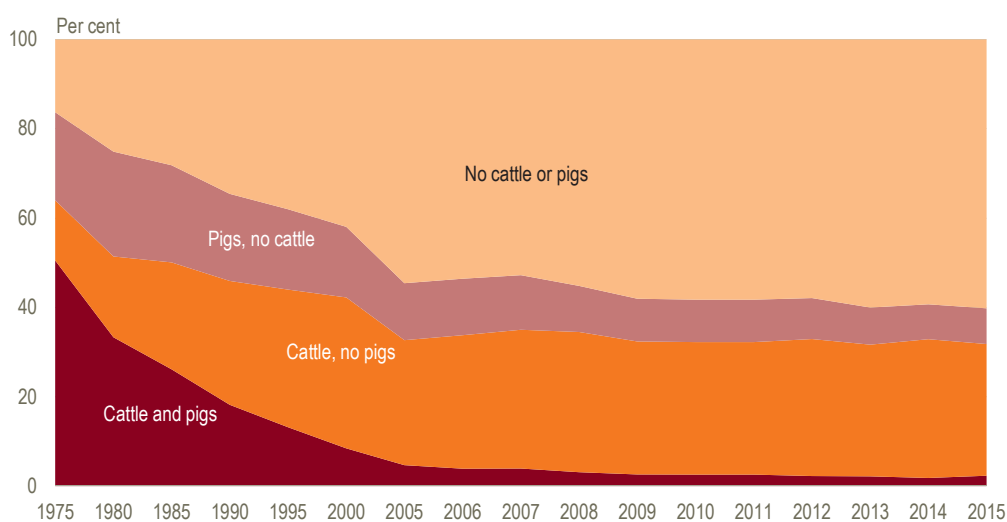
The structure of Danish agriculture – fewer, but larger farms

Year by year the number of farms has decreased. In 1985 Denmark had around 92.000 farms. Over a period of 30 years this number has been reduced by more than 50 per cent so that Danish agriculture now consists of around 37.000 farms only. Of these 21 per cent have a size of at least 100 hectares. In 1984 only 3 per cent of the farms had this big size.

The agricultural activity is concentrated on fewer farms. An average Danish farm cultivates 71.9 hectares against 30.7 hectares only in 1985. The same trend applies for livestock farming. In 1985 78 per cent of all farms had livestock compared to 60 per cent in 2015. In the same period the livestock farms have increased in size: An average cattle farm has increased from 58 to 117 animals, whereas the pig farm has increased from 200 pigs to 3.300.

A clear sign of the specialisation is also the fact that diversified farms are about to disappear. In 2015 only 800 farms have both cattle and pigs – about 2 per cent of all farms. In 1985 Danish agriculture had 24.000 farms with both these animals corresponding to 26 per cent of all farms.

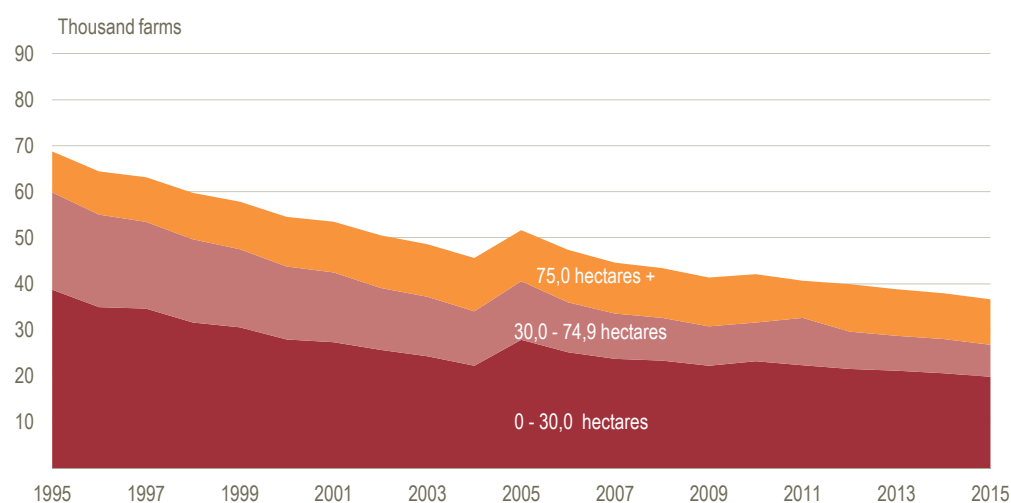
Figure 1 Degree of specialization



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

Also certain other animals play a role in Danish agriculture. 2.900 farms have poultries, 1.500 have fur animals whereas 7.600 have horses and 2.500 sheep and goats.

Figure 2 Number of farms by area



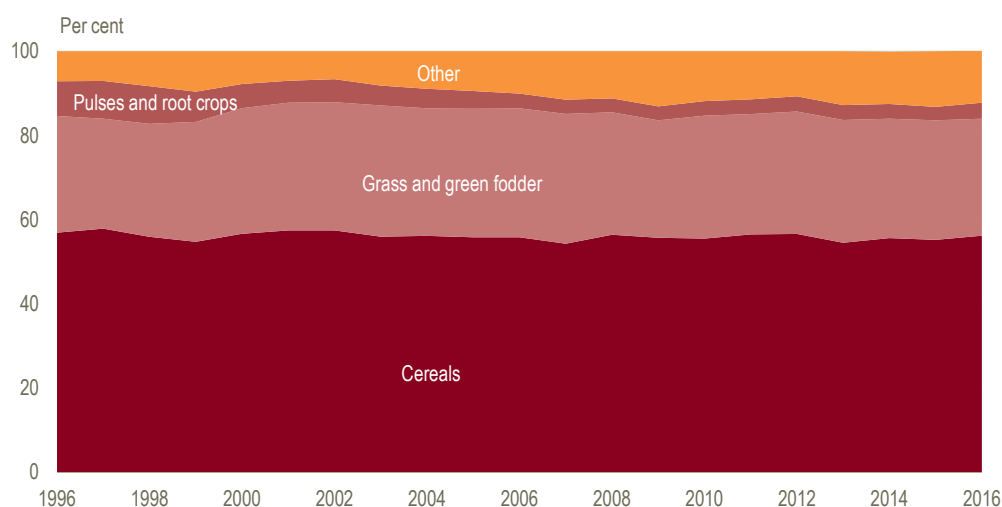
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Agricultural area by crop type

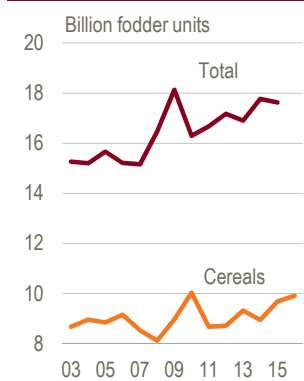
The Danish agricultural area amounts to 2.63 million hectares corresponding to approximately 2/3 of the Danish territory. Danish farmers cultivate several different crops on their fields where cereals dominate. 57 per cent of the agricultural area is cultivated with cereals, which is not very different from what was the case in 1985. The composition of species of cereals has, however, been subject to a change since wheat now amounts to 43 per cent of the areal with cereals compared to 21 per cent in 1985. In the same period barley has fallen from 69 per cent of the area with cereals to 44 per cent.

Grazing land and areas for production of fodder for the livestock are cultivated on 28 per cent of the agricultural area compared to 20 per cent in 1985. This rise is due to an increased use of maize for fodder.

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

Figure 3 Total arable area by crop type

www.statbank.dk/afg and afg07

Figure 4 Crop production

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Crop production

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

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

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

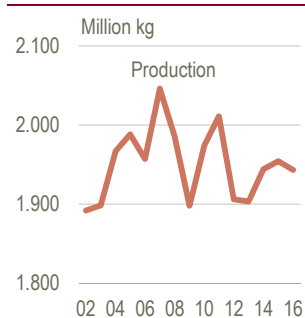
In addition to cereals, of which a large part of production is used as pig fodder, a large variety of grass and green fodder crops are grown for cattle fodder. Figure 4 illustrates the development trends in recent years as regards total crop production, except fruit, vegetables and other horticultural products.

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 12.5 million now, and the average number of farm animals at each farm increased from 150 to 3.300 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.

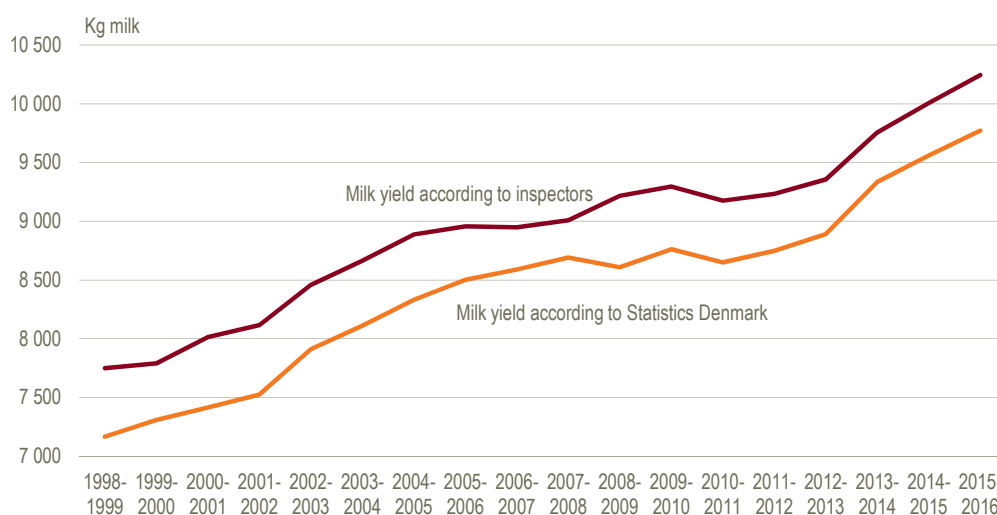
The total production of pork is shown in figure 5. Denmark is one of the world's leading exporters of pork.

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 5.4 billion kg. During recent years, part of this milk production has come from organic farming and accounts for 9 per cent of all milk delivered to dairy plants.

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



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

Table 363

The financial position of the agricultural sector

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

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

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

It appears from figure 7 that gross value added at factor cost has varied greatly over the past 10 years. The main reason is significant changes in the price of pigs, milk and fur, which all are important export articles for Danish agriculture. The poorer

result for 2015 is mainly affected by a fall in sales of pigs of DKK 2,4 billion and milk with DKK 2,7 billion lower compared to last year.

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

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

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

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



www.statbank.dk/lbfi1

Capital formation, liabilities and interest payments

In 2015, agricultural gross fixed capital formation was DKK 7.7 billion and was consequently DKK 0.4 billion lower than the previous years. About half of it was spent on new machinery and equipment, and the remaining part was spent on buildings and soil improvements.

The depreciation was DKK 10.1 billion for 2015, which gave a negative net capital formation in the agricultural industry in 2015. 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 2015, farmers' liabilities are estimated at DKK 343 billion, and is thus DKK 9 billion lower compared to the previous year.

In 2015, interest payments amounted to DKK 8.3 billion which is DKK 1 billion lower than last year. Despite the increase in interest payments, the interest rate level remains historically low.

Organic farming

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

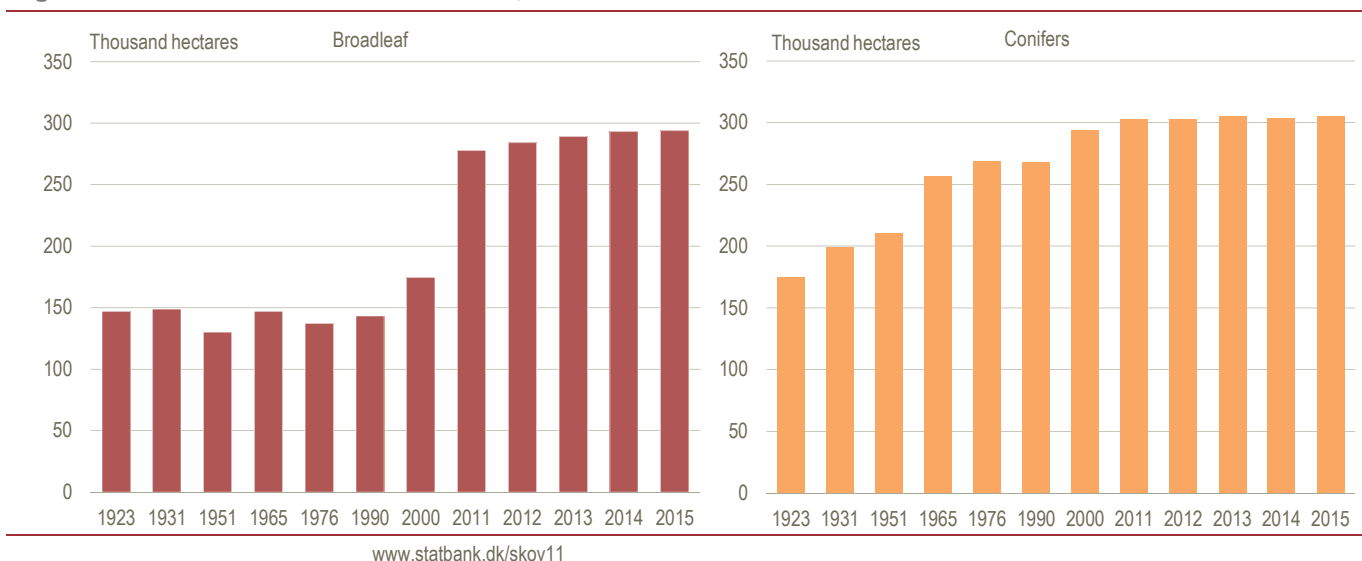
Like other farms organic farms become bigger as the years go by so the increase in the organic area is much bigger. 153.000 hectares are cultivated organically compared to 17.000 hectares 20 years ago. As a share of the total agricultural area in Denmark this development means that organic farming area has moved from a share of less than 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

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

Forestry censuses

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

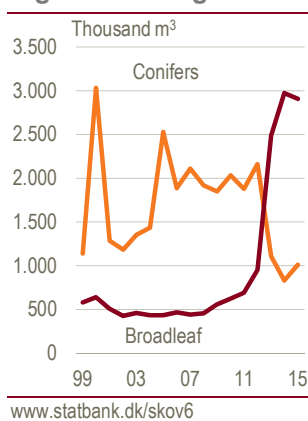
Figure 8 Forest area, broadleaf and conifers



The Forestry Act

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

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

Figure 9 Felling

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

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

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

Forest production

Forest production of timber is measured by means of the annual felling statistics. The felling of wood amounted in 2015 to 3.9 mi. cubicmeters, of which 74 percent was from conifers. 68 percent of the felling took place in Jutland.

Fishing and aquaculture

Common EU fishing policies

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

The fishing fleet

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

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

Figure 10**The Danish fishing fleet**

Table 370

Salt-water fishing

The total catch by Danish fishermen from salt-water fishing amounted to 672,000 tonnes in 2016. Especially industrial landings of fish varies from year to year.

In 2016, the value of the catch of DKK 3,7 billion was 8 per cent higher than in 2015 when calculated at current prices.

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

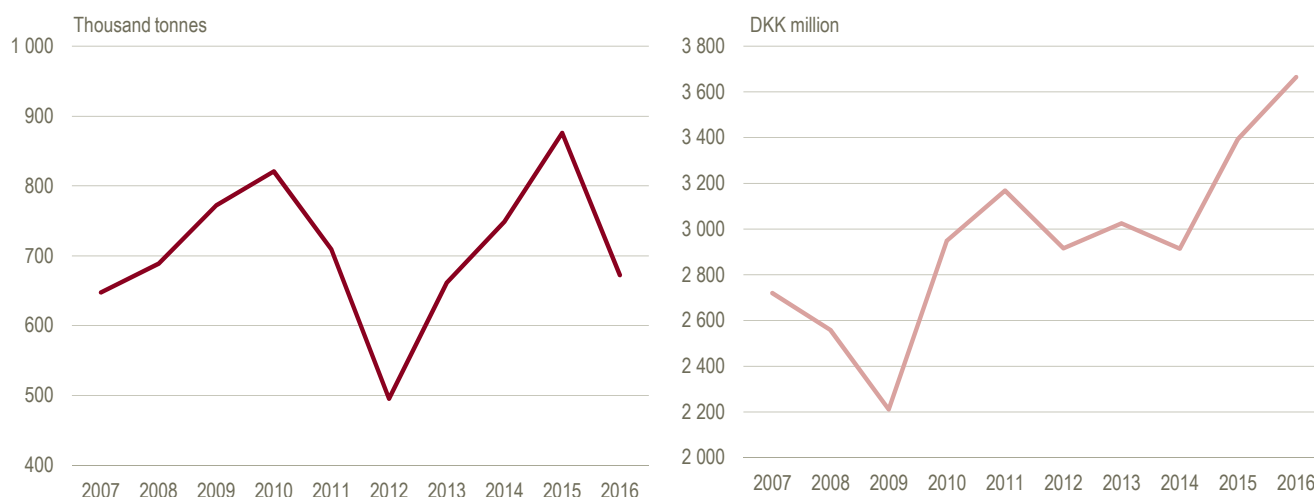


Table 371

Fishing vessels

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

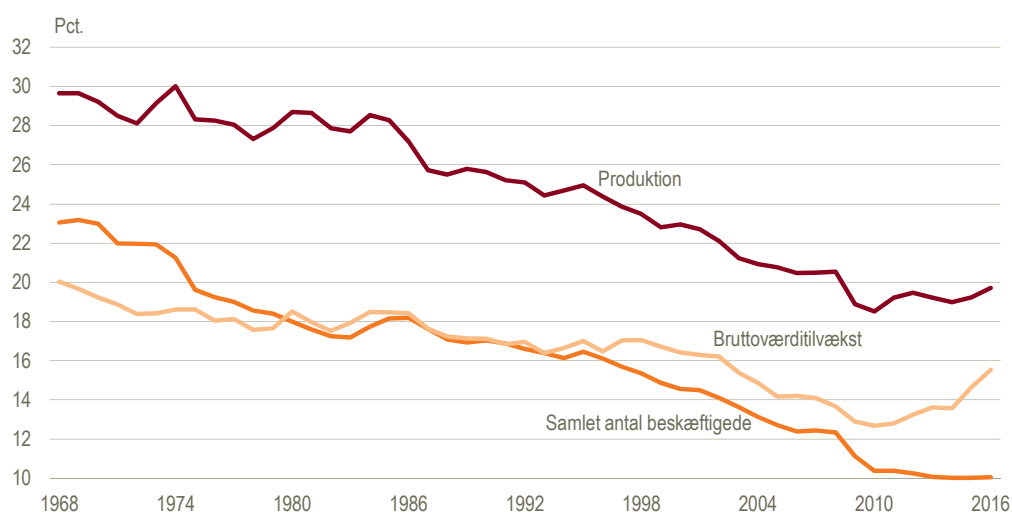
Manufacturing industries

Manufacturing industries' share of the economy has been declining

The significance of manufacturing industries for the Danish economy can be described by means of central statistics from the national accounts. Manufacturing industries have had a declining importance for the Danish economy seen over the last almost 50 years, regardless of whether it is measured by share of total employment, production or value added. However, the share of production and value added have increased following the financial crises in 2008

A share of 10 per cent of employment

Manufacturing industries' share of total employment has declined markedly from 23.1 per cent in 1968 to 10 per cent in 2016. In the same years, the manufacturing industries' share of gross value added decreased from 20.0 per cent to 15.5 per cent and the share of production decreased from 29.7 per cent in 1968 to 19.7 per cent in 2016.

Figure 12 Manufacturing shares in per cent of total activity. 1968-2016

Note: Mining and quarrying are not included.
www.statbank.dk/nabp10 and nabb10

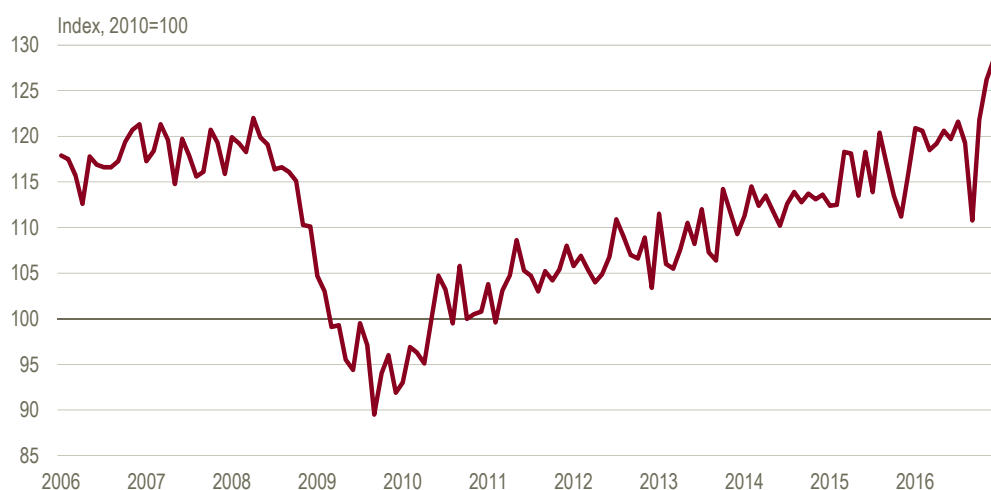
Production in the manufacturing industries

Production in the manufacturing industries can be illustrated by means of an index of production calculated at constant prices and adjusted for normal seasonal variations. The index of production illustrates the noticeable business cycles of the period 2006-2016.

The international economic falloff caused by the collapse of the dotcom-bubble in 2000 was from 2005 followed by a period with a marked increase in industrial production, which lasted until 2008.

Global financial crisis meant falling production which has since recoured

In the fall of 2008, the global financial crisis began. In Denmark, this led to a sharp decline in industrial production. Production fell more than 25 per cent up till the end of 2009. During 2010, the industrial production recovered somewhat, and in the period 2011-2016 production increased further reaching a level just above the peak of 2008 in the end of 2016.

Figure 13 Production in the manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted values

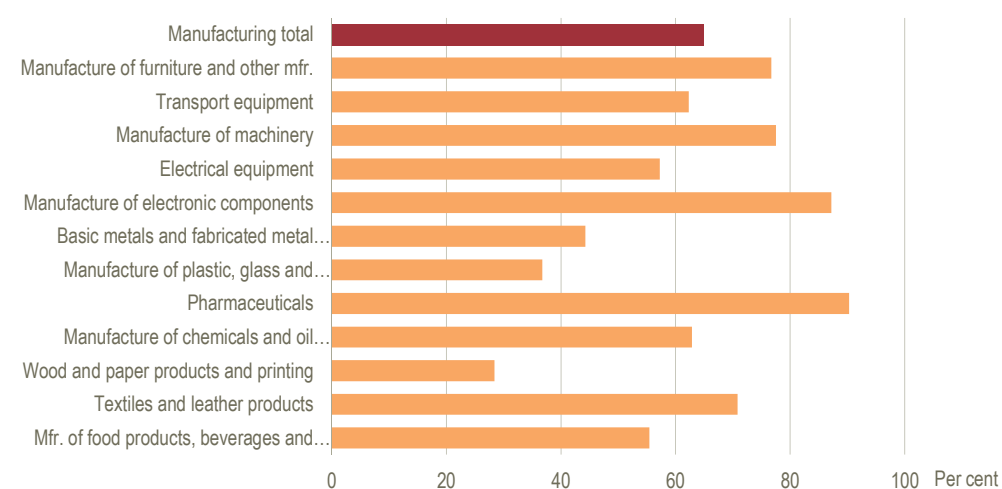
www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 373

High export share in the manufacturing industries

Export markets are of great importance to the Danish manufacturing industries. In 2016, total export turnover accounted for 64.9 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 28.4 per cent. With 90.3 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* account for the highest export share. This is followed by *manufacture of electronic components* with 87.2 per cent, *manufacture of machinery* with 77.5 per cent and *manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing* with 76.7 per cent.

Figure 14 Export shares of the manufacturing industries by groups of industries. 2016



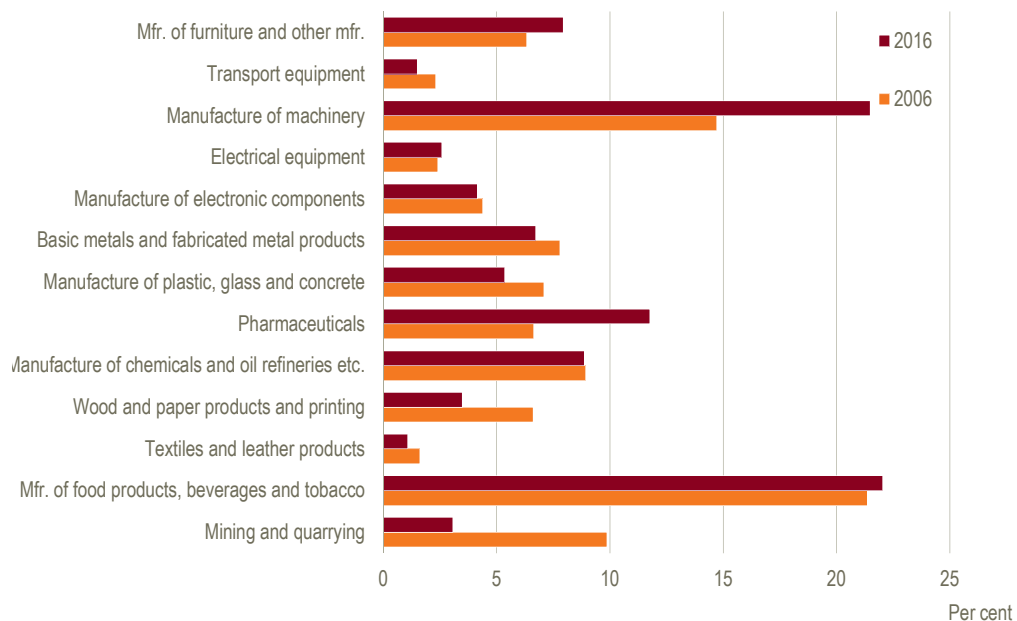
www.statbank.dk/ipo01

Manufacturing industries' sector profile in 2016

Since 2006, manufacture industries' total turnover including mining and quarrying (at current prices) for enterprises with 10 employees or more have increased from DKK 642.2 billion to DKK 763.9 billion in 2016. *Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco* accounted for 22 per cent of the total turnover having the largest turnover of all of the industries in 2016. This was followed by *manufacture of machinery* with 21.5 per cent, *pharmaceuticals* with 11.8 per cent and *manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.* with 8.9 per cent of manufacturing industries' total turnover.

Growth in manufacture of machinery

Compared to 2006, *manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco* is unchanged the dominant industry within Danish manufacturing. Two industries have, however, seen marked increases in their relative significance. *Manufacture of machinery*, which includes *manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps*, has the largest relative increase in turnover in the period. There has also been a significant increase in the turnover in *pharmaceuticals*. Industries that have less significance compared to 2006 are, among others, *mining and quarrying* and *wood and paper products and printing*.

Figure 15 Manufacturers' total turnover by groups of industries

www.statbank.dk/oms6

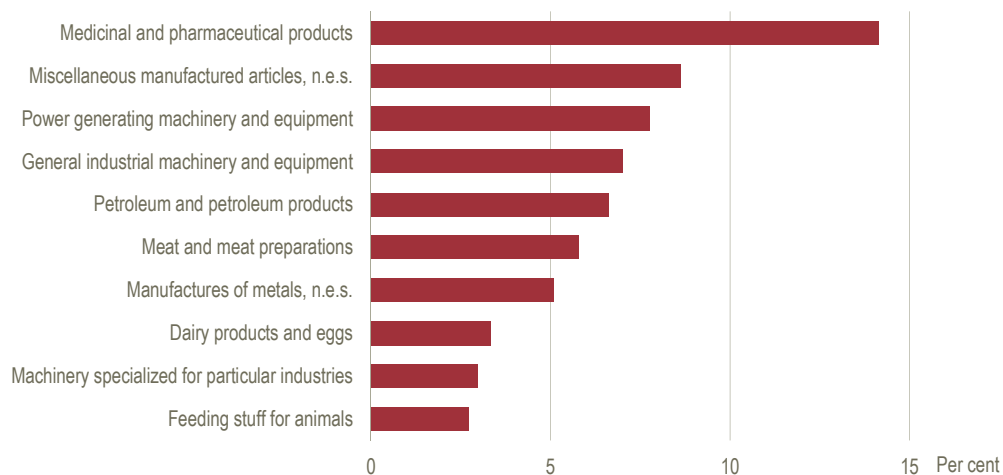
Concentration of industrial enterprises

The three largest enterprises in the manufacturing industries including mining and quarrying account for 20.6 per cent of total turnover of the manufacturing industries, while the ten largest enterprises account for 36.6 per cent. The concentration ratio, i.e. the share of total turnover accounted for by a limited number of enterprises, differs widely among the groups of industries.

Turnover is highly concentrated in particular within *pharmaceuticals* (the three largest enterprises accounted for 90.3 per cent of total turnover in 2016). *Manufacture of toys and other manufacturing*, and *manufacture of dairy products, grain mill and bakery products* as well as *manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps* 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, 21.4 per cent and 24.9 per cent of total turnover in 2016.

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 2016 appear from figure 16. *Medicinal and pharmaceutical products* accounted for 14.2 per cent of industrial turnover. Combined, the top 10 commodity groups account for 64.2 per cent of industrial turnover in 2016.

Figure 16 The 10 most important commodity groups in manufacturers' sales. 2016

www.statbank.dk/varer3

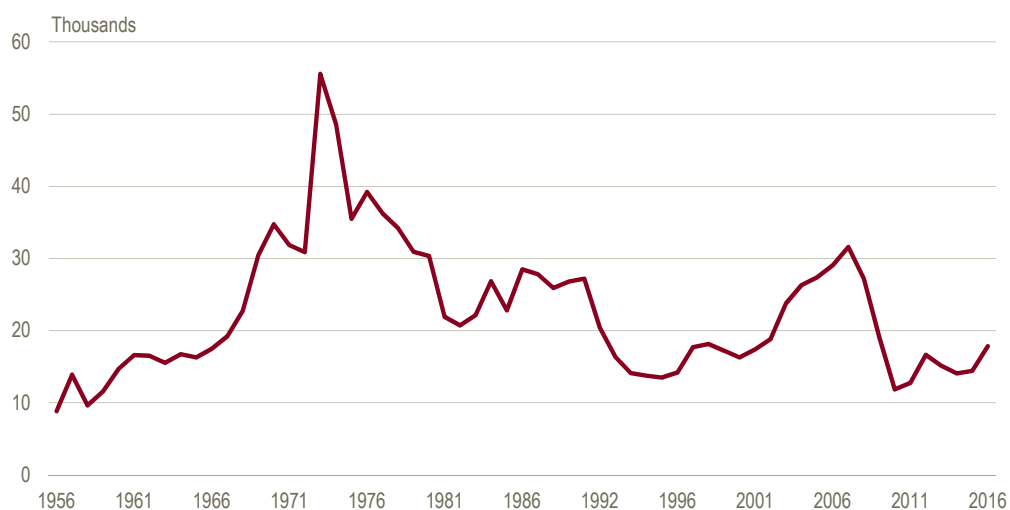
Table 374

Construction

Residential construction peaked in the 1970s

In the late 1960s and 1970s, changed family patterns and increased welfare led to a great demand for dwellings – primarily one-family houses. Consequently, the number of dwellings completed culminated from 1969 to 1974 and reached its peak in 1973 with more than 55,000 completed dwellings. The economic growth in mid-2000s has again implied an increase in the number of dwellings completed from 2003 to 2007, where it peaked with 32.000 dwellings completed. It was primarily one-family houses, which account for the growth.

From 2008, the crisis has resulted in a strong slowing down of the construction of dwellings, which in 2015 reached 14.500 dwellings completed, which was under half of the dwellings completed in 2007. In 2016 the development looks to have changed with 18.000 completed dwellings. Since 2012 the number of completed dwellings in multi-dwelling houses has been higher than the number of completed detached houses. It is i. a. due to a strong rise in supported dwelling construction, but in particular that the increase in residential construction is happen in the bigger towns. Since 2010 has the number of completed detached houses yearly been about 4.000 with a weak risingtrend.

Figure 17 Dwellings completed

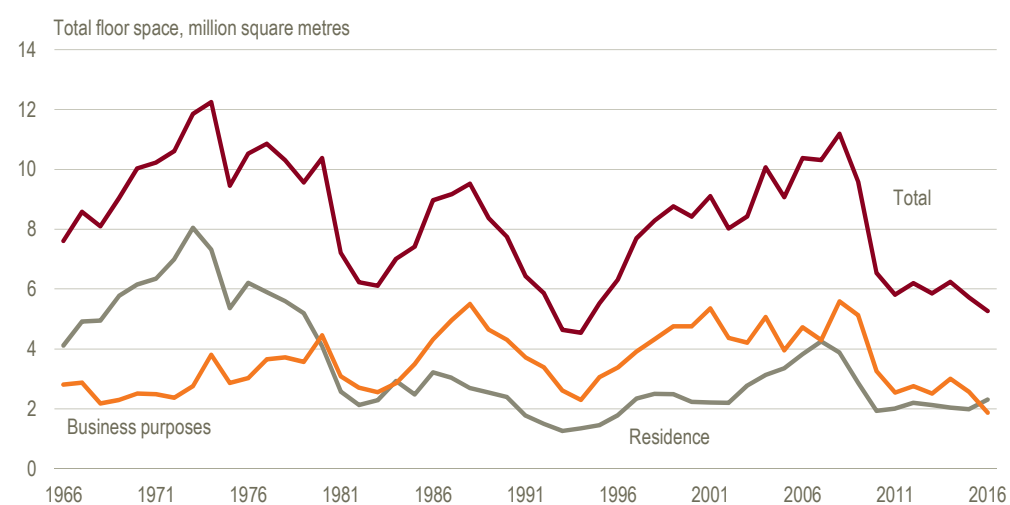
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Again most square-metres for residence purposes in 2016

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 and until 2016, the trend has changed and more square-metres have been completed each year for business purposes than for residence. In 2016 there is again most square-metres for residence purposes.

The slowing down in the economic activity since 2008 has resulted in a decrease in both construction for residence and for business purposes. Both the construction for residence and for business purposes are more than halved since 2007. For construction for business purposes the most eye-catching fall since 2008 are within non-residential farm buildings (-69 per cent), factories, workshops etc. (-68 per cent) and buildings for office, trade and store (-65 per cent).

Figure 18 Construction in relation to floor space

www.statbank.dk/bygv04

The stock of buildings is growing

On 1 January 2017, the total area of buildings made up 809,2 million m² – of which 47 per cent is used for habitation, 36 per cent for industry and 17 per cent for cultural, recreational and other purposes.

The share of construction in the national economy

The significance of the construction sector in the overall Danish economy (measured as its share of the total gross value added and at fixed prices) has fallen since the start of 1970s (10.5 per cent in 1970). From the early 1990s, the sectors share of total gross value added has been stable at slightly over 5 per cent. But by 2010 it had decreased to less than 5 per cent. In 2015 the share was 4.9 per cent. Since the end of the 1960s, the employment in the construction sector has constituted a continuously smaller share of total employment in Denmark. After this employment share peaked in 1970 at 10.4 per cent of total employment, it has declined to 6.1 per cent in 2015.

Increase in construction employment

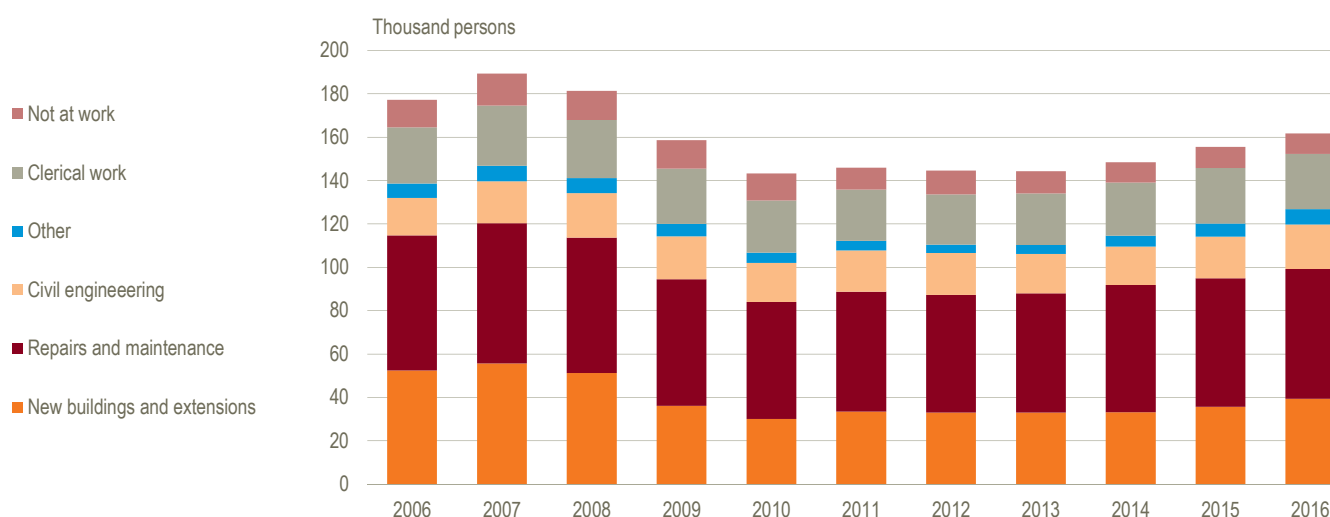
From 2004 until 2007 there was an increase in the number of persons employed within construction. During 2008 this trend changed and from 2008 to 2010 the employment dropped from 181,000 employed to 143,000 - a decrease of 38,000 employees, corresponding to 21 per cent in only two years. In intervening years the employment has been more stable with a slight increase of nearly 1 per cent from 2010 to 2013. Since 2013 the employment has been increasing and reached 162,000 in 2016 which is an increase of 12 per cent in relation to 2013.

The distribution of employment by activity

In 2016, the number of employed persons working on new buildings and extensions was 39,000 which is equivalent to 24 per cent. 60,000 or 37 per cent were engaged in repairs and maintenance, while 21,000 or 13 per cent worked on civil engineering projects. An additional 7,000 (4 per cent) were engaged in other types of work such as transport, stock maintenance and sales, while 25,000 (16 per cent) were engaged in clerical work.

Figure 19

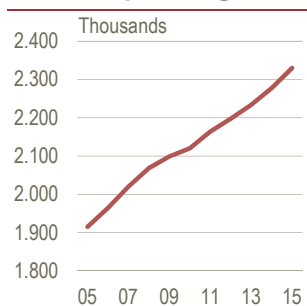
Construction employment by activity



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

Transport

Figure 20
Stock of passenger cars



www.statbank.dk/bil10

Three out of four motor vehicles are passenger cars

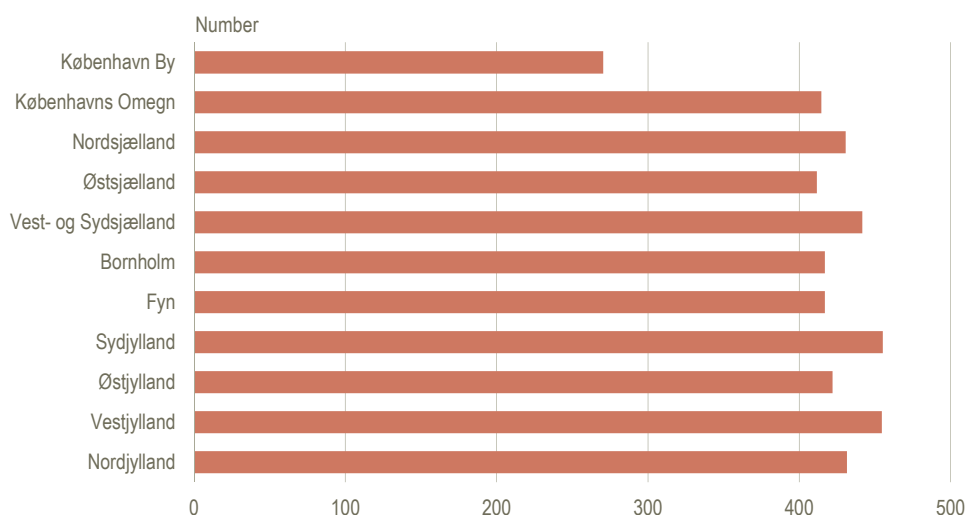
On 1 January 2017, there were a total of 3.119.000 motor vehicles in Denmark. 79 per cent were passenger cars, 13 per cent were delivery vans, 6 per cent were motorbikes and 45-mopeds, and the rest were buses and lorries.

The increase of 211,000 or 7 per cent in the stock of motor vehicles from 2013 to 2017 was due to 238,600 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 20,000 in the past year.

More cars available

In 2017, there were 429 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants. The largest stock of passenger cars is in Nordsjælland with 501 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants, while Copenhagen City have the lowest number with 258 passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 21 **Stock of passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants by province. 1 January 2017**



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 2006, the number of train sets has increased by 34 per cent. At the beginning of 2016, the number of train sets was 756 with 137,000 seats, an increase by 25 per cent compared to year 2006. 28 per cent of the seats are in S-trains.

Foreign goods wagons now handle all of the transportation of goods by train as there are no Danish owned goods wagons left. In 2015 transit traffic accounted for 83 per cent of the rail transport.

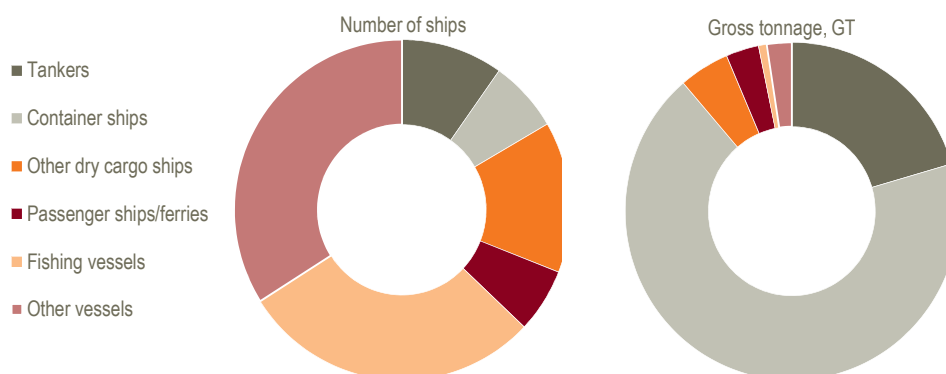
Container ships account for 73 per cent of the gross tonnage of Danish cargo vessels

On 1 January 2016, there were 1,735 Danish ships of at least 20 gross tonnage (GT), which is a decrease of 7 ships compared to 2015. 29 per cent of the ships were fishing vessels and 31 per cent were cargo vessels.

The total gross tonnage was 15.6 million. This is an increase of 10 per cent compared to the previous year.

At the beginning of 2016 the gross tonnage of container ships was 10.6 million compared to 4.8 million in 2006. In 2016 this corresponded to 73 per cent of the gross tonnage of all Danish cargo vessels.

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



www.statbank.dk/skib11

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

The Danish merchant fleet is made up by cargo and passenger ships of at least 100 GT. On 1 January 2016, the number of ships was 493, representing 15.0 million GT. In July 2016 the Danish flagged merchant fleet accounted for 1.3 per cent of the total world GT, and was the 5th largest in the EU and the 14th largest in the world.

50 billion kilometres travelled on Danish roads

Danish vehicles travelled more than 50 billion kilometres on Danish roads in 2015, including traffic by bicycles/mopeds. From 2005 to 2015 traffic increased by 11 per cent. Motorised vehicles increased by 11 per cent, as the number of vehicles increased by 16 per cent. Passenger cars accounted for 73 per cent of the total traffic performance in 2015. Over the last ten years travel by bicycle and moped has increased by 3 per cent.

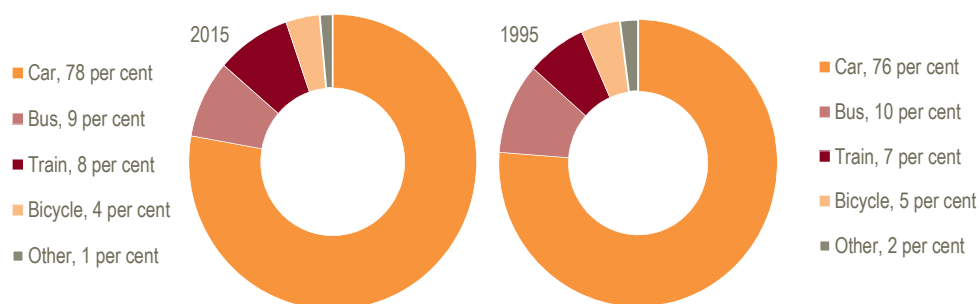
The motorway north of Kolding most trafficked road outside Greater Copenhagen area

In 2015 every day between 88,000 and 114,000 cars drove on each of the five most trafficked roads into Copenhagen. Outside Greater Copenhagen area the most trafficked roads was the motorway on Vejle fjord Bridge in Jutland with more than 78,300 daily passages. The least trafficked motorways were on Lolland, near Herning and the motorways in Vendsyssel with between 7,600 and 9,100 passages every day.

In 2015 33,000 cars crossed the Great Belt Bridge every day giving an average annual 5 per cent increase in traffic since the opening of the bridge. The Øresund bridge was passed by 19,000 cars each day, which is an average yearly increase of 7 per cent since the opening of the bridge.

Every Dane travels 35 kilometres a day

On average, every Dane covered a distance of 13,000 km in 2015, corresponding to 35 kilometres a day which is unchanged compared to the previous year. The development reflects the unchanged use of motorised vehicles.

Figure 23 Passenger transport performance

www.statbank.dk/pkm1

Cars account for most passenger kilometres

The majority of passenger transport performance is by car (78 per cent), while 9 per cent is by bus and 8 per cent by train. The share of transport by bicycles/mopeds is 4 per cent.

Increase in travels by train

The recent years, there has been a considerable increase in national transport by train. In 2015, there was on average 198,000 train journeys every day, of which 114,000 east of the Great Belt, 61,000 west of the Great Belt and 23,000 across the Great Belt. There were 33,000 journeys across the Sound; there were 313,000 journeys with S-tog (regional train system in Greater Copenhagen area), which was an increase by 2 per cent from the previous year and 157,000 journeys with the Metro, which was an increase of 2 per cent compared to the year before.

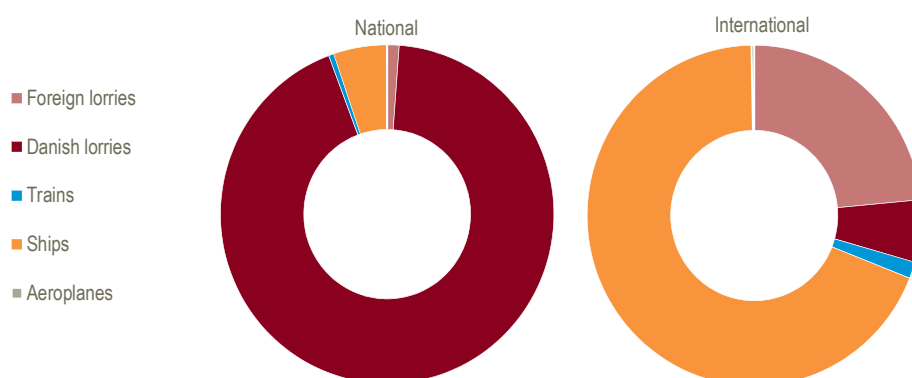
Continued increase in international air traffic

The number of passengers in domestic flights fell 1 per cent in 2015 compared to the previous year. The number of departing passengers on international scheduled flights has increased since 1990, except for a temporary slowdown in 2002 and 2003. There was also a decrease in passengers in 2009. In 2015 the number of departing passengers increased by 4 per cent compared to the previous year. More than four out of five departing flight passengers from Danish airports travel on international flights.

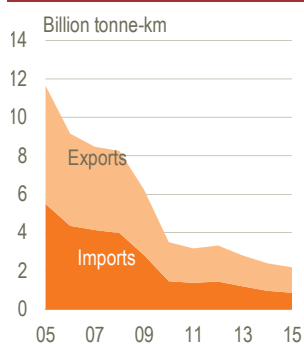
National transport of goods is mainly by lorries – international transport of goods is predominantly by ships

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

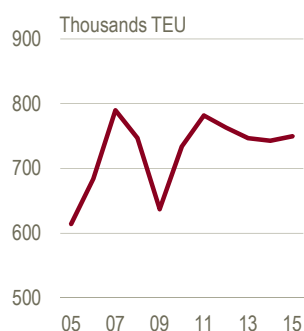
However, in the international transport of goods, i.e. transport between Denmark and abroad, ships are the most dominant mean of transport. In 2014, international goods transport accounted for 80 million tonnes against 77 million tonnes in 2013. 69 per cent of the goods in 2014 were carried by cargo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

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

www.statbank.dk/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

Decrease in national road goods transport

The total transport performance by road vehicles decreased from 13 in 2014 to 12.5 billion tonne-km in 2015. The decrease affected both road haulage for hire or reward with a decrease of 0.3 billion tonne-km and road haulage by own account that decreased 0.1 billion tonne-km. The main part of the transport performance is performed by haulage contractors covering 87 per cent of the total in 2015.

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 2005 to 2015 the international transport performance by Danish lorries went down by 76 per cent to 3 billion tonne-km. Goods transport performance decreased 8 per cent from 2014 to 2015.

The market share of Danish lorries is unchanged

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

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

Increase in goods carried by sea

Danish ports handled 95 million tonnes of goods in 2015 from cargo ships or ferries which was an increase from 92 million tonnes in 2014. 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 – 78 per cent – is goods carried by sea to and from foreign countries. 22 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 50 per cent of the goods carried can be attributed to the seven largest sea ports. 65 per cent of the goods are either solid bulk, especially stone, sand and gravel as well as coal, or liquid bulk such as crude oil and mineral oil products. Just under one fourth of the goods are ferry goods, especially goods transported by road vehicles.

Slight increase in goods carried by containers

Containerized goods in maritime transport increased from 2014 to 2015. In 2015 Danish ports handled 467,000 containers (2013: 464,000) corresponding to 750,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEU) (2013: 743,000). The port of Aarhus handled 59 per cent of all seaborne containers.

Distributive trades

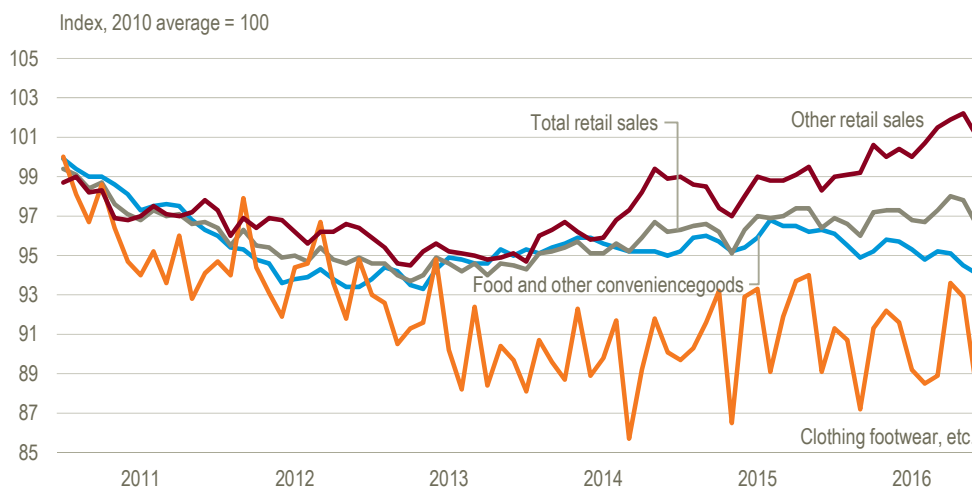
Retail sales increased in 2016

After several years of declining sales the total retail sales increased during 2015 and 2016. Comparing total sales in 2016 with 2015 shows a growth rate of 0.4 percent. Contributions to the growth rate were not contributed evenly thru the year. Compared to the same month in 2015 there were months with increase and others with decrease in the retail sales.

Retail sales are divided into three categories: *Food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc.*, and *other consumer goods* (e.g. equipment for accommodation and leisure). *Food and other everyday commodities* represent 47 percent of total retail sales, while *other consumer goods* represent around 43 percent *clothing etc.* represents the remaining 10 pct. of total retail sales.

The sales of *food and other everyday commodities* decreased with 0.8 per cent, and *clothing etc.* decreased with 0.9 percent. The category of *other consumer goods* increased with 2.0 per cent.

Figure 27 Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail sales



www.statbank.dk/deta21

Tourism

Continued increase in nights spent in 2016

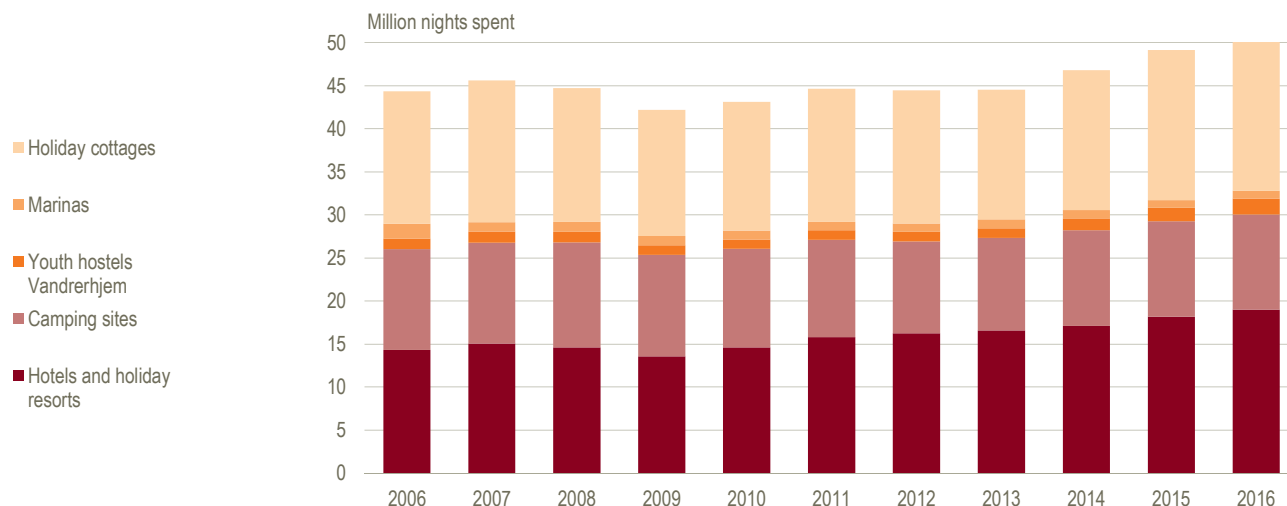
In 2016, the total number of bed nights spent in hotels, holiday resorts etc., camping sites, hostels, marinas and holiday cottages was a little more than 51 million. This is an increase of 4 percent or 2.3 million more nights spent compared to 2015.

Hostels had an increase of 18 percent compared to 2015, while hotels, holiday resorts etc. had a 7 per cent increase. Danish marinas had a 2 percent increase in bed-nights, whereas camping sites maintained the same level as in 2015. Nights spent in

holiday cottages leased by Danish rental agencies increased by 6 per cent compared to the year before, but this increase translated to 1 million extra bed nights compared to 2015, which is largest increase in number of bed nights.

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 2015

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

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

Figure 29 Danish expenditure on holidays. 2015

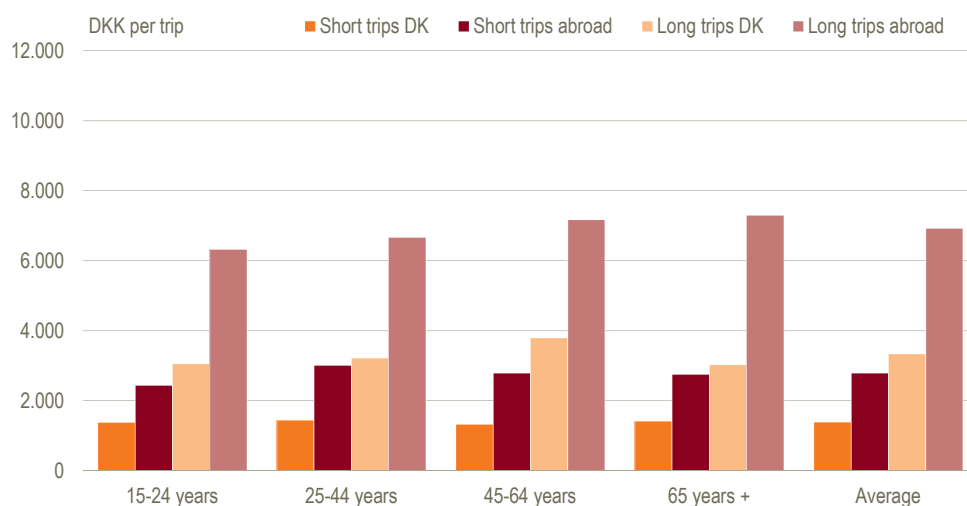


Table 348 Farms by size of area. 2015

	Under 20.0 ha	20.0-49.9 ha	50.0-74.9 ha	75.0-99.9 ha	100.0-199.9 ha	200.0 ha +	Total
	number of farms						
Total	16 282	7 554	2 922	2 023	4 408	3 448	36 637
Region Hovedstaden	1 097	401	149	91	156	114	2 007
Region Sjælland	2 332	1 318	514	376	651	635	5 827
Region Syddanmark	4 192	1 983	832	629	1 460	1 084	10 181
Region Midtjylland	5 321	2 197	984	588	1 299	956	11 347
Region Nordjylland	3 339	1 654	442	338	843	658	7 275
København and Nordsjælland	930	309	101	44	106	68	1 559
Province Bornholm	167	92	48	46	50	46	449
Province Fyn	1 564	527	323	184	349	317	3 264
Province Sydjylland	2 628	1 456	509	445	1 111	768	6 917
Province Østjylland	2 577	883	350	247	563	418	5 036
Province Vestjylland	2 745	1 315	635	342	736	538	6 310

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

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 349 Farms by type of farming and provinces. 2015

	Field crops	Horti- culture and plantations	Cattle etc.	Pigs	Poultry	Mixed crops livestock	Mixed livestock and fur animals	Crop production livestock	All types of farming
	number of farms								
Hele landet	17 221	1 182	10 532	2 399	262	242	1 634	3 164	36 637
Region Hovedstaden	995	128	614	58	3	14	24	171	2 007
Region Sjælland	3 662	262	957	228	25	104	94	494	5 827
Region Syddanmark	4 302	484	3 312	778	103	40	415	748	10 181
Region Midtjylland	5 305	229	3 143	842	71	52	595	1 110	11 347
Region Nordjylland	2 958	79	2 506	492	59	32	505	642	7 275
København and Nordsjælland	793	120	503	11	3	12	13	105	1 559
Province Bornholm	203	9	110	48	-	2	11	66	449
Province Fyn	1 488	323	901	250	25	15	58	204	3 264
Province Sydjylland	2 814	160	2 410	529	78	25	358	544	6 917
Province Østjylland	2 560	140	1 245	390	26	26	137	513	5 036
Province Vestjylland	2 746	88	1 899	452	45	26	458	597	6 310

www.statbank.dk/bdf11

Table 350 Farms with area in tenancy. 2015

	Agricultural area of farm						Total
	Under 10.0 ha	10.0-19.9 ha	20.0-29.9 ha	30.0-49.9 ha	50.0-99.9 ha	100.0 ha +	
	number of farms						
Farms without tenant area	12 568	4 001	992	427	413	169	18 569
Farms with tenant area	3 715	3 553	1 930	1 596	3 995	3 279	18 067
	ha						
Area in tenancy	20 872	43 897	39 714	43 870	215 644	575 630	939 627
Average tenant area per farm	5.6	12.4	20.6	27.5	54.0	175.6	52.0

www.statbank.dk/bdf207

Table 351 Official prices of barley and wheat

	Barley		Wheat	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
	DKK per 100 kg			
National average	117.74	101.53	112.58	102.46
Regions:				
Sjælland with adjacent islands	116.70	102.24	107.92	99.03
Lolland-Falster with adjacent islands	120.20	102.39	107.76	96.87
Bornholm	103.32	91.95	99.72	93.19
Fyn with adjacent islands	119.23	104.34	115.01	104.99
Sønderjylland	118.33	100.17	113.73	104.08
Østjylland	117.87	101.93	113.74	104.22
Vestjylland	115.93	101.53	116.05	105.78
Nordjylland	118.39	99.89	116.08	104.61

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

	2014	2015
	number	
Organic livestock	2 040 541	2 646 302
Cattle	182 131	157 527
Pigs	215 581	260 510
Poultry	1 630 357	2 216 589
Other animals	12 472	11 676
	mio kg	
Milk production	480	466
	per cent	
Share of total production	9	9
	mio kg	
Egg production	12	15
	per cent	
Share of total production	17	21

www.statbank.dk/oeko2, ani7 and ani8

Table 353 Organic farms by area

	2013		2014	
	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms	Organic farms	Percentage of all farms
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Total	2 557	6.7	2 636	7.2
Under 10 ha	765	9.2	794	10.0
10.0-19.9 ha	396	5.7	440	6.8
20.0-29.9 ha	221	5.8	227	6.4
30.0-49.9 ha	280	6.6	277	6.9
50.0-99.9 ha	299	5.7	292	5.9
100.0 ha +	548	7.0	529	6.7
No information on area	48	•	77	•

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

Table 354 Land use of organic farms. 2015

	Organic farms	All farms	Organic farms	All farms	Organic area as per cent of total area
	ha		per cent		
Total area	153 218	2 633 299	100.0	100.0	5.8
Cereals	43 603	1 453 896	28.5	55.2	3.0
Pulses	3 951	12 229	2.6	0.5	32.3
Root crops	1 529	71 771	1.0	2.7	2.1
Seeds for industrial use	3 347	193 992	2.2	7.4	1.7
Seeds for sowing	2 449	74 512	1.6	2.8	3.3
Grass and green fodder	93 549	747 502	61.1	28.4	12.5
Horticultural products	3 281	19 737	2.1	0.7	16.6
Set aside	176	4 501	0.1	0.2	3.9
Other crops	1 333	55 159	0.9	2.1	2.4

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

Table 355 Turnover of organic foods in retail shops

	2014	2015
	DKK thousands	
Turn over, total	6 191 252	6 959 618
Rice, bread, pasta, flour, groats, cakes	765 413	812 201
Of which: Ryebread	51 331	71 083
Flour	137 292	121 332
Groats, cornflakes, müesli etc.	201 234	183 933
Meat, spreads, offal	507 705	568 636
Of which: Beef and veal	168 578	170 392
Pigmeat	81 939	98 959
Cold cuts of meat and poultry	152 706	175 953
Fisk og skaldyr	23 795	25 249
Milk, cheese, eggs	2 142 023	2 200 464
Of which: Semi-skimmed milk	158 403	158 635
Minimilk	382 187	358 778
Skimmed milk	244 942	218 731
Cheese	227 793	264 474
Eggs	436 704	471 223
Fats, oils	318 997	353 140
Of which: Butter etc.	218 312	227 879
Fruits	557 193	765 553
Of which: Citrus fruits, fresh	128 337	180 566
Bananas, fresh	106 104	143 253
Apples, fresh	63 047	97 417
Dried fruits	100 644	114 680
Vegetables	882 491	1 070 474
Of which: Tomatoes, fresh	83 141	121 057
Carrots, fresh	132 208	136 139
Potatos, fresh	42 050	53 794
Onions, fresh	42 361	59 905
Sugar, jams, chocolate, candy, icecream etc.	271 728	276 285
Of which: Sugar	47 434	44 199
Syrup, honey	47 667	42 254
Jams etc.	41 774	39 979
Spices, stock cube etc.	240 488	268 349
Of which: Spices	73 252	58 753
Babyfood (canned goods)	50 474	86 364
Coffee, tea, cocoa etc.	200 014	249 738
Juices, fruit juices etc.	159 393	183 587
Wine, cider, beer etc.	122 012	185 941

www.statbank.dk/oeo3

Table 356 Agricultural area by type of crop

	2014	2015
	ha	
Total agricultural area	2 652 026	2 632 947
Cereals	1 474 773	1 453 896
Pulses	8 793	12 229
Root crops	85 183	71 771
Seeds for industrial use	166 264	193 640
Seeds for sowing	77 825	74 512
Grass and green fodder in rotation	560 820	492 732
Horticultural products	20 417	19 737
Other crops	192 617	254 770
Permanent grassland	60 404	55 159
Set aside	4 930	4 501
	per cent	
Total arable area	100.0	100.0
Cereals	55.6	55.2
Pulses	0.3	0.5
Root crops	3.2	2.7
Seeds for industrial use	6.3	7.4
Seeds for sowing	2.9	2.8
Grass and green fodder in rotation	21.1	18.7
Horticultural products	0.8	0.7
Other crops	7.3	9.7
Permanent grassland	2.3	2.1
Set aside	0.2	0.2

www.statbank.dk/afg07

Table 357 Raw materials consumption in agriculture

	2013/2014	2014/2015
	million feed units	
Feeding stuffs, total	15 448	14 670
Fodder concentrates		
Cereals, total (incl. bran etc.)	7 096	6 390
Oil-cake, oil-meal, etc.	2 584	2 620
Other vegetable products	341	308
Fish meal, silage and waste	233	269
Milk and milk products	43	42
Coarse fodder	5 151	5 041
Roots, total	349	427
Grass and green fodder	4 608	4 432
Straw	194	182
	thousand tonnes	
Commercial fertilizers Contents of pure nutrients		
Nitrogen	187	205
Phosphorus	14	14
Potassium	53	54
	tonnes	
Forsyning med bekæmpelsesmidler		
Total (active ingredients)	2 853	...
Herbicides	2 019	...
Fungicides	597	...
Insecticides	38	...
Growth regulators	188	...

www.statbank.dk/foder1, pest1 and kvael2

Table 358 Crop production

	2015	2016*	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
	thousand tonnes		mio. feed units		Hkg per ha	
Total crop production	•	•	17 623	10 489	•	•
Cereals (grain), total	10 023	9 136	9 927	8 997	69	62
Winter wheat	4 958	4 112	5 077	4 211	80	73
Spring wheat	72	82	73	84	48	47
Rye	772	571	772	571	63	57
Triticale	82	57	82	57	53	57
Winter barley	805	677	769	647	68	62
Spring barley	3 051	3 290	2 914	3 143	60	55
Oats and mixed grain	231	310	184	246	53	52
Rape, total	826	507	1 407	865	43	31
Winter rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulses	51	54	56	58	43	34
Straw, total	3 040	3 077	562	569	39	35
Of which straw of cereals	2 914	3 023	531	556	39	35
Roots crops, total	3 817	...	863	...	523	...
Seed potatoes	166	...	32	...	289	...
Potatoes for flour manufacturing	1 146	...	311	...	484	...
Potatoes for human consumption	461	...	91	...	342	...
Beets for sugar production	1 697	...	367	...	669	...
Fodder sugar beets and other roots for fodder	348	...	63	...	726	...
Grass and green fodder, total	24 134	...	4 807	...	•	•
Lucerne	18	...	139	...	509	...
Maize for green fodder	5 561	...	1 474	...	305	...
Cereals for green fodder etc.	1 001	...	279	...	175	...
Grass and clover in rotation	12 585	...	2 138	...	489	...
Permanent grass	4 433	...	706	...	162	...
Aftermath	536	...	72	...	60	...

www.statbank.dk/hst6

Table 359 National supply and disposition of cereals

	2014	2015*
	thousand tonnes	
Crop production less waste	9 471	9 722
Imports	612	568
Stocks at beginning of period	6 604	7 382
Total, available	16 687	17 672
Exports	1 825	2 234
Seeds for sowing	275	275
Industrial uses	676	678
Stocks at end of period	7 382	7 753
Used for feeding	6 531	6 733

www.statbank.dk/korn

Table 360	Livestock				
	June 1970	June 1980	June 1990	May 2000	May 2015
Horses	45 413	49 596	38 215	39 737	57 720
Cattle, total	2 842 271	2 960 926	2 239 097	1 867 937	1 551 948
Cows	1 152 681	1 104 468	839 988	760 310	652 125
Of which dairy cows	...	1 039 623	753 114	635 519	561 004
Of which cows kept for suckling	...	64 845	86 874	124 791	91 120
Pigs, total	8 360 575	9 956 800	9 497 219	11 921 573	12 537 763
Sows, total	998 874	1 070 927	903 820	1 083 192	1 033 869
Pigs for slaughtering	...	2 449 211	2 425 004	3 363 118	2 983 286
Sheep	69 610	55 748	158 563	145 492	144 418
Fowls, total	17 847 000	14 243 000	15 498 332	20 981 657	17 522 754
Of which hens	6 330 000	4 563 000	4 326 935	3 680 647	4 670 897
Of which chickens for slaughtering	7 809 000	7 533 000	9 802 327	16 046 632	11 122 055
Turkeys	504 000	382 000	212 975	545 751	251 362
Ducks	638 000	802 000	494 711	296 039	248 264
Geese	180 000	82 000	42 800	6 826	7 432

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

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 361	Livestock by regions. May 2015					
	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Region Syddanmark	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Total
Horses	8 362	8 798	17 099	13 305	10 156	57 720
Cattle, total	29 300	73 125	599 919	477 329	372 276	1 551 948
Of which cows	12 382	28 780	263 400	193 604	153 959	652 125
Of which dairy cows	8 752	19 152	237 595	163 643	131 863	561 004
Of which cows kept for suckling	3 630	9 628	25 806	29 961	22 096	91 120
Pigs, total	296 079	1 286 454	3 731 292	4 431 432	2 792 505	12 537 763
Of which sows	21 247	108 531	311 408	357 687	234 996	1 033 869
Of which pigs for slaughtering	72 948	288 616	929 425	1 061 106	631 189	2 983 286
Sheep	8 684	24 992	59 575	30 566	20 601	144 418
Goats	602	2 303	2 459	3 811	7 465	16 640
Poultry	607 441	820 366	7 058 696	4 231 416	4 804 835	17 522 754

Note: The table shows number of animals at the survey day, - May 22 2015.

www.statbank.dk/hdyr07

Table 362 Fur farming

	2014	2015
Number of fur farms¹	number	
Minks	1 453	1 444
Foxes	9	6
Chinchilla	35	72
Number of furred animals		
Minks	3 307 713	3 388 367
Foxes	2 254	1 580
Chinchilla	11 402	19 517
Production of pelts		
Minks	17 888	17 800
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	35	33
Average price		
Minks	379	218
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	387	373
Value of pelts		
Value of sales, total	6 843	3 927
Minks	6 771	3 872
Foxes	...	...
Chinchilla	14	12
Value of changes in livestock	58	43

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 of livestock products

	2014	2015
Natural milk	thousands tonnes	
Milk	5 191	5 349
	kg	
Milk yield per dairy cow	9 286	9 448
	per cent	
Average fat content	4.21	4.24
Average protein content	3.50	3.52
Dairy products	mio. kg	
Butter	43	46
Cheese	369	673
Whole milk and cream powder	89	91
Skim milk powder	40	38
Eggs ¹ (excl. eggs for hatching)	82	85
Meat (incl. edible offal)		
Beef and veal	143	135
Pork	1 944	1 954
Poultry meat	161	147
Horsemeat	0	0
Mutton and lamb	2	2
Meat, total	2 281	2 278
Of which, edible offal	84	84
Game meat	4	3
Edible tallow and lard	82	81

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

www.statbank.dk/08 and 13

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

Table 364 Danish agricultural holdings, financial results. 2015

	Full-time holdings			Part-time holdings			All holdings
	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	Conventional agriculture	Organic agriculture	Horticulture	
	—number of holdings—						
Number of holdings	10 163	613	723	17 649	774	307	30 229
Sample	1 242	152	229	266	38	29	1 956
	—DKK 1.000 per holding—						
Gross output, total	6 125	5 380	7 598	461	391	258	2 632
Crop production, agriculture	1 574	1 349	214	245	234	28	711
Crop production, horticulture	13	17	6 892	1	0	166	172
Cattle	1 431	2 781	1	38	33	1	560
Pigs	1 917	419	0	12	5	-	660
Poultry	193	380	2	1	0	-	73
Fur-bearing animals	600	-	-	2	-	-	203
Other livestock etc.	23	23	1	27	7	-	24
Product subsidies	15	5	0	3	2	0	7
Other income	358	406	488	133	110	62	222
Costs, total	5 529	4 345	6 760	468	398	238	2 394
Seeds	117	116	984	17	23	24	76
Energy	206	157	608	20	20	14	99
Fertilizers, purchased	157	17	111	40	4	9	79
Chemicals	135	-	98	22	-	11	60
Feeding stuff	2 409	1 866	3	53	56	4	880
Veterinarian services and medicine	124	68	0	3	3	0	45
Maintenance	343	333	323	56	45	27	164
Contract operations	241	345	79	37	51	5	113
Insurance	81	64	86	22	17	14	44
Other goods and services	482	380	1 723	89	81	58	266
Depreciation	622	506	478	90	78	44	286
Paid labour	564	454	2 234	7	8	26	257
Green tax	14	11	23	2	1	1	7
Real property tax	35	28	10	10	9	3	19
Operating profit	596	1 035	839	-7	-7	21	238
Costs of financing	866	909	462	92	106	33	377
Net interest expenditure	798	885	393	89	104	32	351
Other costs of financing	68	25	69	3	2	0	27
General subsidies	424	497	115	83	87	11	206
Net profit	155	622	492	-15	-26	-1	67
1. quartile group	-1 193	-175	-352	-242	-251	-88	-567
4. quartile group	1 388	1 697	1 794	214	193	124	782
Investments	836	1 086	775	136	170	108	407
Balance, end of year							
Assets	44 450	40 695	18 224	12 219	11 531	4 792	23 683
Debt	23 882	20 837	7 797	3 838	4 606	1 860	11 016
Deferred Taxation	3 507	2 796	1 369	1 429	1 335	350	2 141
Tenancy	7 973	11 184	3 127	1 230	1 289	130	3 734
Net capital	9 088	5 878	5 931	5 722	4 301	2 453	6 792
Key indicators							
Family remuneration	446	431	419	150	148	139	261
Operating margin, per cent	9.4	20.4	7	-15.8	-17.5	-41.9	6.9
Degree of profitability, per cent	1.5	3.1	3.8	-0.9	-0.9	-3.5	1
Farm solvency (incl. def. taxes), per cent	24.9	19.9	39.3	52.1	42	52.6	34.1

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

	2014	2015*
	DKK mio.	
A. Output of agricultural industry, total (B+C+D+E)	81 955	74 480
B. Value of agricultural sales, total	77 177	68 957
Crop products, total	26 539	26 169
Cereals, total	10 822	10 432
Of which: Wheat	5 699	5 543
Barley	4 039	3 887
Industrial crops	2 782	2 903
Fodder crops and straw	5 368	5 470
Vegetables and ornamental plants, total	4 895	4 762
Of which: Potted plants	1 858	1 922
Potatoes	1 340	1 353
Fruit and berries	326	319
Seeds for sowing	1 006	930
Livestock products, total	50 638	42 788
Meat and live animals, total	27 585	25 122
Of which: Cattle	2 997	2 985
Pigs	22 571	20 189
Poultry	1 785	1 721
Products from animals, total	23 054	17 666
Of which: Natural milk	15 435	12 741
Furs	6 784	4 026
C. Value of agricultural services, total	3 132	3 046
D. Value of secondary activities	1 648	1 365
E. Changes in stocks at farms, total	-2	1 112
Changes in grain stocks	72	1 042
Changes in livestock	-74	70
F. Intermediate consumption, total	57 818	56 109
Seeds	2 550	2 293
Energy	3 466	3 371
Fertilizers	2 195	2 246
Pesticides	2 081	1 955
Veterinary expenses	1 485	1 441
Feeding stuffs, total	24 302	24 053
Straight feeding stuffs	14 218	14 702
Compound feeding stuffs	10 084	9 351
Repairs and maintenance	5 030	4 639
Agricultural services	4 151	4 037
Bank services, indirectly measured	2 516	2 441
Bank services, directly measured	2 149	2 171
Services from other industries	7 892	7 462
G. Gross value added in producer prices (A-F)	24 137	18 372
H. Subsidies on products	97	178
I. Taxes on products	181	60
J. Gross value added in basic prices (G+H-I)	24 052	18 490
K. Subsidies on production	7 187	7 008
L. Taxes on production	970	1 002
M. Gross domestic product at factor cost (J+K-L)	30 269	24 496

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	2014	2015
DKK mio. in current prices			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	7 395	8 159	7 737
Farm buildings	3 199	3 437	2 920
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 517	4 612
Plantations and soil improvement	142	205	205
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital, total	7 395	7 663	7 138
Farm buildings	3 199	3 238	2 689
Machinery and equipment	4 055	4 252	4 281
Plantations and soil improvement	142	173	168
index 2010 = 100			
Amounts in current prices			
Gross capital formation, total	100	110	105
Farm buildings	100	107	91
Machinery and equipment	100	111	114
Plantations and soil improvement	100	144	144
Amounts in 2010 prices			
Gross capital formation	100	104	97
Farm buildings	100	101	84
Machinery and equipment	100	105	106
Plantations and soil improvement	100	122	118

www.statbank/jb1

Table 367 Farmer's interest payments and liabilities

	2014	2015*
DKK mio.		
Total interest payments	9 283	8 320
Credit Institute loans	4 540	4 090
Bank	3 755	3 386
Other	989	845
Debt, total¹	352 431	342 980
Credit Institute	254 607	249 305
Bank	70 931	66 493
Debt, excl. credit institute and bank	26 893	27 182

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

www.statbank.dk/jb3

Table 368 Percentage of forest area by regions. 2015

	Region Hovedstaden	Region Sjælland	Province Fyn	Province Syddjylland	Region Midtjylland	Region Nordjylland	Denmark total
	ha						
Total forest area	49 673	99 709	36 188	107 789	219 106	112 317	624 782
Auxiliary areas	670	1 423	654	2 193	4 082	963	9 985
Total wooded area	49 003	98 287	35 533	105 596	215 023	111 354	614 797
Temporarily unstocked	1 809	2 588	549	2 824	7 564	888	16 221
Broadleaves, total	31 102	70 451	23 752	47 256	76 379	45 103	294 043
Beech	8 779	27 290	7 986	13 359	18 134	10 023	85 571
Oak	5 442	13 365	3 967	12 478	20 924	9 157	65 333
Ash	1 986	4 416	2 420	2 652	2 970	1 409	15 853
Sycamore maple	2 016	9 333	4 173	2 533	5 360	2 639	26 053
Birch	5 323	4 840	2 138	8 939	14 689	11 079	47 009
Other broadleaves	7 558	11 208	3 067	7 294	14 302	10 795	54 224
Conifers, total	16 070	24 388	11 135	54 634	129 690	65 118	301 035
Norway spruce	9 323	10 366	2 421	18 705	44 744	9 666	95 225
Sitka spruce	819	1 937	1 388	6 935	12 381	14 083	37 542
Other fir species	367	1 018	527	1 883	7 056	5 411	16 262
Pine species	2 563	1 446	238	13 517	29 141	22 974	69 879
Nordmann fir	794	5 103	3 592	4 807	10 170	4 807	29 272
Noble fir	130	1 155	1 691	966	5 422	2 277	11 641
Other conifers	2 075	3 362	1 278	7 821	20 776	5 901	41 213
Unknown¹	22	861	98	881	1 391	246	3 498

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. 2015

	The Islands	Jutland	Total	0-99.9 ha	100-999.9 ha	1 000 ha +
	thousand m ³					
Broadleaf and conifer, total	1 236.1	2 679.2	3 915.2	1 104.1	1 114.5	1 696.7
Timber	612.7	1 024.3	1 637.0	347.7	482.3	807.1
Firewood	171.1	208.8	380.0	191.9	93.7	94.3
Wood for energy	452.2	1 446.0	1 898.2	564.5	538.5	795.2
Broadleaves, total	626.6	383.4	1 010.0	315.6	304.5	390.0
Total timber	208.7	55.5	264.2	30.5	101.8	131.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	144.2	38.3	182.5	20.0	77.4	85.2
Industrial logs	52.7	11.0	63.7	7.2	14.6	41.9
Other timber	11.8	6.3	18.0	3.3	9.9	4.8
Firewood	161.5	107.4	268.9	108.1	78.0	82.8
Wood for energy	256.4	220.5	476.9	177.0	124.6	175.2
Beech, total	222.6	82.0	304.7	45.0	113.3	146.3
Total timber	143.2	39.0	182.2	19.1	69.8	93.3
Veneer and sawnwood logs	104.7	27.1	131.8	13.6	55.3	62.9
Industrial logs	33.0	7.2	40.1	4.1	8.3	27.7
Other timber	5.5	4.7	10.3	1.4	6.2	2.6
Firewood	79.5	43.0	122.5	25.9	43.5	53.1
Oak, total	42.7	11.2	53.9	7.7	17.3	29.0
Total timber	30.8	4.5	35.3	3.3	11.1	20.9
Veneer and sawnwood logs	19.6	1.9	21.6	1.4	8.4	11.8
Industrial logs	9.3	2.1	11.4	1.2	2.3	7.9
Other timber	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.3
Firewood	11.9	6.7	18.6	4.4	6.2	8.0
Other broadleaf, total	104.9	69.7	174.6	85.8	49.3	39.5
Total timber	34.7	11.9	46.7	8.0	20.9	17.7
Veneer and sawnwood logs	19.9	9.2	29.2	5.0	13.7	10.5
Industrial logs	10.4	1.7	12.1	1.8	4.0	6.3
Other timber	4.4	1.0	5.4	1.2	3.2	0.9
Firewood	70.2	57.7	127.9	77.8	28.4	21.8
Conifer, total	609.4	2 295.8	2 905.2	788.6	810.0	1 306.7
Total timber	404.0	968.8	1 372.8	317.2	380.4	675.2
Timber, (incl. rafters etc.)	21.7	110.7	132.4	38.0	38.8	55.7
Short timber	209.3	529.6	738.9	145.1	207.0	386.8
Industrial wood	163.9	284.9	448.8	104.7	119.7	224.3
Other timber	9.1	43.6	52.7	29.4	14.9	8.4
Firewood	9.6	101.4	111.0	83.8	15.7	11.5
Wood for energy	195.8	1 225.5	1 421.3	387.5	413.8	620.0

www.statbank.dk/skov6

Table 370 Fishing vessels

Gross tonnage	2015		2016	
	Number	GT	Number	GT
31 December				
Total	2 370	65 999	2 273	67 889
Under 10 GT	1 861	4 405	1 792	4 167
10-49.9 GT	326	7 166	305	6 873
50-199.9 GT	120	11 220	113	10 777
Over 200 GT	63	43 208	63	46 072

www.statbank.dk/fisk1

Table 371 Salt-water fishing

	2015		2016	
	Nominal catches	Value	Nominal catches	Value
	tonnes	DKK thousands	tonnes	DKK thousands
Total catches by Danish fishermen	875 828	3 392 284	672 121	3 664 938
Landed in Denmark, total	757 131	2 667 204	561 796	2 867 445
Hovedstaden	11 466	88 907	10 670	91 339
Midtjylland	400 129	1 075 228	288 070	1 037 592
Nordjylland	309 535	1 322 402	237 172	1 534 345
Sjælland	10 382	74 954	8 832	69 024
Syddanmark	25 619	105 712	17 053	135 146
Foreign fishermen's catches landed in Denmark, total	118 697	725 080	110 325	797 493
EU Countries	66 839	363 906	68 220	426 447
Non EU Countries	51 858	361 173	42 105	371 046
Fishing grounds				
The Skagerrak	29 597	453 569	27 061	555 613
The Kattegat	20 827	142 199	14 349	154 485
The North Sea	679 555	2 163 019	477 170	2 227 604
The Baltic Sea	70 967	276 897	67 352	256 178
Other areas	74 882	356 599	86 189	471 058
Types of catch				
Atlantic Cod	22 689	366 532	20 033	368 632
Other codfishes	10 740	159 004	10 601	164 384
European plaice	23 068	257 037	25 155	320 804
Common Sole	455	35 487	631	51 953
Other flatfishes	6 437	137 897	5 823	153 806
Atlantic Herring	121 463	483 993	145 825	736 397
Atlantic Mackerel	46 103	289 829	40 560	302 333
Fish for reduction	557 137	952 554	334 729	681 066
North Deepwater Prawn	5 733	196 627	6 120	214 936
Norway lobster	2 652	189 429	3 984	280 984
Blue Mussel	45 300	62 809	42 909	57 693
Other Crustaceans and Molluscs	25 444	116 720	18 741	158 141
Other fish	8 609	144 366	17 009	173 809

Source: Danish Directorate of Fisheries
www.fd.dk

Table 372 Manufacturers' total turnover. 2016

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	763 887	20.6	36.6
Mining and quarrying	23 461	57.4	87.3
Extraction of oil and gas	18 448	73.0	100.0
Extraction of gravel and stone	2 965	51.3	84.7
Mining support service activities	2 047	74.3	100.0
Manufacturing	740 426	21.3	37.8
Mfr. of food products, beverages and tobacco	168 329	40.5	53.0
Production of meat and meat products	40 899	60.9	86.4
Processing and preserving of fish	14 973	28.2	61.3
Manufacture of dairy, grain mill and bakery products	58 124	78.2	87.2
Other manufacture of food products	46 109	28.0	51.2
Manufacture of beverages	6 690	76.6	96.6
Manufacture of tobacco products	1 533	87.8	100.0
Textiles and leather products	8 182	26.1	49.1
Manufacture of textiles	5 644	32.0	58.4
Mfr. of wearing apparel, leather and footwear	2 538	48.4	80.8
Wood and paper products and printing	26 595	13.9	33.6
Manufacture of wood and wood products	10 379	24.4	49.9
Manufacture of paper and paper products	9 206	38.5	71.1
Printing etc.	7 009	20.9	51.3
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	67 748	48.5	79.5
Pharmaceuticals	89 842	90.3	97.8
Mfr. of plastic, glass and concrete	40 822	12.3	27.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	20 018	18.9	36.6
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	2 284	54.5	84.7
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	18 519	23.5	49.8
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	51 248	12.9	25.1
Manufacture of basic metals	9 050	40.6	78.9
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	42 199	14.7	24.9
Manufacture of electronic components	31 698	30.7	59.9
Mfr. of computers and communication equipment etc.	9 210	46.0	64.7
Manufacture of other electronic products	22 489	43.3	72.5
Electrical equipment	19 733	34.2	58.9
Manufacture of electric motors, etc.	10 090	65.2	80.1
Manufacture of wires and cables	5 147	70.6	95.0
Manufacture of household appliances, lamps, etc.	4 496	22.9	56.5
Manufacture of machinery	164 099	53.0	64.7
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	119 650	72.7	88.6
Manufacture of other machinery	44 449	10.1	21.4
Transport equipment	11 484	28.8	54.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	7 360	30.5	61.8
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	4 124	61.3	84.7
Manufacture of furniture and other mfr.	60 645	55.2	66.4
Manufacture of furniture	15 057	36.5	55.5
Mfr. of toys, medical instruments and other mfr.	36 869	87.5	92.9
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	8 720	21.0	41.3

www.statbank.dk/oms6

Table 373 Industrial production index

	2015	2016
	2010 = 100	
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing	105.5	109.1
Mining and quarrying	62.5	59.4
Manufacturing excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	116.1	121.3
Manufacturing	115.7	120.8
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	97.4	100.0
Production of meat and meat products	99.1	99.6
Processing and preserving of fish	104.8	103.2
Manufacture of dairy products	81.3	101.2
Manufacture of grain mill and bakery products	131.3	133.2
Other manufacture of food products	100.2	99.7
Manufacture of beverages	90.6	79.2
Manufacture of tobacco products	47.4	49.3
Textiles and leather products	81.6	85.3
Wood and paper products and printing	89.8	88.0
Manufacture of chemicals and oil refineries etc.	123.9	129.5
Pharmaceuticals	129.3	137.9
Manufacture of plastic, glass and concrete	101.9	100.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	92.1	85.9
Manufacture of glass and ceramic products	84.3	85.4
Manufacture of concrete and bricks	122.7	131.1
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	111.9	112.6
Manufacture of electronic components	106.6	113.1
Electrical equipment	109.0	117.0
Manufacture of machinery	133.7	140.3
Manufacture of engines, windmills and pumps	142.5	147.0
Manufacture of other machinery	122.6	131.8
Transport equipment	84.2	99.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles and related parts	99.1	121.9
Manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	59.3	61.2
Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing	141.8	153.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	92.5	97.5
Mining and quarrying and manufacturing and energy supply	104.5	108.1
Capital goods	121.3	129.7
Capital goods excl. manufacture of ships and other transport equipment	122.6	131.2
Intermediate goods	111.6	113.9
Durable consumer goods	87.7	89.8
Non-durable consumer goods	117.1	122.6
Energy	70.9	69.6

www.statbank.dk/prod01

Table 374 Best selling commodities made in Denmark

	2015	2016
	DKK millions	
Production, total	627 815	623 823
Medicaments containing insulin, put up in measured doses	48 106	47 300
Generator sets for wind turbines	33 456	38 270
Medicaments containing hormones, put up in measured doses	13 583	15 992
Crude oils	20 021	14 640
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	11 220	10 668
Medicaments (except with antibiotics, insulin, hormones or vitamins), put up in measured doses	8 590	9 912
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, not containing biodiesel	12 378	9 711
Structures of iron or steel	8 034	8 318
Enzymes and prepared enzymes	7 871	7 942
Articles of iron and steel	6 398	7 487
Food preparations, containing, by weight, more than 26 percent of milkfat	6 511	6 082
Frozen boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. bellies and cuts thereof)	4 096	5 958
Fresh or chilled boneless meat of domestic swine (excl. fore-ends, loins, bellies and cuts thereof)	7 587	5 824
Parts of pumps for liquids	4 786	5 574
Hearing aids	4 390	5 148
Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering of cement, concrete or artificial stone, whether or not reinforced	3 794	4 409
Structures of iron or steel, solely or principally of sheet	3 829	4 205
Gas oils, with a sulphur content of <= 0,05% by weight, containing biodiesel	4 061	4 104
Fresh or chilled with bone in, domestic swine hams and cuts thereof	3 664	3 913
Natural gas	6 472	3 809
Articles of plastics	3 580	3 753
Fresh or chilled bovine meat, boneless	3 415	3 545
Parts of non-electrical engines and motors, n.e.s.	6 883	3 293
Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excl. syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	2 838	3 114
Motor spirit, with a lead content <= 0,013 g/l, research octane number less than 95	4 424	3 041

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	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	thousands m ²					
Buildings in all Denmark, gross floor space	6 570	6 448	5 086	4 014	5 721	5 273
Of which conversion, etc. of buildings	610	187	554	242	222	575
Residential buildings	2 704	2 634	2 142	1 884	1 990	2 307
Detached one-family houses ¹	1 264	1 338	1 109	957	1 132	1 188
Other one-family houses	437	386	378	244	351	348
Multi-family buildings	931	837	588	637	428	663
Other buildings	72	74	68	47	78	108
Industrial and administrative buildings, etc.	2 747	2 759	1 926	1 342	2 566	1 868
Farm buildings, etc.	1 381	1 209	806	497	1 108	761
Factories, workshops, etc.	326	417	276	199	337	295
Power stations, gasworks, etc.	96	156	37	54	104	39
Transport depots, etc.	94	101	52	76	103	53
Public administration, distributive and professional trades	724	765	643	438	779	640
Hotels and other service trade buildings	62	66	63	43	56	38
Other buildings	65	46	49	34	79	41
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	319	237	306	198	364	403
Of which:						
Buildings for education and research	127	100	107	74	232	154
Hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	109	85	138	84	70	139
Other buildings	799	818	711	589	801	695
Of which: Holiday dwellings	175	179	149	112	180	151
Regional distribution						
All Denmark	6 570	6 448	5 086	4 014	5 721	5 273
Region Hovedstaden	1 429	1 441	1 063	1 123	1 060	1 122
Region Sjælland	663	778	558	437	709	601
Region Syddanmark	1 629	1 478	1 183	812	1 347	1 268
Region Midtjylland	1 920	1 901	1 650	1 231	1 717	1 666
Region Nordjylland	928	852	631	411	887	616

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	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	number of dwellings					
All Denmark, total	21 711	20 402	16 651	15 385	14 472	17 870
Of which:						
Conversion, etc. of buildings	1 971	683	1 632	1 022	519	2 135
Type of building						
Detached one-family houses ¹	4 922	5 308	4 460	3 891	4 226	4 656
Other one-family houses	3 995	3 363	3 305	2 358	3 082	2 975
Multi-family buildings	10 185	9 125	6 542	7 250	5 208	7 142
Student hostels	613	429	707	521	174	1 181
Residential institutions	572	495	502	233	690	748
Other buildings	1 424	1 682	1 135	1 132	1 092	1 168
Builders						
Private builders	19 364	18 956	14 530	14 477	12 414	15 398
Non-profit-making building societies	1 589	784	1 497	623	1 631	1 846
Public authorities	758	662	624	285	427	626
Regional distribution						
Region Hovedstaden	8 950	8 862	5 980	7 385	3 994	5 981
Region Sjælland	1 992	1 507	1 566	1 160	1 774	1 835
Region Syddanmark	2 872	3 335	2 391	2 199	2 459	3 030
Region Midtjylland	6 152	5 140	5 236	3 767	4 837	5 047
Region Nordjylland	1 745	1 558	1 478	874	1 408	1 977

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, 2017

	Number of buildings	Heated space and type of heating				The buildings by used area ³	Gross floor space (incl. cellars, but excl. attics which cannot be utilised) ⁴	
		District heating	Central heating	Other types of heating ²	None or not known			
1 January								
		thousand m ²						
Building stock, total¹	4 448 843	273 479	182 926	54 332	3 299	665 081	809 168	
Building stock by principal use								
Residential buildings, total	1 569 067	179 414	107 516	27 796	1 120	316 105	377 790	
Of which:								
Detached one-family houses	1 105 204	71 076	71 748	19 565	508	162 990	194 648	
Terraced houses, etc.	246 940	25 222	9 349	2 767	82	37 448	41 458	
Multi-family buildings	91 618	77 760	7 742	1 021	99	86 653	106 517	
Industrial and commercial buildings	647 302	61 252	63 742	7 947	1 844	282 659	293 753	
Of which:								
Non-residential farm buildings	438 282	1 280	11 739	1 379	607	134 930	136 738	
Factories, workshops, etc.	66 551	12 218	28 017	2 641	750	53 917	55 430	
Buildings for public administration, distributive and professional trades	75 298	40 139	19 341	2 435	360	70 604	76 701	
Other buildings, total¹	2 232 474	32 813	11 668	18 589	339	66 317	137 625	
Of which:								
Buildings for cultural use	11 746	3 356	1 180	559	29	5 463	6 092	
Buildings for education and research	18 654	17 242	5 206	456	94	23 318	26 205	
Buildings for hospital etc.	2 280	3 954	798	36	2	4 812	5 580	
Holiday dwellings	223 666	198	708	15 623	109	16 851	17 739	
Garages, carports and outhouses	1 864 393	1	16	3	3	307	63 965	
Regions								
Region Hovedstaden	785 837	84 710	40 606	9 896	426	144 205	179 163	
Region Sjælland	832 067	22 867	36 993	13 771	608	96 781	119 572	
Region Syddanmark	1 129 268	62 468	44 927	11 733	959	164 958	199 789	
Region Midtjylland	1 093 398	70 644	40 704	12 000	943	170 035	204 320	
Region Nordjylland	608 273	32 792	19 690	6 910	356	89 098	106 321	

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

www.statistikbanken.dk/bygb12, bygb34 and bygb40

Table 378 Total space of buildings

	1986	1990	2000	2010	2017
	mio. m ²				
Total	566.4	598.8	648.3	716.5	809,2
Residential buildings	293.8	305.4	326.9	359.4	377,8
Of which:					
Detached one-family houses	146.8	152.1	166.9	184.7	194,6
Terraced houses, etc.	22.9	27.1	31.7	38.7	41,5
Multi-family buildings	85.8	87.9	92.5	101.3	106,5
Industrial and commercial buildings	222.9	240.5	261.2	287.5	293,8
Of which:					
Non-residential farm buildings	121.7	126.3	130.7	137.6	136,7
Factories, workshops, etc.	41.7	46.3	52.2	55.9	55,4
Buildings for public ad-ministration, distributive and professional trades	43.5	50.0	57.9	70.8	76,7
Other buildings	49.7	52.8	60.2	69.6	137,6
Of which:					
Buildings for cultural and institutional use	32.9	34.8	38.9	43.2	43,7
Holiday dwellings	11.4	12.0	13.4	16.4	17,7
Garages, Carports and outhouses	...	...	...	...	64,0

www.statbank.dk/bygb3 and 34

Table 379 Average size of new dwellings completed

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016
	m ² per dwelling					
Year-round dwellings, total¹	83	103	124	120	152	135
Farmhouses	217	223	230	240	267	247
Detached one-family houses	137	159	173	177	206	205
Other one-family houses	79	83	91	96	114	116
Multi-family buildings	73	79	99	93	102	104
	number of dwellings					
New buildings completed, total	27 237	13 503	16 335	27 399	11 894	17 870
Farmhouses	245	251	251	318	405	256
Detached one-family houses	3 147	3 106	5 080	7 325	4 093	4 400
Other one-family houses	12 431	2 444	3 715	6 871	1 506	2 975
Multi-family buildings	9 417	6 266	4 877	9 509	3 461	7 142
Student hostels	833	306	391	945	272	1 181
Other buildings	1 164	1 130	2 021	2 431	2 157	1 916

¹ The statistics cover new-built dwellings only.

www.statbank.dk/bygv3 and bygv33

Table 380 Construction employment

	Average 2015	Average 2016
Total employment	155 464	161 697
Construction of buildings	22 566	23 553
Civil engineering	17 659	17 848
Electrical installation etc.	26 627	27 552
Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	15 843	16 767
Joinery installation etc	32 647	34 108
Painting and Glazing etc.	13 128	13 313
Bricklayers	10 770	11 083
Other specialized construction activities etc.	16 224	17 469

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.

	2016	2017
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Vans, total	395 649	397 001
Under 2,001 kg	104 820	107 837
2,001-3,000 kg	182 972	179 337
3,001-3,500 kg	107 857	109 827
Lorries, total	28 309	28 326
3,501-6,000 kg	1 920	1 912
Over 6,000 kg	26 389	26 414
Tractors for semi-trailers	13 127	13 640
Trailers over 2,000 kg	55 230	59 107
Semi-trailers	39 149	40 263

www.statbank.dk/bil707 and bil909

Table 382 Private cars, buses and motorcycles etc.

	2016	2017
Fleet (start of year)	number	
Private cars, total	2 390 823	2 465 538
Of which in households	2 186 695	2 237 210
Of which in business and industry	204 128	228 328
Petrol	1 666 621	1 701 550
Diesel	715 628	754 054
Age:		
0-3 years	709 937	746 958
4-7 years	535 964	558 886
8-11 years	502 601	513 919
12-15 years	297 188	304 447
16-19 years	224 640	214 332
over 19 years	120 493	126 996
Average age in years	9.0	8.9
Buses, total	13 383	13 417
In scheduled service	6 796	7 099
Tourist coaches	6 587	6 318
Caravans	137 404	134 768
Motor cycles	153 411	156 311
Moped-45	44 624	43 111

www.statbank.dk/bil8 and bil10

Table 383 The 20 most sold private car makes. 2016

		Numbers	Share in per cent	Ranking in 2015
	New registrations. total	222 482	100.00	
1	Volkswagen	26 367	11.9	(1)
2	Peugeot	22 170	10.0	(2)
3	Toyota	16 640	7.5	(3)
4	Renault	14 530	6.5	(7)
5	Opel	14 147	6.4	(9)
6	Ford	14 144	6.4	(4)
7	Skoda	13 490	6.1	(5)
8	Citroën	12 483	5.6	(6)
9	Kia	11 014	5.0	(8)
10	Hyundai	10 187	4.6	(10)
11	Suzuki	8 739	3.9	(11)
12	Audi	8 620	3.9	(13)
13	Mercedes-Benz	8 507	3.8	(14)
14	Nissan	7 523	3.4	(12)
15	BMW	5 602	2.5	(15)
16	Seat	5 305	2.4	(18)
17	Mazda	5 128	2.3	(16)
18	Dacia	3 729	1.7	(20)
19	Fiat	2 976	1.3	(19)
20	Volvo	2 771	1.2	NEW
	Others	8 410	3.8	

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 384 The most widespread passenger cars. 2017

		Number	Share as a percentage
	Total stock (start of year)	2 465 538	100.0
1	Volkswagen	275 067	11.2
2	Peugeot	243 076	9.9
3	Toyota	214 619	8.7
4	Ford	190 355	7.7
5	Citroën	168 806	6.8
6	Opel	141 553	5.7
7	Skoda	139 153	5.6
8	Suzuki	116 415	4.7
9	Hyundai	103 030	4.2
10	Renault	97 345	3.9
11	Kia	90 431	3.7
12	Audi	82 851	3.4
13	Fiat	80 820	3.3
14	Mazda	64 766	2.6
15	Mercedes-Benz	63 322	2.6
16	Volvo	57 889	2.3
17	Nissan	57 613	2.3
18	BMW	53 011	2.2
19	Seat	44 052	1.8
20	Chevrolet	41 898	1.7
	Others	139 466	5.7

www.statbank.dk/2440

Table 385		Ships of at least 20 GT	
1 January	2015	2016	
	number		
Danish ships, total	1 742	1 735	
Tankers	166	170	
Container ships	110	118	
Other dry cargo ships	260	249	
Passenger ships/ferries	107	106	
Fishing vessels	519	502	
Other ships	580	590	
	thousand GT		
Ship tonnage, total	14 105	15 556	
Tankers	3 011	3 184	
Container ships	9 153	10 616	
Other dry cargo ships	979	761	
Passenger ships/ferries	487	496	
Fishing vessels	124	124	
Other ships	350	375	

www.statbank.dk/skib11

Table 386		Civil aircraft		
1 January	2015		2016	
	Aircraft	Seats	Aircraft	Seats
	number			
Danish aircraft	1 047	•	1 050	•
Types of aircraft				
Jet, 3-4 engines	13	1 420	14	1 434
Jet, 2 engines	158	13 912	152	12 937
Turbo-prop, 4 engines	3	152	0	0
Turbo-prop, 2 engines	62	2 849	71	3 137
Propeller, 2 engines	45	264	50	295
Propeller, 1 engine	642	2 069	638	2 031
Helicopters	124	722	125	687
Seats	•	21 388	•	20 521
1-2	208	317	232	319
3-5	547	2 083	527	2 001
6-9	72	505	76	539
10-99	153	5 553	154	5 710
100 or more	67	12 930	61	11 952

Source: Danish Transport and Construction Agency

www.statbank.dk/flyv11

Table 387 Road traffic, railways, seaports and airports

	2014	2015
	mio. vehicle km	
Road traffic, total	50 789	51 977
Private cars	37 228	38 489
Motor cycles	453	457
Vans	7 169	7 221
Lorries	975	977
Articulated vehicles	1 047	1 068
Buses	582	612
Bicycles/Mopeds max. 30 km/h	3 270	3 090
Mopeds max. 45 km/h	65	63
	mio. train km	
Railway traffic, total	84.0	83.4
S-trains	15.9	15.8
Copenhagen Metro	4.8	4.8
Passenger trains on Banedanmark's network	50.4	49.5
Goodstrains on Banedanmark's network	3.4	3.4
Other railway networks	9.4	9.9
	thousand calls	
Seaport calls, total	502	482
Passenger ships and ferries	481	462
Cargo ships	21	21
	thousand operations	
Air traffic, total	342	349
Domestic flights	76	77
International flights	266	272

www.statbank.dk/vej23, bane31, skib221 and flyv21

Table 388 Passenger transport

	2014	2015
	mio. passenger-km	
Passenger transport in Denmark	78 694	81 094
Cars	60 860	63 110
Motor cycles	476	480
Buses	6 588	6 914
Bicycles/mopeds	3 270	3 090
Moped max 45 km/h	65	63
Metropolitan trains	1 614	1 646
Other trains	5 194	5 162
Ferries	259	272
Aircraft	368	357
	thousand passengers	
Domestic ferries, total	9 505	9 523
Of which: Kattegat lines	2 524	2 690
International ferries, total	21 925	22 233
Of which: Denmark-Sweden	10 371	10 399
Denmark-Germany	7 796	8 032
Denmark-Norway	3 601	3 723
Scheduled and charter flights, total	15 403	15 933
Scheduled, domestic	1 810	1 773
Scheduled, international	12 248	12 838
Charters	1 345	1 322

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

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

	2014	2015
	— mio. tonnes —	
National road transport of goods, total	171.3	170.5
Transport for hire or reward	142.2	141.7
Transport on own account	29.1	28.8
	— mio. tonne-km —	
National road transport of goods, total	12 950	12 324
Transport for hire or reward	11 143	10 620
Transport on own account	1 807	1 704
	— mio. tonnes —	
International road transport of goods. total	6.9	6.2
From Denmark	2.7	2.3
To Denmark	2.0	1.7
Crosstrade	0.8	0.7
Cabotage	1.4	1.5
	— mio. tonne-km —	
International road transport of goods. total	3 245	3 013
From Denmark	1 428	1 327
To Denmark	977	869
Crosstrade	479	428
Cabotage	362	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

	2014	2015
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by train	8 082	8 652
National	932	1 111
To Denmark	946	981
From Denmark	307	396
In transit	5 897	6 165
	— mio. tonne-km —	
Transport performance by train	2 453	2 603
National	168	203
To Denmark	173	172
From Denmark	54	70
In transit	2 058	2 158
	— thousand tonnes —	
Goods carried by cargo vessel	64 383	66 670
National	9 549	9 840
To Denmark	33 198	34 147
From Denmark	21 636	22 682
Goods carried by ferry	20 992	21 594
National	2 011	2 003
International	16 969	17 589
Goods carried by aircraft	210	212
National	3	3
International	207	209

www.statbank.dk/bane1,skib41 and flyv41

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

		2014	2015
European road sections		ave. no. of cars per 24 hours	
E20	Øresund Bridge	18 954	19 309
	Amager Motorway, at Kalveboderne	97 860	104 052
	Øresund Motorway, west of Engelsvej	65 535	66 764
	Sjælland Bridge, Copenhagen	49 200	50 400
	West Motorway, east of Ringsted	44 739	46 138
	Great Belt Link	31 127	32 548
	Fyn Motorway, north of Nyborg	31 121	32 559
	Fyn Motorway, south of Odense	57 931	59 830
	The New Little Belt Bridge	65 435	69 855
	Fyn Motorway, at Taulov	39 240	40 751
	Esbjerg-Kolding, at Holsted	19 629	20 149
	Gammelby Ringvej in Esbjerg	10 622	10 977
E45	National border, Kruså	17 180	18 469
	Syddjylland Motorway, west of Haderslev	38 721	40 490
E20/45	Syddjylland Motorway, north of Kolding	72 513	77 249
E45	Vejle Fjord Bridge	73 224	78 371
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Horsens	48 092	50 683
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Stilling	56 435	58 913
	Midtjylland Motorway, at Randers	40 137	41 698
	Nordjylland Motorway, south of Aalborg	40 981	41 206
	Limfjord Tunnel	67 477	69 867
	Frederikshavn Motorway, at Vodskov	20 422	22 243
	North of Sæby	15 355	15 717
E39	Hirtshals Motorway, between <9> and <10>	25 467	26 142
	Hirtshals Motorway, at Hjørring	7 533	7 651
E47/55	Flynderborgvej, Helsingør	6 135	...
	Helsingør Motorway, at Nærum	77 362	78 141
	Motorring 3, at Husum	107 825	113 807
E47/55	South Motorway, at Tappernøje	23 454	24 844
	South Motorway, south of Algestrup	39 393	40 450
	Farø Bridges, north of Farø	22 738	23 534
	Guldborgsund Tunnel	13 365	13 861
E47	South Motorway, south of Rødby	7 711	7 762
E55	Ørslev-Gedser	14 747	14 914
Other roads and bridges			
8	Allsund Bridge	25 777	26 835
9	Svendborg Motorway, north of <11>, Årslev	27 043	28 489
9	Svendborgsund Bridge	16 278	16 578
9	Frederik IX's Bridge	21 130	21 272
15	Herning Motorway, east of Kløverbladet	21 703	22 652
15	Herning Motorway, west of <40>	23 914	...
18	Midtjyske Motorway, south of <15>, Herning	21 296	22 361
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, west of Ring 3	88 092	...
21/23	Holbæk Motorway, east of Roskilde	73 109	77 396
O4	Motorring 4, at Herstedvester	66 984	69 274
55	Limfjord Bridge	28 281	28 681
153	Storstrøm Bridge	4 414	4 557
53	Kronprins Frederiks Bridge, Frederikssund	19 223	19 539
16	Bispeengbuen	47 900	49 200
16	Hillerød Motorway, Fiskebæk Bridge	57 699	60 788
	Knippels Bridge, Copenhagen	22 200	24 700
	Lange Bridge, Copenhagen	51 300	54 100

Source: Road Directorate

www.statbank.dk/vej22

Table 392 Ships observed passing through the Sound and Belts

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

Source: Danish Maritime Safety Administration

www.statbank.dk/skib25

Table 393 Value index for retail sale

	2015	2016
	2010 = 100	
Retail trade and repair work exc. of m. vehicles	100	100
Supermarkets and department stores etc.	106	104
Retail sale of groceries and late-night stores	86	82
Supermarkets	90	91
Discount stores	135	136
Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	95	91
Retail sale of food in specialized stores	93	90
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialized stores	46	43
Retail sale of meat and meat products	106	77
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	83	84
Retail sale of bread, cakes and flour confectionery	81	87
Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores	110	117
Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores	82	74
Other retail sale of food in specialized stores	140	128
Gas stations	86	85
Retail sale of consumer electronics	85	70
Retail sale of computers and software, etc.	102	96
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	78	61
Retail sale of textiles, house hold equipment, etc.	100	103
Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	75	67
Retail sale of paints, varnishes and lacquers	85	74
DIY centres and tool stores	107	114
Retail sale of carpets and rugs, etc.	60	58
Retail sale of electrical household appliances	132	144
Retail sale of furniture	103	106
Retail sale of furnishing fabrics	110	114
Retail sale of kitchen utensils, glass and china	94	93
Retail sale of musical instruments	72	66
Dispensing chemist in specialized stores	92	93
Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles	115	126
Retail sale of flowers, plants and seess	71	73
Retail sale of pet animals and pet food	110	111
Retail sale of watches and jewellery	103	102
Activities of opticians	113	112
Retail sale of photographic and optical equipment, etc.	60	63
Retail sale of gift articles and craftwork	98	97
Retail sale of other goods n.e.c.	76	76
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods, etc.	91	90
Retail sale of books in specialized stores	80	77
Retail sale of music and video recordings	20	5
Retail sale of sporting and camping equipment	102	107
Retail sale of bicycles and mopeds	108	100
etail sale of games and toys in specialized stores	89	85
Retail sale of wearing apparel	94	93
Retail sale of clothing	96	95
Retail sales of baby articles and children's clothing	74	74
Retail sale of footwear	90	87
Retail sale of leather goods	124	127
Retail sale via internet, mail order, etc.	117	131
Retail sale via mail order houses	118	132

Table 394 Holiday trips

	4 + nights				1-3 nights	
	Denmark		Abroad		2014	2015
	2014	2015	2014	2015		
Trips, total	3 354 187	3 354 187	4 761 570	4 761 570	22 291 750	22 291 750
Nights per trip	7.9	9.2	9.5	9.4	1.6	1.7
Means of transport	per cent					
Aeroplane	1	1	65	63	4	5
Car	76	80	26	26	74	76
Bus	4	6	5	6	5	4
Train	14	9	2	2	13	12
Ship	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other	3	2	...	...	3	3
Accommodation						
Hotel	4	4	53	57	12	14
Holiday centre	2	2	2	2	1	2
Camping site	9	8	5	5	2	2
Youth hostel	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rented dwelling	14	18	8	6	3	3
Own dwelling	25	27	4	4	15	14
Boat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family/friends	41	37	19	16	62	61
Other	5	4	8	9	3	3
Destination						
Denmark	100	100	●	●	88	88
France	●	●	6	8	...	...
Greece	●	●	6	5	...	...
Italy	●	●	10	7	...	...
Norway	●	●	5	5	...	1
Spain	●	●	15	16	...	...
United Kingdom	●	●	4	4	...	1
Sweden	●	●	6	5	3	4
Germany	●	●	8	9	2	4
Europe, other	●	●	25	24	...	...
Other countries	●	●	15	17	...	...

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

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 395 Business trips

	Denmark		Abroad	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Trips	1 530 738	1 540 562	1 641 144	1 641 183
Means of transport	per cent			
Aeroplane	3	6	77	81
Car	78	73	12	14
Bus	1	1	5	2
Train	15	16	...	...
Ship	...	...	1	1
Boat	...	...	5	...
Bicycle	...	...	...	...
Other	3	3	...	2
Destination				
Denmark	100	100	•	•
Norway	•	•	12	12
United Kingdom	•	•	6	1
Sweden	•	•	12	12
Germany	•	•	16	16
France	•	•	4	4
Spain	•	•	4	4
Greece	•	•	...	3
Europe, other	•	•	28	32
Other countries	•	•	18	16

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

www.statbank.dk/11

Table 396 Traveling with at least four bed nights by age and duration

	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	number			
Number of domestic travels	518 366	967 580	1 046 070	718 277
Duration of domestic travels	per cent			
4-7 bed nights	79	75	76	71
8-14 bed nights	18	18	17	23
15-28 bed nights	1	3	2	2
+ 28 bed nights	2	4	5	4
	number			
Number of travels abroad	715 242	1 330 292	1 546 936	1 027 874
Duration of travels abroad	per cent			
4-7 bed nights	59	65	65	54
8-14 bed nights	31	24	25	31
15-28 bed nights	7	8	7	12
+ 28 bed nights	3	2	3	3

Note: This table is based on travels with at least four bed nights.

Table 397 Nights spent. 2016

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Camping sites	Youth hostels	Marinas ¹	Holiday dwellings ²	Total
thousand person-nights						
Denmark, total	18 990	11 066	1 831	917	18 799	51 603
Region Hovedstaden	8 620	964	1 140	148	-	10 872
Region Sjælland	1 401	1 430	111	151	-	3 094
Region Syddanmark	4 315	4 335	267	399	-	9 316
Region Midtjylland	2 272	2 341	180	146	-	4 939
Region Nordjylland	2 382	1 995	133	73	-	4 583
Province København by	6 930	-	954	43	-	7 927
Province Københavns omegn	590	-	46	10	-	646
Province Nordsjælland	691	-	81	60	-	833
Province Bornholm	409	-	59	35	-	503
Province Østsjælland	192	-	40	9	-	241
Province Vest- og Sydsjælland	1 209	-	71	143	-	1 423
Province Fyn	1 117	-	76	285	-	1 478
Province Sydjylland	3 198	-	191	114	-	3 503
Province Østjylland	1 674	-	120	125	-	1 919
Province Vestjylland	598	-	60	21	-	679
Province Nordjylland	2 382	-	133	73	-	2 587
Nationality						
Denmark	11 073	8 257	923	465	4 555	25 273
Norway	1 276	311	72	19	863	2 540
Sweden	1 234	202	71	58	254	1 819
Germany	771	1 677	105	315	12 141	15 010
United Kingdom	772	29	91	7	-	899
Netherlands	400	303	40	31	448	1 221
France	173	30	40	1	-	245
Italy	271	20	51	0	-	342
Finland	159	18	12	2	-	190
United States	567	3	60	1	-	632
China	205	1	16	-	-	221

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

www.statbank.dk/hotel1, camp1, vandrer, lyst1 and ferie3

¹ The statistic covers the period May-September. ² The statistic for Holiday dwellings from 2016 has not yet been published. The numbers shown on Holiday dwellings are preliminary for 2016.

Table 398 Hotels, camping sites, youth hostels and marinas. 2016

	Hotels, holiday centres etc.	Hotel beds ¹	Hotel rooms ¹	Camping sites ¹	Camping units ¹	Youth hostels	Marinas	Berths
Denmark, total	607	130 937	52 872	410	90 100	109	242	47 501
Region Hovedstaden (Capitol Region)	180	45 326	21 634	42	8 134	25	45	12 105
Region Sjælland	68	12 527	4 501	62	12 120	15	62	9 025
Region Syddanmark	151	32 553	11 819	133	30 812	27	67	14 354
Region Midtjylland	114	18 620	8 143	98	19 730	23	38	8 123
Region Nordjylland	98	22 605	6 992	75	19 304	19	30	3 894

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