

**Documentation of statistics for  
The Public Sector Finances 2018**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistic is to show the activities that are owned or controlled by the general government and to illustrate the public area as an economic unit called *the public sector*. Statistics Denmark began publishing the statistic in March 1998, where it contained figures covering the period 1993-1996.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The public sector's finances is an annual specification of the institutional distribution of activities carried out by the public corporations, giving total figures as well as figures divided into industrial groups. Furthermore, the statistics contain figures for the public sector and all public corporations and quasi-corporations.

### 2.1 Data description

The statistic describes the public area in economic terms that are directly comparable to the overall national accounts of the Danish economy. The statistic for public companies include all public corporation-like companies and public corporations. The public corporation-like companies are public institutions that operate on market terms and whose accounts can be separated from the state and municipal accounts. The public companies are organized by private law and are owned and / or dominated by public authorities.

The public companies are mainly in the utility and transport business. Public corporations differ from public administration and service in that they produce market goods and services, while public administration and services predominantly produce public (non-market) services that are made available to other parts of the economy; either free of charge or at prices that do not necessarily cover the cost of production.

### 2.2 Classification system

The statistics are based on the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA2010) and also the industrial classification DBO7 (based on the European classification system NACE Rev. 2).

### 2.3 Sector coverage

The public sector, that is general government and public corporations.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

ESA2010: The concepts in this statistics are described in the national account manual ESA2010.

[ESA2010](#)

### 2.5 Statistical unit

The entities included in this statistic are all entities in Statistics Denmark's business register which have a public sector sector code. The compilation of the statistics are based on both yearly accounts for institutional units and yearly accounts for central government, regions and municipalities.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The public sector

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

The statistic covers the period 1993 and onwards.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Million DKK.

## **2.11 Reference period**

The figures relate to the financial year. If the financial year for a public corporation is different from the calendar year; the calendar year with the longest accounting period is selected as the financial year

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Yearly.

## **2.13 Legal acts and other agreements**

Paragraph 6 and 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark. The statistic also follows the EU regulations 549/2013 and 1893/2006.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

For the part of the statistic concerning general government, no calculation of the burden of response is done. For the public companies, the burden of response is estimated not to surpass 180 minutes a year for each company.

## **2.15 Comment**

Additional information is available by contacting Statistics Denmark.

### **3 Statistical processing**

The data for the statistic is based on accounting information from central government, regions, and municipalities, along with approximately 700 public companies. The accounting information is gathered directly from central government, regions, and municipalities, while data from the public companies are collected by the use of surveys. The accounting information is checked for errors, along others by comparing to the previous year's accounts, and a macro-validation is carried out on the most detailed industrial classification. The gathered data covers the full population, and as such no further calculations are necessary.

#### **3.1 Source data**

The data for the statistic is based on accounting information from central government, regions, and municipalities, along with approximately 700 [public corporations](#) (in Danish).

#### **3.2 Frequency of data collection**

Yearly.

#### **3.3 Data collection**

Account information from central and local government are received by electronic transfers while information from the public corporations comes via questionnaires or submission of financial statements.

#### **3.4 Data validation**

The gathered account information is checked for errors. The figures are compared with earlier account information. If the numbers deviate too much, the company in question is contacted to check the validity of the data. Furthermore, macro-validation is carried out on the most detailed industrial classification.

#### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data covers the full population so enumeration is not necessary. If account information from a public corporation is delayed then key indicators are used together with last year information.

#### **3.6 Adjustment**

No corrections to data is made other than those already described.

### **4 Relevance**

The primary users are the ministries of economic affairs, interest organisations, politicians, educational institutions, and the interested public. Some users needs information on the total sector and the subsectors contribution to the public sector as a hole. Others needs detailed information on the public corporations.

#### **4.1 User Needs**

Ministries of economic affairs, organizations, politicians, educational institutions and members of the public.

Some users needs information on the total sector and the subsectors contribution to the public sector as a hole. Others needs detailed information on the public corporations.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Data on user satisfaction are not currently collected.

#### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

The statistics satisfy the international guidelines and requirements.

### **5 Accuracy and reliability**

Full coverage of all industries is obtained by conducting a yearly check of the population in relation to a variety of sources. Accounting information is obtained from central and local government accounts and furthermore from questionnaires. Some accounting information is adjusted to the terminology used in the national accounts system and therefore deviates from normal accounting conventions. Furthermore, public corporations may use different methods of accounting. Accounting data entered wrongly are also a source of error, which is minimized by comparison with information from the previous year. If necessary, the company in question is contacted to validate the data.

#### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The statistic is based on data which covers the full population, and since the data in question are audited accounts, the overall accuracy is expected to be high. A high precision is also ensured through a series of quality processes during the compilation of the statistic. Newly created public companies of minor economic significance are in a few cases added with a one-year delay.

Accounting data entered wrongly are also a source of error, which is minimized by comparison with information from the previous year. If necessary, the company in question is contacted to validate the data. Automatic procedures check for errors in the data entry and general accounting errors, including the balance sheet, i.e. data is checked for inconsistency.

#### **5.2 Sampling error**

The statistic is a complete statistic based on accounting information from the total public sector. Thus there is no sample uncertainty.

### 5.3 Non-sampling error

The data material covers the entire population but newly created public companies of minor economic significance are in a few cases added with a one-year delay.

Accounting data entered wrongly are also a source of error, which is minimized by comparison with information from the previous year. If necessary, the company in question is contacted to validate the data. Automatic procedures check for errors in the data entry and general accounting errors, including the balance sheet, i.e. data is checked for inconsistency.

If the financial year for a public corporation is different from the calendar year; the calendar year with the longest accounting period is selected as the financial year.

### 5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

### 5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

### 5.6 Quality assessment

This statistics is based on final account information from the government institutions and public corporations included in the statistic. As a general rule, all accounting information has been received by the time of publication and as such the quality of the statistic is estimated to be high. The primary sources of errors are:

- Errors in the account material - a company will occasionally send in corrections regarding previous accounting material. These are usually few and minor corrections have do not impact that published statistic.
- Errors in the national account-related classification of transactions - a potential source of errors that is minimised by validating data through a check of annual developments on company level as well as industrial classification level.
- Incomplete population - occasionally, a public company has not been classified as public at the time of its start-up and is thus not included in the statistic. This is usually companies with very little activity, however, and cause no significant impact on the figures.

### 5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

## **5.8 Data revision practice**

The figures for the latest two years are provisional, as revisions to the prior two years of published data may occur during the collection of current accounting data from the public companies and general government, but the difference between provisional and final figures are small.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistic is published in December the year after the latest accounting year and without delays.

### **6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results**

The statistics are published yearly at the end of the year, following the accounting period.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

## **7 Comparability**

These statistics are comparable from 1993 and onwards. The figures are produced according to international guidelines and are therefore comparable with similar estimates from other countries.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

Since the statistic follows the international guidelines for national accounts there is a high degree of comparison with other countries.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The comparability is good, as there have been no changes in terminology or methods, and the data follows international national account requirements to a large degree. Something that may influence the comparability can be if a larger public company is divided into several companies within different industrial classifications.

This would influence the output and intermediate consumption as internal trade across industrial classifications is not removed. Trade between companies within the same group of companies would thus be included in data. At the same time, the split of a company has an effect on the level of gross fixed capital formation if sale of capital goods take place between two companies within the same group.

### **7.3 Coherence - cross domain**

The statistics are comparable with statistics for the general government.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

Data comes from different data sources but since all data are converted following the same international guidelines the internal consistency is assumed to be high.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published a Danish press release and in the StatBank under [Public corporations and public sector](#). For further information please see the subject page on [Government finances](#).

### 8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### 8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

### 8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

### 8.4 News release

These statistics are published in a Danish press release.

### 8.5 Publications

Annually as a Statistisk Efterretning in the series Offentlige Finanser (in Danish only)

### 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under [Public corporations and public sector](#) in the following tables:

- [OFF14](#): Public finances by sector and account
- [OFF14A](#): Public corporations by sector and account

### 8.7 Micro-data access

All information is stored in the internal DIOR database and can be obtained on request with due consideration for Statistic Denmark's policy about confidentiality.

### **8.8 Other**

The data for the statistic is also used for the survey to Eurostat covering the liabilities of public companies.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) at Statistics Denmark.

### **8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment**

In the compilation of the public sector's finances, Statistics Denmark's data confidentiality policy is followed.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

There are no separate descriptions of methods for this statistic.

### **8.12 Quality documentation**

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

## **9 Contact**

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Public finance. The person responsible is Helene Gjermansen, tel. +45 39 17 34 65, e-mail: [hgj@dst.dk](mailto:hgj@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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Government Finance

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