

**Documentation of statistics for  
Enterprise Groups in Denmark 2015**

## 1 Introduction

Enterprise groups in Denmark is an annual statistics, which is initially carried through regarding the year 2009. The purpose with the statistics is to describe the activities in Danish companies in a greater and broader perspective. Thus the statistics contributes to the description of the business structure in Denmark.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics is regarding enterprise groups in Denmark and is measuring the extent of these, in number of enterprise groups and the number of full-time equivalent employees in these enterprise groups.

The statistical unit is therefore the "Enterprise Group". An enterprise group, in this statistics, is regarded to be two or more companies located in Denmark and at the same time have a mutual ownership. A mutual ownership is regarded to be present if one Danish company owns and/or controls more than 50 per cent of another Danish company.

### 2.1 Data description

This statistics is regarding the enterprise groups in Denmark and their extent, measured on number of enterprise groups, number of enterprises and the number of full-time equivalent employees.

### 2.2 Classification system

Enterprise groups in Denmark are disseminated in size groups distributed on:

- number of full-time equivalent employees (that are part of the enterprise group)
- number of enterprises (that are part of the enterprise group)

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Enterprise groups in Denmark cover private sector enterprise groups in the following activities: Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services, Construction, Trade and transport etc., Information and Communication, Financial and insurance, Real estate, Other business services, and select activities within Human health and social work (Societies, charitable trusts and funds for the prevention of diseases and for social and welfare purposes) and Arts, entertainment and other services (Sports activities, Amusement and recreation activities, Repair of computers and personal and household goods, and Other personal service activities). This also applies at the level of the individual enterprise belonging to the enterprise group population.

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Control:** Control is regarded as being present if a Danish company owns and/or controls more than 50 per cent of another Danish company.

**Danish Part of an Enterprise Group:** This statistics includes Danish enterprise groups, which in this case means two or more Danish enterprises connected in a parent-child-relation, disregarding the geographical location of the ultimate ownership.

**Enterprise:** The statistical unit, the enterprise group, consists of enterprises located in Denmark, where the enterprise usually corresponds to the legal unit.

**Enterprise Group:** The statistical unit is therefore the "Enterprise Group". An enterprise group, in this statistics, is regarded to be two or more companies located in Denmark and at the same time have a mutual ownership. A mutual ownership is regarded to be present if one Danish company owns and/or controls more than 50 per cent of another Danish company.

**Full-time Equivalent Employees:** Full-time equivalent employees are the number of employees converted into full-time.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The statistical unit is the "Enterprise Group". An enterprise group, in this statistics, is regarding to be two or more companies located in Denmark and at the same time have a mutual ownership. A mutual ownership is regarded to be present if one Danish company owns and/or controls more than 50 per cent of another Danish company.

## 2.6 Statistical population

This statistics are covering those enterprises, which were active in the period of time and who were a part of an enterprise group in Denmark, meaning that these enterprises had a connection to one or more Danish enterprises.

Danish enterprises that solely owns foreign affiliates and are not owned by another Danish enterprise, are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, and are excluded from the statistics. Danish enterprises, who are directly owned from abroad (outside Denmark) and doesn't own a Danish enterprise, is are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, and are excluded from the statistics.

Two or more Danish enterprises with the same foreign owner (hence are enterprise group sister companies) are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, as there are no connection between the two Danish companies. Therefore these are also excluded from the statistics.

Criteria: A demarcation is conducted on the following criteria: - Enterprise sector (private or public sector) - Ownership form - Activity - Real enterprise group activity

Enterprise sector (private or public sector) (sektorkode); This statistics covers the private sector.

Ownership form (virkform-kode); This statistics covers the majority of the different kinds of enterprise forms, but are excluding sole proprietors and the like.

Activity; Enterprise groups in Denmark cover private sector enterprise groups in the following activities: Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services, Construction, Trade and transport etc., Information and Communication, Financial and insurance, Real estate, Other business services, and select activities within Human health and social work (Societies, charitable trusts and funds for the prevention of diseases and for social and welfare purposes) and Arts, entertainment and other services (Sports activities, Amusement and recreation activities, Repair of computers and personal and household goods, and Other personal service activities). This also applies at the level of the individual enterprise belonging to the enterprise group population. Real enterprise group activity; This statistics are applying the guidelines by Eurostat for real active enterprises, meaning that an enterprise, in order to be statistical active, must have an activity corresponding to 0,5 of a full-time equivalent employee. This means that if an enterprise group have at least one enterprise that are considered active, then all of the enterprises in that enterprise group are contribution to the statistical data. On the other hand, if an enterprise group consists solely of enterprises that are not considered active individually, then the entire enterprise group are excluded from the statistics.

Derived exclusion; If the topmost Danish enterprise (the Head-of-Group) are excluded due to the demarcation, then the entire enterprise group will be excluded. Similarly if every underlying enterprise/enterprises are excluded, then the topmost Danish enterprise will also be excluded, and the entire enterprise group are removed.

## 2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

## 2.8 Time coverage

2009-2015.

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

1.000 full-time equivalents employees.

## **2.11 Reference period**

01-01-2015 - 31-12-2015

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Enterprise groups in Denmark are compiled on a yearly basis.

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

No information is collected directly from respondents, as the statistics is entirely based on registers and other statistics. The statistics is not based on EU regulation.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

There is no respondent-burden as the statistics is based on information received from other statistical registers.

## **2.15 Comment**

[Enterprise groups](#)

## **3 Statistical processing**

The statistics is entirely based on registers. Several data validation procedures are carried out, in order to secure a high data quality. A number of variables are checked to verify that an enterprise is part of a possible enterprise group relation.

### **3.1 Source data**

The statistics is entirely based on registers. Sources for background information are a number of internal sources notably the Business Register and the General Enterprise Statistics and external sources such as the annual company reports and commercial data sources.

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

Annually.

### **3.3 Data collection**

The statistics is entirely based on registers.

### **3.4 Data validation**

Several data validation procedures of the available register data are carried out, in order to secure a high data quality for the statistics.

A number of variables are completely checked to ensure that an enterprise indeed are relevant enough to be a part of a possible enterprise group relation.

- The data material are also checked for doublets and similar redundancies, in order to secure that any one enterprise only appears once in the data.
- The data material is also checked for completeness, to ensure that, mainly large enterprises, which apparently doesn't have an enterprise group relation and therefore doesn't appear in the data material, is included (manually) if they indeed have an enterprise group relation and therefore are relevant.

### 3.5 Data compilation

It is assumed, upon the completion of the data validation checks, that Enterprise Groups in Denmark contains a complete frame of the enterprise group relations in Denmark. This means that no enumeration or imputation of data are carried out.

This statistics are covering those enterprises, which were active in the period of time and who were a part of an enterprise group in Denmark, meaning that these enterprises had a connection to one or more Danish enterprises.

Danish enterprises that solely owns foreign affiliates and are not owned by another Danish enterprise, are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, and are excluded from the statistics. Danish enterprises, who are directly owned from abroad (outside Denmark) and doesn't own a Danish enterprise, is are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, and are excluded from the statistics.

Two or more Danish enterprises with the same foreign owner (hence are enterprise group sister companies) are not considered an enterprise group in Denmark, as there are no connection between the two Danish companies. Therefore these are also excluded from the statistics.

#### *Criteria*

A demarcation is conducted on the following criteria:

- Enterprise sector (sektorkode): This statistics covers the private sector.
- Ownership form (virkformkode): This statistics covers the majority of the different kinds of enterprise forms, but are excluding sole proprietors. Associations are included from 2014.
- Activity: Enterprise groups in Denmark cover private sector enterprise groups in the following activities: Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and utility services, Construction, Trade and transport etc., Information and Communication, Financial and insurance, Real estate, Other business services, and select activities within Human health and social work (Societies, charitable trusts and funds for the prevention of diseases and for social and welfare purposes) and Arts, entertainment and other services (Sports activities, Amusement and recreation activities, Repair of computers and personal and household goods, and Other personal service activities). This also applies at the level of the individual enterprise belonging to the enterprise group population.
- Real enterprise group activity: This statistics are applying the guidelines by Eurostat for real active enterprises, meaning that an enterprise, in order to be statistical active, must have an activity corresponding to 0,5 of a full-time equivalent employee. This means that if an enterprise group have at least one enterprise that are considered active, then all of the enterprises in that enterprise group are contribution to the statistical data. On the other hand, if an enterprise group consists solely of enterprises that are not considered active individually, then the entire enterprise group are excluded from the statistics.

Derived exclusion: If the topmost Danish enterprise (the Head-of-Group) are excluded due to the demarcation, then the entire enterprise group will be excluded. Similarly if every underlying enterprise/enterprises are excluded, then the topmost Danish enterprise will also be excluded, and the entire enterprise group are removed.

### 3.6 Adjustment

No correction of data are conducted, besides the initiative described under Data validation and Data compilation.

## **4 Relevance**

The statistic focus on both the magnitude and significance of enterprise groups in Denmark. Therefore it contributes with important new information regarding the Danish business structures. The primary users of the statistic are various industrial organizations, politicians, researchers and the news media.

### **4.1 User Needs**

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### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

There has not been carried out any measurement of user satisfaction.

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The statistical results are based on information on the individual enterprise relation to an enterprise group received from the Business Register and commercial data sources, which are connected to data received from other registers. No sample survey technique or cut off limit has been introduced.

It is appraised that with the sources available, this statistics gives a fair and true view of enterprise groups in Denmark.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

The results are based on ownership-relations obtained from administrative databases, combined with data validation of primarily the large and significant enterprises (100+ full-time employees) in Denmark.

The sources available for establishing ownership-relations are mainly the annual reports from the enterprises. This means that in case these annual reports for some reason are unavailable and/or insufficient, then there will be a risk of an underestimation of the number of enterprise groups in Denmark.

It is appraised that with the sources available, this statistics gives a fair and true view of enterprise groups in Denmark.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for these statistics.



### **5.3 Non-sampling error**

It is assumed, upon the completion of the data validation checks, that Enterprise Groups in Denmark contains a complete frame of the enterprise group relations in Denmark. This means that no enumeration or imputation of data are carried out.

As Enterprise groups in Denmark doesn't cover all activities, such as agriculture etc., then in the case that an enterprise actually are conducting activities in an industry that are not covered, but erroneously are placed in an activity that are covered (and at the same time have a valid ownership-relation), then this enterprise will be a part of the statistics. The significance of this, is appraised to be low. Likewise if an ownership-relation has been terminated, but this information have not been removed from the source material, then an overestimation of the number of enterprise groups can conceivably occur. Enterprise groups in Denmark shows the ownership relations for enterprises/enterprises groups in Denmark. If non-active ownership-relations have been included and/or the opposite that active ownership-relations have not been included, then this of course will influence the extent of enterprise groups, and distort the statistical value. However the impact of this is appraised to be very low and insignificant.

### **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**

The results are based on ownership-relations obtained from administrative databases, combined with data validation of primarily the large and significant enterprises in Denmark.

The sources available for establishing ownership-relations are mainly the annual reports from the enterprises. This means that in case these annual reports for some reason are unavailable and/or insufficient, then there will be a risk of an underestimation of the number of enterprise groups in Denmark.

It is appraised that with the sources available, this statistics gives a fair and true view of enterprise groups in Denmark.

## **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**

No preliminary figures are published.

## **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

Enterprise groups in Denmark are disseminated 18-24 months after the end of the calendar year. The statistics for 2015 are published extraordinarily 25 months after the end of the calendar year. This statistics are dependent of the availability of the source material, which in turn are dependent of the availability of the annual reports by the Danish companies, and the statistics are also dependent on the completion of other statistics/registers. Enterprise groups in Denmark are normally disseminated without delay to the announced time.

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

This statistic is dependent on the source material and upon the completion/publication of other statistics, and it is therefore normally published 18-24 months after the reference period.

### **6.2 Punctuality**

Enterprise groups in Denmark are normally disseminated without delay to the announced time. The punctuality are measured in the latest available calendar year.

## **7 Comparability**

This statistic is, to our knowledge, only carried out in Denmark. The method has not changed since the first reference period (2009). Enterprise group structures undergo substantial changes, and the statistics is expected to be of a volatile nature as regards the number of groups and employees.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

This statistics is, to our knowledge, only carried out in Denmark.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

The method has not changed since the first reference period (2009). Enterprise group structures undergo substantial changes, and the statistics is expected to be of a volatile nature as regards the number of groups and employees.

From the reference year 2015, the statistics calculate the figures for full-time employees with 2 decimal, which have previously been rounded to whole numbers. The consequence is minor deviations in statbank tables konc1 and konc4.

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

Enterprise groups in Denmark is comparable with the general enterprise statistics, when the criteria mentioned is taken into consideration.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Overarching groups of number of enterprises that are part of enterprise groups and their number of employees, are calculated based on the underlying detailed information on the individual enterprises, which secures an internal consistency.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

The results are available in the statistical databank for Statistics Denmark. See also [Enterprise groups](#).

It is possible to buy tailor-made tables, and researchers can obtain access to the micro-data upon request. The variables are documented in TIMES.

### **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.

### **8.4 News release**

Enterprise groups in Denmark 2015 are published only in the statistical databank for Statistics Denmark.

### **8.5 Publications**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.6 On-line database**

Tables for Enterprise groups in Denmark are available in the [StatBank](#).

### **8.7 Micro-data access**

It is possible to buy tailor-made tables, and researchers can obtain access to the micro-data upon request.

### **8.8 Other**

Not relevant for these statistics.

### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

The statistics Enterprise Groups in Denmark follows the Statistics Denmark guidelines on data confidentiality.

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

The statistics Enterprise Groups in Denmark is disseminated on such a detailed level, that the data has to be checked for any confidentiality issues, in order to ensure that no single enterprise group can be identified in the data. In more practical terms this means that information are not disclosed if this data is based on less than three units.

### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

The variables in the statistics are documented in TIMES.

No further description of methods is available.

### **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 this statistics is in the division of Business Dynamics. The person responsible is Gitte Frej Knudsen, tel. +45 39 17 31 19, e-mail: [gfk@dst.dk](mailto:gfk@dst.dk)

### **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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