

**Documentation of statistics for
Sales of real property 2021**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics for sales of real property is to analyze the number of sales and the price trends for specified categories of real property. The statistics are primarily used for monitoring the economic business cycle.

2 Statistical presentation

This statistic is a statement of price and volume trends in real estate transactions, calculated as price index, average prices and number of sales. The statistics are broken down by category of real property, type of transfer and geography.

2.1 Data description

The statistics are compiled as quarterly price index for one-family houses, owner-occupied flats, weekend cottages and commercial properties. The statistics also contains the following key figures;

- Number of sales in the price calculation
- Average price per property (DKK 1000)
- Purchase sum per hectare (agriculture)/m² (building sites)
- Purchase sum in percent of taxable value
- Estimated number of sales

The statistics does not include a total price index for all categories of real properties.

2.2 Classification system

The statistics are grouped geographically and by type of transfer and type of real property. The geographic breakdown follows the Common European geographical and administrative division known as [NUTS](#) for regions and provinces. The breakdown in type of transfer is divided into ordinary free trade, intra-family sales and other sales. The categories of real properties are generated from information in the collected data combined with use codes from the Tax Authorities. Since 2. quarter 2011 , the following categories of real properties are used:

· One-family houses · Residential properties with 2 or 3 flats · Residential properties with 4 flats and over · Residential and business properties · Business properties · Industrial properties and warehouses · Agriculture properties, total (agricultural land prices can be found in table LPRIS35 in the StatBank) · Weekend cottages · Building sites (unbuilt area not agriculture) total · Owner-occupied flats, not free · Owner-occupied flats, free · Owner-occupied flats, total

For the period 1. quarter 1992 to 1. quarter 2011 the following categories are available in the StatBank. Hereafter the data are updated only in the [Payment Data Bank](#): · Residential properties with 2 flats · Residential properties with 3 flats · Residential properties with 4 -8 flats · Residential properties with 9 flats and over · Agricultural properties 10-100 hectares · Agricultural properties 2-5 hectares · Agricultural properties 5-10 hectares · Agricultural properties 10-15 hectares · Agricultural properties 15-30 hectares · Agricultural properties 30-60 hectares · Agricultural properties over 60 hectares · Agricultural properties 60-100 hectares · Agricultural properties over 100 hectares · Building sites (unbuilt area not agriculture) under 2000 m² · Building sites (unbuilt area not agriculture) 2000 m² and over

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Ordinary free trade: Sales between parties who are not related to each other and where there is no partial gift. Price index is calculated only for ordinary free trade.

Intra-family sales: Sales between spouses or between persons, who are related by marriage, even if the sale does not include a gift.

Other sales: Sales that are not ordinary free trade or family transfer, for example forced auction or transfer without consideration.

One-family house: Property with one apartment that is used for living and has an area of ??less than 5501 sqm. The properties may include individual premises that are used for commercial purposes, if the commercial use amounts to less than 25 per cent. of the value of the property. Townhouses where the land is matriculated for each house are single-family houses.

Owner-Occupied flat: Apartment used for residential purposes and which is located in either multi-storey properties or single-family houses, semi-detached houses and two- and three-family houses and which has the character of open-low buildings and terraced houses which have the character of dense-low buildings. For example, terraced houses that are located on a plot that is not subdivided, but where the individual units in the buildings have been subdivided into owner-occupied flats. Owner-Occupied flats can be free or not free from the obligations of the tenancy law, which i.a. aims at protecting previous tenants against termination. The market value is significantly lower for owner-occupied flats that are still rented out compared to owner-occupied flats that can be freely sold.

Agricultural property: Built-up property used for agriculture and which has an area of ??at least 0,55 acres.

Weekend cottages: Property which is intended for summer residence and which is typically located in a holiday home area.

Residential property with 2 flats or more: Property that contains at least 2 apartments and has an area of ??less than 5501 sqm. The property may also include individual premises that are used for commercial purposes, if the commercial use amounts to less than 25 per cent. of the value of the property.

Residential and business property: Property where, in addition to residential premises, there are premises that are used for business purposes, provided that the business use amounts to at least 25 per cent. of the value of the property.

Business property: Property that only contains premises that are used for business.

Industrial property and warehouse: Property that only contains premises that are used for industrial companies, larger workshops, gas, electricity, water and heating plants, independent storage facilities and which are typically located in an industrial district.

Building site: Land that contains all undeveloped areas except undeveloped agricultural plots.

Other built-up: Property that cannot be included in other property categories.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit is a registered property in connection with sales.

2.6 Statistical population

The population covers all sales of the included types of real properties.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

1992- to present.

2.9 Base period

The index reference period is 2006=100, except for the House Price Index (HPI) which use index reference period 2015=100.

2.10 Unit of measure

The statistics covers price indices, average prices and number of sales. Values are shown in 1.000 DKK

2.11 Reference period

In connection with sales, the contract date is used as accrual period in the statistics. If the contract date is unknown, date of the deed is used instead.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly, quarterly and yearly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal authority to collect data is provided by the Act on Statistics Denmark, section 6, as subsequently amended (most recently by Act no. 599 of 22nd of June, 2000).

In connection with the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HICP), the legal authority to collect data is provided by the EU-regulation 2016/792 of 11 May 2016 regarding consumer prices and the house price index.

2.14 Cost and burden

The statistics are based on administrative records. Therefore there is no direct burden to the compilation of these statistics. Data comes from the electronic land registration system for registration of ownership of real properties.

2.15 Comment

Additional information can be required by contacting Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Data concerning the registration of ownership of real properties is collected on a weekly basis from the electronic land registration system via the Tax Authorities. The data is checked for errors by the Tax Authorities and Statistics Denmark. The sales of real properties in the reference period are added together and sorted by categories of real properties. Then key figures and quarterly price indices are calculated.

3.1 Source data

In connection with registration of sales of real properties the information is collected from the electronic land registration system to the Tax Authorities. Every week Statistics Denmark receives information about each transaction from the Tax Authorities.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected on a weekly basis from the electronic land registration system.

3.3 Data collection

Data is collected from the Tax Authorities.

3.4 Data validation

Data from the electronic land registration system is checked for errors by the Tax Authorities. When Statistics Denmark receives data, the data is checked for errors in each variable for statistical use. This includes checking for valid dates etc. Furthermore observations are being removed from the price calculations if there are special conditions.

3.5 Data compilation

The sales of real properties in the reference period are added together and sorted by categories of real properties. Then key figures and quarterly price indices are calculated.

3.6 Adjustment

The numbers for prices and sales are seasonally adjusted in the Table EJEN12 in the Statbank.

4 Relevance

There is a great interest for the published numbers among users, which follows the currently economic business cycle. The statistics of sales of real properties are relevant for the banking- and financial sector, real estate agents, politicians, researchers and the news media. The users consider the statistics for sales of real properties as an important economic indicator. The statistics have a high profile in the press and among other professional users.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics is, among other things, used for monitoring short-term economic trends. Estate agents and other interested parties use the statistics to follow developments in the number of sales and prices for different types of real property within selected geographical areas.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There is not gathered knowledge of user satisfaction for this statistic. However, in 2013 a contact group consisting of internal and external experts in this area was established. The primary task of the contact group is to discuss and evaluate the published results as well as planned developments in the area. The contact group also debates the current trends and issues around price index for real properties.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The European Commission has adopted a new regulation in 2016 (no. 792/2016) concerning harmonized consumer price indices. This regulation establishes a "housing price index" (House Price Index - HPI) in order to improve the relevance and comparability of the consumer price index. The Regulation obliges Member States to follow a common structure to produce and transmit price index for households' purchases of owner-occupied housings (including dwellings in housing cooperatives) under the auspices of the HICP. Price index for dwellings in housing cooperatives is under development and should be included in the House Price Index.

5 Accuracy and reliability

There is no sampling error in the final figures, but the price indices are still subject to some degree of uncertainty. This is due to the fact that the same houses are not sold in each period which makes it necessary to control for quality changes between sold houses. No matter how this quality correction is done it will always contains some degree of uncertainty. The statistical uncertainty is explained [here](#). Bias on the preliminary price indices is close to 0, while the average deviation is about 0.3 for the quarterly figures.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The final figures contains almost all transactions of real estates and the number of sales is therefore likely to have a high precision. However, the final price indices are subject to some degree of uncertainty. This is due to the fact that there is variation in what properties there are transacted in each period. So even though the actual sales prices are known, the price development depends on the quality and number of transacted properties. This leads to a statistical uncertainty, which is important to take into consideration when using this statistics. The quality correction is done by calculation the spar-value for each single property, which is the price divided by the appraisal (Sales Price Appraisal Ratio-method). However, the spar-value has two limitations: Firstly, two identical properties with the same quality and comparable location is not necessary sold at the same price at a certain time, since the market is not perfectly transparent. For example can one seller get a higher price if he can wait for the 'right buyer'. There is always an element of uncertainty in the transacted price. Secondly, two identical properties does not necessarily have the same appraisal-value. The preliminary figures are subject to some uncertainty. This is due to the fact that the calculation is done before all transactions have been registered into the electronic land registration system. The actual period is based on approximately 90 percent of all transactions in this period. The second time the period is published approximately 95 percent of all transactions is included in the calculation. Bias shows if the revisions of the price indices in averages is under- or overestimated. Bias is calculated as the average of the monthly deviations in percentage points. Deviation shows how close the first publication of a period is to the final version. Bias and deviation of price developments are described throughout the published New articles.

5.2 Sampling error

This statistic is a total statement of all registered real estate transactions based on administrative register information.

5.3 Non-sampling error

The final figures are based on almost all transactions. However, price indices are subject to statistical uncertainty. This is due to the fact that there is variation in what properties that are transacted in each period. So even though the actual sales prices are known, the price development depends on the quality and number of transacted properties. The uncertainty of the quarterly price indices at the nation wide level is +/- 1.1 percentage points for one-family houses and +/- 1.7 percentage points for owner-occupied flats. The uncertainty is higher for owner-occupied flats than for one-family homes because the number of transactions are lower. The uncertainty is higher at regional level than at the nationwide level because the number of transactions are lower. The statistical uncertainty for house price indices is explained [here](#) .

The preliminary figures are revised for two reasons: Firstly, there can be sampling errors since the calculations is done before all transactions have been registered into the electronic land registration system. Secondly, the base year of the appraisals is changed once a year in order to include the newest information of changes in the property stock, for example new buildings.

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

Properties that are sold at different times are different in terms of size, location and standard. In order to calculate the pure price development between different periods Statistics Denmark uses a method which adjusts for some of these quality differences. For each property the sales price is divided by the appraisal, which is called the 'spar-value'. It is this spar-value that is used in the calculation of the price indices and not just the pure sales price. The method is internationally accepted and is known as the SPAR-method (Sales Price Appraisal Ratio). The SPAR-method is also used in Sweden and the Netherlands.

Analysis made by Statistics Denmark shows that the transactions of properties is typically registered into the electronic land registration system close to the acquisition date, which is the time when the new owners gets the key to their new property. The acquisition date may be relatively long time after the transaction date. The analysis also shows that the period between the transaction-date and the acquisition date is longer for more expensive properties than for cheaper properties. At the same time analysis also shows that expensive properties is more likely to have a relatively lower appraisal than cheaper properties. That is, the appraisals for expensive properties is typically less than the sales price while it is opposite for the cheaper properties where the appraisals typically is higher than the sales price. The preliminary price indices are calculated in a way that adjust for these circumstances in order to keep the bias and deviation as low as possible. The method is described in detail: [here](#).

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

All figures are revised 11 times. The calculation is made on the basis of the transactions which have been registered in the electronic land registration system at the time of calculation. The preliminary figures are calculated based on an incomplete set of data since not all transactions have been registered at the time of calculation.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

All figures are published no later than 2 months are the end of the reference period. Punctuality is very high, as delays in the planned release happens extremely rarely.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

All figures are published no later than 2 months after the end of the reference period. Final figures are published 13 months after the reference period.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics is published without delay in the pre-announced release date.

7 Comparability

The statistics for sales of real property have methodically developed over time. However since 1992 - when some methodological improvements were implemented - the statistics have been processed in accordance with the same principles.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Comparable house sales statistics for all EU member states can be found on the [Eurostats website](#) where figures are published around 100 days after the end of a quarter (reference period).

7.2 Comparability over time

The sales of real property statistics have methodically developed over time. However since 1992 - when some methodological improvements were implemented - the statistics have been processed in accordance with the same principles.

In calculating price indices, the ratio between the sales price and appraisal (spar-value) is used to quality adjust the properties in order to calculate the pure price change (SPAR-method). In 2014 Statistics Denmark carried out retrospective calculations of the tables ejen55, ejen66, ejen77 and ejen88. Originally the series started in 2006 due to the local government reform by 1.1.2007. The series is now brought back to 1992 based on historical data. For ejen77 and ejen88 the data is comparable to the originally data, but now based on the new geographical subdivisions. However, it was not possible to calculate hectares prices for agricultural property for the period 1992-1999. For ejen55 and ejen66 the price indices might in some cases differ from the historical tables, among others for Counties. This applies especially for the overlap periods where the base year of the appraisals have been changed. It was not possible to calculate the price index for the Province Bornholm due to the local government reform in 2003. The yearly price indices are calculated as an unweighted average of the quarterly figures, which may also contribute to minor differences.

When data from the electronic registration system was implemented in 2009, multiple sales were registered in a different way than previous. Therefore, we have excluded multiple sales for building sites and owner-occupied flats from 2011 and onwards. The big jump for building sites in 4th quarter of 2010 in EJEN77 is due to multiple sales.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Read an analysis of a comparison of different house price statistics in Denmark: <https://www.dst.dk/analyser>. However, this analysis is only available in Danish.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for this statistics, as the data comes from a single data source.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics for sales of real properties is published in [News from Statistics Denmark](#). Detailed figures can be found in [StatBank](#) and in the [Online payment data bank] (<https://www.dst.dk/betalingsdatabank>). The figures are also included in the Statistical Yearbook (has been discontinued) and Statistical Ten-Year Review. Historical figures can be found here: [Historical sales of real property](#)

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

The statistics for sales of real properties are published monthly in News from Statistics Denmark.

8.5 Publications

Information on sales of real properties are included in the Statistical Yearbook (has been discontinued) and Ten-Year review. The statistics had its own annual [Publications](#) from 1923 to 1983, except for the period 1937-1950.

8.6 On-line database

These statistics are published in the StatBank under [Sales of real property](#).

Monthly figures are available in the tables:

- [EJ13](#): Sales of real property by region, category of real property and key figures
- [EJ14](#): Price index for sales of property by region, category of real property and unit

Quarterly figures are available in the tables:

- [EJ5](#): Price index for sales of property by category of real property and unit
- [EJ55](#): Price index for sales of property by region, category of real property and unit
- [EJ12](#): Seasonally adjusted sales of property by region, property category and unit
- [EJEN77](#): Sales of real property by region, category of real property, key figures and type of transfer
- [EJENEU](#): House Price Index (HPI) by urbanisation and type of expenses

Annual figures are available in the tables:

- [EJ6](#): Price index for sales property by category of real property and unit
- [EJ66](#): Price index for sales property by region, category of real property and unit
- [EJEN88](#): Sales of real property by region, category of real property, key figures and type of transfer
- [EJEN11](#): One family houses and owner-occupied flats by Sales and index and property category

The following tables are only available in the [Online Payment Database](#):

- EJS10: Key figures by municipalities (quarterly)
- EJS20: Key figures by municipalities (yearly)
- EJS30: Key figures by postal codes (quarterly)
- EJS40: Key figures by postal codes (yearly)
- EJS50: Price indices for selected commercial properties and building sites (quarterly)

8.7 Micro-data access

Access to Statistics Denmark's register for sales of real properties is available via [Data for research](#). The basic material since 1992 is stored in Statistics Denmark. For particular extract of individual properties, we refer to the data distributors on <http://www.OIS.DK>.

8.8 Other

It is possible to buy [service task](#), with more informations than in the News from Statistics Denmark or in the StatBank.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Privacy Policy](#) in Statistics Denmark.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics is not published on such a detailed level that individual properties can be identified.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Documentation on methodology for this statistics is not available in English.

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 Prices and Consumption. The person responsible is Jakob Holmgaard, tel. +45 39 17 31 24, e-mail: jho@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

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