

Code	Label	Description/Questions
1	Organisation	
1.1	Department responsible	<p>Consumer price statistics is placed in the division of Prices and Consumption in Statistics Denmark. The division of Prices and Consumption is responsible for the following statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPI (the national consumer price index including the national net price index)</li> <li>• HICP (Harmonized index of consumer prices including the HICP-CT)</li> <li>• PPI (producer price index)</li> <li>• SPPI (service producer price index)</li> <li>• PPP (purchasing power parities)</li> <li>• Residential and Commercial Property Price Statistics (this includes the HPI and OOH indices)</li> <li>• Construction Cost Indices (including CPPI)</li> <li>• HBS (Household budget survey)</li> <li>• Statistics on Consumption and Sales of Alcohol and Tobacco</li> <li>• Statistics on Compulsory Real Estate Sales</li> <li>• Consumer Expectations</li> <li>• Statistics on Home Appliances</li> </ul> <p>The Division of Prices and Consumption is placed within Economic Statistics in Statistics Denmark. Economic Statistics also includes National Accounts, Government Finances, External economy and Economic Models. There are no regional statistical offices in Denmark and hence everything is placed at the central office in Statistics Denmark.</p>
1.2	Staff	<p>A total of 21 people are working in the Division of Prices and Consumption. Furthermore two programmers from the IT-staff are primarily working in this division. Parts of the data collection in the CPI/HICP and the HBS are outsourced to external contractors. Of the 21 people directly employed in the division 10 are primarily working with price statistics (CPI/HICP, PPI and SPPI).</p> <p>6 people are mainly working with the CPI and HICP in Statistics Denmark. Prices for fresh foods, clothing and footwear are collected by an external contractor. This price collection amounts to approx. two full time employed persons. Finally one programmer is to a large extent working on the CPI/HICP. In total this corresponds to a little less than 8 full time equivalent persons covering all aspects of the CPI/HICP production from data collection to publication as well as covering all research and developments. The 8 persons are placed in the following groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 senior statistician (master degree)</li> <li>• 1 statistician (master degree)</li> <li>• 4 assistants (short-cycle higher education)</li> <li>• 1 IT (medium-cycle higher education)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 full-time equivalent price collectors (free-lancer - no formal education necessary)</li> </ul> <p>New staff in Statistics Denmark is educated by being required to follow internal courses in statistics, publications etc. New staff in the CPI/HICP section is mainly trained in the specific concepts of the CPI/HICP on-the-job by their peers. Staff in Statistics Denmark can attend a broad array of internal courses whenever necessary e.g. in SAS-programming.</p>
1.3	Contact names	Martin Birger Larsen
1.4	Functions of contact persons	Senior Adviser
1.5	Contact mail address	Statistics Denmark Sejrøgade 11 2100 København Ø
1.6	Contact email address	mbl@dst.dk
1.7	Contact phone number	+45 39173459
2	<b>Metadata update</b>	22 <sup>th</sup> of March 2017
3	<b>Data description</b>	
3.1	Classification used	<p>The CPI and the HICP is classified according to the ECOICOP/ (European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to</p> <p>The ECOICOP is further divided to the 6-digit level in the Danish CPI and HICP. This detailed classification is available (in Danish) at the following link:</p> <p><a href="http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/forbrugerpriser/forbrugerprisindeks.aspx?tab=dok#">http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/emner/forbrugerpriser/forbrugerprisindeks.aspx?tab=dok#</a></p>
3.2	Implementation of European COICOP 5	The ECOICOP was implemented in January 2016 in the Danish CPI and HICP.

3.3 .	Data coverage	<p><b>Population coverage</b></p> <p>The target statistical universe is the 'household final monetary consumption expenditure' (HFMCE) within the economic territory of Denmark. The household sector to which the definition refers includes all individuals or groups of individuals irrespective of, in particular, the type of area in which they live, their position in the income distribution and their nationality or residence status. These definitions follow the national accounts concepts in the European System of Accounts. The CPI/HICP comprise all purchases by households within the territory of Denmark; those by both resident and non-resident households (i.e. 'domestic concept').</p> <p>The requirements in The Commission Regulation No 1688/98 on geographic and population coverage have always been followed in the Danish HICP. Hence there was no need to make changes after the adoption of the regulation.</p> <p>The consumption expenditures of individuals living in institutional households are included in the Danish HICP by using consumption figures from National Accounts where such expenditure is included for the HICP weights.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Temporal coverage</b></p> <p>Prices from most product groups are collected between the 7th and 15th of every month. For fresh foods the prices are collected between the 7th and 18th of every month to make sure that prices for different fresh foods are collected from at least two different working weeks.</p> <p>For almost all product groups the prices from the same outlet are collected only once during the month. Energy prices are however collected up to three times a month throughout the month from the same outlets.</p> <p>The standards of the Commission Regulation No 701/2006 on temporal coverage where implemented in May 2007 by using an overlap sample using the new standards as well as the old. The use of the overlap sample ensured that there was no break in the indices. Before the change all prices were collected between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month.</p>
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**Coverage of goods and services**

The target statistical universe is the 'household final monetary consumption expenditure' (HFMCE) within the economic territory of Denmark. The HICP covers the prices paid for goods and services in monetary transactions. The prices measured are those actually faced by consumers.

The Danish HICP follows the standards of the Commission Regulation No 1687/98 on coverage of goods and services i.e. each category of the HFMCE (all COICOP/HICP headings) accounting for more than one part of a thousand of the total expenditure. In this respect the Danish HICP includes the following:

- Services and materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
- Consumer durables
- Charges for financial services
- Non-life insurance services
- Expenditures financed out of non-life insurance claims to the extent of the full price
- Payments of households for licences, permits, etc. (e.g. driver's license)
- Output at not economically significant prices (change from zero-prices; for example public museums)

The Danish HICP excludes the following:

- Services of owner-occupied dwellings
- Purchase of land
- Purchase of valuables
- Expenditures by households for business purposes
- Current taxes on income and wealth
- Subscriptions and contributions to NPISHs
- Voluntary transfers for charity
- Payments of property income, including interest
- Compulsory or voluntary social contributions
- Life insurance and pension funding services
- Net non-life insurance premiums
- Transfers between households
- Fines, penalties
- Lotteries and gambling
- Interest and credit charges (FISIM), regarding them as financing costs rather than consumption expenditure

3.4	Geographic coverage - reference area	<p>The Danish HICP comprises all purchases by households within Denmark; those by both resident and non-resident households (i.e. 'domestic concept'). No part of the economic territory of Denmark is excluded and prices are collected in the entire country.</p> <p>The sample of prices is not geographically stratified but the prices are collected from all parts of Denmark to make sure that the sample is representative. Most prices are collected by means of digital questionnaires which make it possible to collect prices from everywhere – including the countryside. Prices for fresh food, footwear and clothing are mainly collected from outlets located in towns, since these prices are collected by price collectors</p> <p>From 2016 approximately 6000 prices based on scanner data from the biggest Danish supermarkets are included in the CPI/HICP for COICOP groups 1 and 2. The sample is chosen based on turnover and periods of sales on COICOP-6-digit level for each of the supermarket stores. Scanner data covers approximately 80 per cent of the total sales for COICOP groups 1 and 2. The scanner data covers all Denmark's sales and hence have a full geographical coverage.</p> <p>The consumption expenditures of tourists in Denmark are included in the Danish HICP by using consumption figures from National Accounts where such expenditure is included for the HICP weights. Similarly expenditure of domestic households abroad is excluded in the National accounts figures.</p>
3.5	Time coverage - price reference period	<p>The Danish HICP follows the standards of the Commission Regulation No 2601/2000 on timing of entering purchaser prices. This means that prices for goods are entered for the month in which they are observed and that prices for services are entered for the month in which the consumption of the service at the observed prices can commence.</p>
3.6	Base/reference period	<p>The index reference period of the HICP is currently 2015=100. All the sub-indices are also published with 2015=100. Between 2006 and until 2015 the HICP indices were published with 2005=100. Before 2006 the reference period of the HICP was 1996=100. The rescaling from 1996=100 to 2005=100 and from 2005=100 to 2015=100 were carried out by dividing the monthly published indices before 2006/2016 with the average of the published monthly indices of the 12 months in 2005/2015 (and multiplying with 100). The results were rounded to one decimal.</p> <p>The reference period of the Danish CPI is currently 2015=100. Statistics Denmark only revises the reference period of the CPI in case of major methodological changes.</p>
3.7	Unit of measure	<p>Following units are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Index (actually unitless, i.e. it is the ratio of the price of the basket in a given year to the price in the base year multiplied by 100. However, the HICP can be thought of as the amount the average consumer would have to spend in a given year to buy the same basic goods and services that one would have to pay 100 monetary units for in the base period);</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage change on the same period of the previous year (rates);</li> <li>• Percentage change on the previous period (rates);</li> <li>• Percentage share of the total (weights).</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Legal Base</b>	
4.1	Legal acts and other agreements - EU level	<p>Regarding instances of non-compliance of the Danish HICP with the HICP methodology, Statistics Denmark makes wide use of digital questionnaires for price collection which could potentially cause non-compliance. Eurostat reserves its position on the potential impact this may have on the HICP. Analysis from Statistics Denmark shows that the use of digital questionnaires as compared to price collectors means a slight quality reduction of the indices (prices changed less regularly). However the cost of using price collectors is far greater reducing its business case. The remaining instances of non-compliance are unlikely to have a major impact in practice on the HICP annual average rates of change. The Danish data pass, for January 2007 onwards, all standard HICP validation tests – they are internally consistent and aggregate correctly. Notwithstanding the observation on price collection made above, the HICP should be considered broadly comparable to the HICPs of other EU countries, and the reliability of the HICP, in terms of precision and representativeness, appears generally adequate.</p>
4.2	Legal acts and other agreements - national level	<p>A regulation on the Danish Net Price Index states that the statistical units shall allow the observation of the prices actually charged and give honest and complete information at the time it is requested.</p> <p>No national legislation makes reference to the HICP and/or HICP standards. On the other hand there is no national legislation that restricts the implementation of HICP standards.</p>
4.3	Access to administrative data	National authorities are obliged by law to grant access to administrative data for the purposes of (price) statistics.
<b>5</b>	<b>Treatment of confidentiality</b>	
5.1	General policy regarding confidentiality	<p>Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 11 March 2009, on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities.</p> <p>'Persondataloven' gives restrictions regarding publication and sharing of data that can be attributed to individual persons. 'Forvaltningsloven' rules that data collected for statistical purposes cannot be shared with other public authorities for other purposes.</p>
5.2	Treatment of	Statistics Denmark will never publish data that can be attributed to an individual person or a single company. Only aggregated data will be published.

	confidential data	
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6	Data collection	
6.1.	Organisation of price collection	<p>In general prices are collected every month. However, for a number of goods and services prices are not collected on a monthly basis but less frequently. This happens in areas where prices only change on e.g. quarterly or biannually basis. For goods and services with less frequent price collection, the prices are carried forward in between collection periods.</p> <p>Price collection for selected product groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rents:</b> Once a year in January</li> <li>• <b>Airfares:</b> Monthly price collection</li> <li>• <b>Package tours:</b> Monthly price collection</li> <li>• <b>Waste collection:</b> Once a year in January</li> <li>• <b>Education:</b> Once or twice per year depending on the type of education.</li> <li>• <b>Insurance:</b> Once per quarter</li> <li>• <b>Household appliances:</b> Monthly price collection</li> </ul> <p>Other products and services with less frequent than monthly price collection are:</p> <p>Wash and rinse, watches and jewellery, Laundromats, dry-cleaning, car wash /grills/sandwich shops, driving schools, cinemas, waterworks, hunting shops, solariums, veterinarians, riding schools, rental service, tariffs for travelling by train/bus, motorbikes, doctors and dentists, auditors, private hospitals, campsites and youth hostels, caravans, boats and marine engines, kitchens, craftsman expenses, gardener, chimney sweep, physiotherapy, car rental, postage, performances on theatres, access ticket to swimming pools/ sport matches/ museum and amusement parks, TV/radio license/payment for cable TV, day care, tolls for bridges, burglar alarms, bank charges, driver’s license, passport fee, hunting license, fitness centre, canteens, household services, food delivery to elderly.</p> <p>The HICP indices are calculated on the basis of the prices consumers’ actual pay – purchaser prices. That is, prices including VAT and other taxes and minus general subsidies. Estimated/imputed prices are however also used for seasonal goods and</p>

		<p>services when out of season or when a good is temporarily missing. In these cases the price multiplied by the change in the elementary aggregate to which the price belongs.</p> <p>Zero prices are encountered once in a while and treated accordingly. The latest example is some national museums that became free of charge. In this case the elementary aggregate index was temporarily calculated as a Dutot index since this index formula allows for zero prices.</p> <p>In a few cases prices that cannot be observed directly is used. For pharmaceuticals a price index from another public authority (Statens Serum Institut) is used. For some air fares unit prices are being used, where the unit prices are calculated as an average price per month for selected routes. For some repair costs indices from the Construction Cost Index is used.</p> <p>The representative goods and services in the sample are selected using purposive sampling. The specific brand etc. of an item is then mainly chosen by the outlets in the sample. For instance, Statistics Denmark decides that prices for MP3 players should be sampled. It is then for the outlets in the sample to select which MP3 player to report a price for. The outlets are instructed to choose the most representative MP3 player according to sales, for example. When prices are collected by price collectors, it is the price collector that selects the brand etc.</p> <p>The item/product specifications used for all the representative goods and services are relatively broad (e.g. MP3 player or refrigerator without freezer).</p> <p>Prices for clothing and fresh food (chains not covered by scanner data including bakeries, butchers and the like) are collected by price collectors visiting the outlets. Otherwise prices for fresh food are collected via scanner data. The majority of prices are collected by digital questionnaires. The remaining prices are collected from price lists (food) and the like, and via the internet (telecommunications, computers, petrol and others).</p>
6.2.	Price collectors	<p>The price collection by price collectors is in Denmark focused on the collection of prices on food, clothes and shoes.</p> <p>The price collection in Denmark are handled by a private company, selected through EU public procurement every 5th year.</p> <p>Statistics Denmark is responsible for the training of the price collectors. In addition, Statistics Denmark has to equip the price collectors with a hand held device and continuously ensure the quality of the incoming data.</p> <p>The private company that collects the prices for Statistics Denmark, is responsible for the collection of prices in all selected urban areas every month based on the guidelines given by Statistics Denmark, as well as ongoing training of new price collectors.</p> <p>The price collection includes about 5,500 prices each month by the price collectors.</p>



6000 prices are collected via scanner data. In addition, about 15,000 prices are collected through digital questionnaires sent to stores or are found on the internet by the CPI central staff.

Price collection in Denmark is outsourced to a private company to be responsible for the collection in 20 urban areas. There are about 14 collectors covering the urban areas and each price collector works approx. two days a month on this task.

Price collectors receive a half-day introduction to the price collection. At the meeting the price collectors are informed about the consumer price index construction as well as an introduction to the handheld device. They are learning about the change in goods, quality changes and other typical challenges in the price collection.

A detailed guide for the price collectors is in use. The guide covers both theoretical issues regarding the CPI, training in use of the hand held device and the focus is on the price collection, product replacement, product offers and the other challenges in the job.

Detailed written material is provided to all price collectors, so they can collect the best possible prices.

The below product groups are collected by the price collectors. The food and drink items below are only collected by price collectors in a few supermarkets not covered by scanner data:

Rye bread
Three-grain bread
White bread
Bread rolls
Danish pastries
Cream and dry cakes
Cornflakes
Minced beef
Shoulder of beef
Diced beef
Beef tenderloin, steak
Minced beef, organic
Diced veal
Veal, top round
Chopped leg of pork
Neck of pork without fat
Pork tenderloin
Neck of pork with fat
Minced pork
Minced pork, organic
Lamb

	Turkey breast	
	Chicken filets	
	Meat from innards	
	Cured saddle of pork	
	Danish liver pâté	
	Frankfurters	
	Cod	
	Plaice	
	Herring filets	
	Salmon filets	
	Smoked mackerel	
	Smoked salmon in slices	
	Full-cream milk	
	Semi-skimmed milk	
	Skimmed milk	
	Buttermilk	
	Milk, 0,5 % fat	
	Full-cream milk, organic	
	Semi-skimmed milk, organic	
	Skimmed milk, organic	
	Milk, 0,5 % fat, organic	
	Double cream	
	Sour cream	
	Yoghurt	
	Brie	
	Cheese, 45 %	
	Eggs	
	Eggs, organic	
	Butter	
	Danish <i>Kærgården</i> margarine	
	Apples	
	Oranges	
	Kiwi fruit	
	Bananas	
	Grapes	
	Carrots	
	Carrots, organic	
	Leeks	
	Tomatoes	
	Gherkins	
	Onions	
	Mushrooms, fresh	
	Iceberg lettuce	
	Peppers	
	Cabbages	
	Cauliflowers	

	Potatoes	
	Potatoes, organic	
	Chocolate	
	Ice cream	
	Coffee	
	Soft drinks	
	Orange juice	
	Beer	
	Gold-label (strong) beer	
	Light beer	
	Men's overcoats	
	Men's jackets, leather	
	Suits, without waistcoats	
	Men's trousers	
	Blazers	
	Shirts	
	Sweatshirts	
	Underwear	
	Socks	
	Rainwear, work clothes	
	Women's coats	
	Women's jackets	
	Women's leather jackets	
	Dresses	
	Skirts	
	Women's trousers	
	Shirt-blouses	
	Women's underwear	
	Stockings/socks	
	Jumpers or cardigans	
	Baby clothes	
	Children's clothes	
	Gloves, belts, ties	
	Men's shoes	
	Slippers, clogs, rubber boots	
	Women's shoes	
	Boots, shoes	
	Children's shoes	
	Shoe repairs	
	Shampoo	
	Toothpaste	
	Toilet paper	

6.3.	Source: outlets	<p>Prices are collected from approximately 1500 retail outlets every month. The outlet sample can in principle be updated every month. If an outlet leaves the sample it is immediately replaced. Likewise new outlets can be included in the sample any given month.</p> <p>Whenever an outlet closes a new outlet from the same geographical area is drawn from the Danish Business Register. Furthermore the outlet sample is actively adjusted on an ongoing basis to keep it representative over time. For example shops selling music can be replaced by internet shops from where music is sold in a digital format.</p> <p>When selecting outlets for the sample it is attempted to cover different types of outlets, that is, specialised stores, supermarkets and discount stores. Furthermore, outlets are chosen in order to get a broad geographical coverage.</p> <p>The outlets are selected based on their turnover. Outlets with relatively high turnovers are being covered, whereas outlets with limited turnover in general are not selected for the sample. This sort of sampling is known as cut-off sampling. The Danish Business Register is used for information regarding turnover. In addition to selection based on turnover it is also attempted to select outlets that are price leaders. When selecting outlets for the sample the burden on the respondents is also considered.</p> <p>Prices for clothing and fresh food (excluding scanner data) are collected by price collectors visiting the outlets. The majority of prices are collected by questionnaire sent by mail to the outlets in the sample or by sending a link to a digital questionnaire. The remaining prices are collected from price lists (food) and the like, and via the internet (telecommunications, computers, petrol and others).</p> <p>The following product groups are collected by digital questionnaires</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="357 1328 1278 1960"> <tr><td>Schnapps, bitters</td></tr> <tr><td>Gin/vodka/um</td></tr> <tr><td>Whisky/brandy</td></tr> <tr><td>Red wine</td></tr> <tr><td>White wine</td></tr> <tr><td>Vermouth, champagne</td></tr> <tr><td>Port, sherry</td></tr> <tr><td>Fabrics for clothing</td></tr> <tr><td>Tracksuits, men</td></tr> <tr><td>Shorts, men</td></tr> <tr><td>Shorts, women</td></tr> <tr><td>Tracksuits, women</td></tr> <tr><td>Knitting wool</td></tr> <tr><td>Sewing thread</td></tr> <tr><td>Clothing repairs</td></tr> <tr><td>Laundrette</td></tr> <tr><td>Dry cleaning</td></tr> </table>	Schnapps, bitters	Gin/vodka/um	Whisky/brandy	Red wine	White wine	Vermouth, champagne	Port, sherry	Fabrics for clothing	Tracksuits, men	Shorts, men	Shorts, women	Tracksuits, women	Knitting wool	Sewing thread	Clothing repairs	Laundrette	Dry cleaning
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	Rent from permanent residence, rental housing	
	Rent from permanent residence, owner-occupied housing (not entered in HICP)	
	Holiday home ownership (not entered in HICP)	
	Cement	
	Other materials for housing	
	Paint and varnish	
	Wallpaper	
	Wood products	
	Other garden materials	
	Water	
	Water treatment tax	
	Gardening	
	Mains gas	
	Bottled gas	
	Paraffin	
	Coal and coke	
	Firewood	
	Carpets	
	Repairs, repholstery	
	Curtains	
	Duvets, quilts	
	Bed linen	
	Towels	
	Tablecloths	
	Cushions, mattress pads	
	Sewing machines	
	Repair of household appliances	
	Glasses	
	Dinner services	
	Steel cutlery	
	Pots, pans	
	Vacuum jugs	
	Electric tools	
	Batteries	
	Household implements	
	Garden tools	
	Nails	
	Cleaners	
	Window cleaning	
	Spectacles	
	Contact lenses	
	Doctors	
	Dentists	
	Hospital treatment and admissions	
	VW and Audi	

	Opel (Vauxhall) and BMW	
	Ford	
	Volvo	
	Citroën, Peugeot and Renault	
	Fiat	
	Nissan,Toyota and Suzuki	
	Mazda, Mitsubishi and Honda	
	Skoda	
	Hyundai	
	Motorbikes	
	Mopeds	
	Bicycles	
	Motor vehicles: material outlay, spare parts, accessories	
	Bicycles, various (incl. fitting)	
	Motor oil	
	Car repairs	
	Bicycles: mending/mopeds: cleaning	
	Car hire	
	Fyn County Transport Authority	
	<i>SydTrafik</i> bus company (South Jutland)	
	<i>MidTrafik</i> bus company (Mid Jutland)	
	Bornholm County Transport Authority	
	North Jutland Transport Authority	
	Metropolitan Region Transport Authority	
	Removals	
	Musical instruments	
	Games	
	Dolls	
	Plastic building sets	
	Toy cars, train sets, balls	
	Hunting, fishing and sports equipment	
	Sports accessories	
	Garden plants	
	Cut flowers	
	Pot plants	
	Fertilizers	
	Pet	
	Purchase of pets	
	Pet food	
	Equipment for pets	
	Veterinary services	
	Medicines for pets	
	Weeklies, monthlies etc.	
	Electric shavers and similar	
	Hairdryers	
	Aftershave lotion	

	Cosmetics	
	Deodorant	
	Perfume	
	Watch repairs	
	Bags, suitcases and purses etc.	
	Insurance, personal effects	
	Home insurance (not entered in HICP)	
	Accident insurance	
	Travel insurance	
	Insurance, personal transport equipment	
	Financial services	
	Assistance of auditors	
	Assistance of lawyers	
	Burials, purchase of burial plots and similar	
	Venetian blinds	
	Aeroplane tickets, international	
	Aeroplane tickets, domestic	
	Oil-fired central heating services	
	Household heating oil 1000 l	
	Beds, plank beds	
	Cupboards	
	Tables	
	Dining chairs	
	Armchairs, sofas	
	Shelving	
	Lighting	
	Ornaments	
	Folding beds	
	Electric cooker hoods	
	Refrigerators, deep freezers	
	Washing machines, tumble dryers	
	Dishwashers	
	Electric cookers, ovens and ranges	
	Microwave ovens	
	Vacuum cleaners	
	Small electrical appliances	
	Hire of dinner services, tables etc.	
	Petrol, lead-free	
	Diesel oil	
	Driving schools	
	Garage rental	
	Railways	
	Mobile network, telephone purchases	
	Television sets	
	DVD players	
	Stereo systems, CD players, mp3 players etc.	

		Loudspeakers, microphones etc. Photographic equipment Video cameras Compact discs Films Repairs to radios/televisions Expenditure on sports Sporting events Cinemas Books, fiction Books, non-fiction Paper articles Pencils and ball-point pens Hairdressing Jewellery, gold Watches Prams, sunglasses etc. Danish open sandwiches, sandwiches etc. Hot meals (restaurants) Coffee and similar with bread Beer (restaurants) Table wine (restaurants) Schnapps and similar (restaurants) Soft drinks (restaurants) Beef sandwiches and similar Chicken dishes, fish dishes Sausages with or without bread Pizzas Canteens (food and beverages) Hotels, accommodation	
6.4.	Source: scanner data	Scanner data has been included in the Danish HICP from January 2016. Scanner data is included for COICOP groups 1 and 2 for the four biggest Danish retail chains. The turnover share is approximately 80 per cent of total sales for COICOP groups 1 and 2. A representative sample methodology is used i.e. a representative sample from the scanner data is drawn and index calculations is done on this.	
6.5.	Source: central collection	For some selected products prices are collected centrally from price lists provided by the major supermarket chains in Denmark. These products are mainly products in COICOP group 5 or 12 not covered by scanner data In these cases the representative products are selected by the central staff using their own knowledge as consumers as well as by contacting the supermarkets.  The following product groups are collected centrally from price lists:	



		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Washing-up bowls</td></tr> <tr><td>Electric cables, electric plugs</td></tr> <tr><td>Electric light bulbs</td></tr> <tr><td>Washing powder</td></tr> <tr><td>Fabric softener</td></tr> <tr><td>Cleaning products</td></tr> <tr><td>Polish</td></tr> <tr><td>Washing-up brushes, brooms etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>Candles</td></tr> <tr><td>Aluminium foil</td></tr> <tr><td>Plastic bags</td></tr> <tr><td>Toothpicks</td></tr> <tr><td>Kitchen roll</td></tr> <tr><td>Coffee filters</td></tr> <tr><td>Vitamins, minerals</td></tr> <tr><td>Other pharmaceutical products</td></tr> <tr><td>Toothbrushes etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>Hairbrushes, combs etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>Soap for personal care</td></tr> <tr><td>Creams and lotions etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>Hairstyling</td></tr> <tr><td>Razor blades etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>Nappies, sanitary towels, tampons, cotton wool</td></tr> </table>	Washing-up bowls	Electric cables, electric plugs	Electric light bulbs	Washing powder	Fabric softener	Cleaning products	Polish	Washing-up brushes, brooms etc.	Candles	Aluminium foil	Plastic bags	Toothpicks	Kitchen roll	Coffee filters	Vitamins, minerals	Other pharmaceutical products	Toothbrushes etc.	Hairbrushes, combs etc.	Soap for personal care	Creams and lotions etc.	Hairstyling	Razor blades etc.	Nappies, sanitary towels, tampons, cotton wool
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6.6.	Source: internet	<p>Prices are collected on the internet from web shops for a number of products and services by the central staff. More and more outlets in Denmark are providing their prices on their web pages as well as having actual web shops. Examples on product groups where prices are being collected from the internet is computers, TV and radio, cultural services and music downloads and clothing. In some cases the prices are used as representative for products purchased by internet (e.g. clothing) and in other cases the prices also represent prices in physical outlets (e.g. computers).</p> <p>The following product groups are collected from internet:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Schnapps, bitters</td></tr> <tr><td>Gin/vodka/rum</td></tr> <tr><td>Whisky/brandy</td></tr> <tr><td>Red wine</td></tr> <tr><td>White wine</td></tr> <tr><td>Vermouth, champagne</td></tr> <tr><td>Port, sherry</td></tr> <tr><td>Tracksuits, men</td></tr> <tr><td>Shorts, men</td></tr> <tr><td>Shorts, women</td></tr> <tr><td>Tracksuits, women</td></tr> </table>	Schnapps, bitters	Gin/vodka/rum	Whisky/brandy	Red wine	White wine	Vermouth, champagne	Port, sherry	Tracksuits, men	Shorts, men	Shorts, women	Tracksuits, women												
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	Mains gas	
	Glasses	
	Dinner services	
	Steel cutlery	
	Pots, pans	
	Vacuum jugs	
	Electric tools	
	Holiday home rental	
	Chimney sweeping	
	Subscriptions, emergency services call-out	
	Babysitters	
	Car wash	
	Car leasing	
	Subscriptions, emergency services	
	Driving tests	
	Storebælt Bridge, cars	
	Øresund Bridge, cars	
	Øresund Bridge, train tickets	
	Storebælt Bridge, train tickets	
	Taxis	
	Rødby - Puttgarden, foot passengers	
	Helsingør - Helsingborg, foot passengers	
	Sjællands Odde - Ebeltoft, foot passengers	
	Sjællands Odde - Ebeltoft, cars	
	Copenhagen - Rønne, foot passengers	
	Copenhagen - Oslo, foot passengers	
	Frederikshavn - Sweden, foot passengers	
	Frederikshavn - Norway, foot passengers	
	Esbjerg - England, foot passengers	
	Rødby - Puttgarden, cars	
	Helsingør - Helsingborg, cars	
	Postage	
	Fixed line, telephone purchases	
	Fixed line, services	
	Mobile network, subscriptions	
	Internet, subscriptions	
	Computers	
	Boats	
	Musical instruments	
	Games	
	Dolls	
	Plastic building sets	
	Toy cars, train sets, balls	
	Hunting, fishing and sports equipment	
	Sports accessories	
	<i>Tivoli</i> amusement park etc.	

		Music tuition	
		Film development	
		Theatres	
		Zoos, museums etc.	
		Radio and television licences	
		Hybrid networks, aerial associations	
		Newspapers	
		Charter tours	
		Children's schools, private	
		Continuation schools	
		Evening classes	
		Camping sites, youth hostels	
		Child-minding	
		Crèches	
		Kindergartens	
		After-school centres	
		Old-age homes and meals on wheels	
		Gun licences	
		Passport fees	
		Aeroplane tickets, international	
		Aeroplane tickets, domestic	
		Oil-fired central heating services	
		Household heating oil 1000 l	
		Beds, plank beds	
		Cupboards	
		Tables	
		Dining chairs	
		Armchairs, sofas	
		Shelving	
		Lighting	
		Ornaments	
		Folding beds	
		Electric cooker hoods	
		Refrigerators, deep freezers	
		Washing machines, tumble dryers	
		Dishwashers	
		Electric cookers, ovens and ranges	
		Microwave ovens	
		Vacuum cleaners	
		Small electrical appliances	
		Hire of dinner services, tables etc.	
		Petrol, lead-free	
		Diesel oil	
		Driving schools	
		Garage rental	
		Railways	

		Mobile network, telephone purchases	
		Television sets	
		DVD players	
		Stereo systems, CD players, mp3 players, etc.	
		Loudspeakers, microphones etc.	
		Photographic equipment	
		Video cameras	
		Compact discs, music stream	
		Films	
		Repairs to radios/televisions	
		Expenditure on sports	
		Sporting events	
		Cinemas	
		Streaming services	
		Books, fiction	
		Books, non-fiction	
		Paper articles	
		Pencils and ball-point pens	
		Hairdressing	
		Jewellery, gold	
		Watches	
		Prams, sunglasses etc.	
		Danish open sandwiches, sandwiches etc.	
		Hot meals (restaurants)	
		Coffee and similar with bread	
		Beer (restaurants)	
		Table wine (restaurants)	
		Schnapps and similar (restaurants)	
		Soft drinks (restaurants)	
		Beef sandwiches and similar	
		Chicken dishes, fish dishes	
		Sausages with or without bread	
		Pizzas	
		Canteens (food and beverages)	
		Hotels, accommodation	
		Cosmetics	
		Deodorant	
		Perfume	
		Aeroplane tickets, international	
		Beds, plank beds	
		Cupboards	
		Tables	
		Dining chairs	
		Armchairs, sofas	
		Shelving	
		Lighting	

		Ornaments	
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		Stereo systems, CD players, mp3 players etc.	
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		Photographic equipment	
		Video cameras	
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		Soft drinks (restaurants)	
		Beef sandwiches and similar	
		Chicken dishes, fish dishes	
		Sausages with or without bread	
		Pizzas	
		Hotels, accommodation	
6.7.	Source: other	For repair costs in COICOP group 05.3.3 “repair of household appliances” indices from the Construction Cost Index is used.	

6.8.	Product basket : sampling design	<p>When data are entered into the database they are automatically checked for obvious errors. Extreme price changes are immediately subject to manual controls. Before calculating the HICP, the consistency of the data is checked automatically. Checks are made to see whether there is a price match between the current and previous month for all observations and to detect decimal errors. Extremes are detected automatically by the Hidioglou-Berthelot (HB) model for product groups with more than five price changes. For product groups with less than five price changes, extremes are identified as price changes of more than 10 percent. The extremes are checked manually and included or excluded accordingly.</p> <p>The ECOICOP classification is used in the Danish HICP. Elementary aggregates are based on a 6-digit COICOP that is unique for the Danish HICP and CPI. In some cases the elementary aggregates are further divided into product groups using an 8-digit version of the COICOP.</p> <p>The Commission Regulation No 2646/98 on tariffs was implemented before 2000 and it covers for instance health services and other services provided by the public sector in Denmark.</p> <p>Consumer profiles are describing the typical consumption pattern of different consumer types. These are often being used for indices for telecommunication. Consumer profiles are however currently not being used in the Danish HICP.</p> <p>The sample in the Danish HICP is not explicitly divided into consumption segments, but the concept is used whenever a product replacement takes place. Replacements are selected from the same consumption segment according to the criteria set in the Commission Regulation No 1334/2007 on implementing measures (quality adjustment and sampling).</p> <p>Prices for data processing equipment (computers) are gathered from a web page that collects prices on these goods from almost all web shops selling computers in Denmark. Hence a big sample of price observations is readily available.</p> <p>Loose product specifications are generally used. See point 6.1. Reference product-offers are selected by the central staff and they are re-sampled whenever the existing product-offers are judged to have lost their significance. Similarly new reference products are added whenever deemed necessary.</p> <p>"Actual rentals" (COICOP 04.1) includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent from permanent residence, rental housing</li> </ul> <p>Maintenance and repair of the dwelling (COICOP 04.3.) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cement</li> <li>• Other materials for housing</li> <li>• Paint and varnish</li> <li>• Wallpaper</li> </ul>
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- Wood products
- Oil-fired central heating services
- Labour costs

For Garments (03.1.2.) see section 8.1.

Car maintenance etc. (COICOP 07.2.) includes:

- Motor vehicles: material outlay, spare parts, accessories
- Bicycles, various (incl. fitting)
- Petrol, lead-free
- Diesel oil
- Motor oil
- Car wash
- Car repairs
- Bicycles: mending/mopeds: cleaning
- Subscriptions, emergency services
- Driving schools
- Garage rental
- Car hire
- Driving tests
- Storebælt Bridge, cars
- Øresund Bridge, cars

Recreational and cultural services (COICOP 09.4) includes:

- Tivoli amusement park etc.
- Expenditure on sports
- Sporting events
- Music tuition
- Film development
- Theatres
- Cinemas
- Zoos, museums etc.
- Radio and television licences
- Hybrid networks, aerial associations
- Video film hire, streaming

6.9.	Treatment of internet purchases	<p>Statistics on the populations' use of the internet (statistics made by Statistics Denmark) as well as information from a private e-trade organization (FDIH) is being used for assessing the importance of internet trade in Denmark.</p> <p>The weight for internet purchases is around 4.5 percent of total private consumption expenditure. Among others for the ECOICOP groups 03.1.2, 09.1.1, 09.1.3 and 09.4.2 the expenditures are estimated to be above 0.1 pct. of total consumption expenditure. This information is based on data from FDIH.</p> <p>Offers from web pages not registered in Denmark are currently not covered by the price collection to the HICP.</p> <p>See section 6.6 for a list of product groups where prices are collected from web pages for the HICP.</p>
6.10	The use of list prices	<p>For caravans, boats and boat engines, package holidays and holiday home rentals list prices is being used. These are judged to be reasonable estimate of actual transaction prices.</p> <p>For furniture, white goods, radio/TV, and a lot of other goods the price observations are supplied by the outlets via a questionnaire and only sales prices available to everyone is included. Bargaining prices depending on the individual consumer's ability to bargain are usually not reported.</p>
6.11	Administered Prices / HICP at Constant Tax Rates	<p><b>HICP – CT</b></p> <p>The monthly Danish HICP-CT is being produced according to the requirements in the HICP-CT manual and then sent to Eurostat at the same time as the HICP. The adjustments to set the tax rate to equal the rate in December last year is done at the level of the individual product. The Danish HICP-CT has been provided to Eurostat since 2008 with the same level of detail as the HICP. The HICP-CT is available from 2003 onwards, but the indices from 2003 to 2006 have only been estimated based on the Danish Net Price Index. From 2007 onwards the Danish HICP-CT has been properly calculated from the individual price observations and up.</p> <p>Tax changes in Denmark are reported by the Ministry of Tax and the changes are taken into account in the HICP-CT in the month they occur.</p> <p>The following taxes are covered by the Danish HICP-CT:  Excise duties and consumption taxes: chocolate and candy, nuts, tea, coffee and alcoholic beverages (even in restaurants, café and the like), tobacco, electricity, heating oil, natural gas, coal, petrol and diesel, light bulbs, plastic bags.  Car registration taxes: registration duties for cars and new motorbikes.  Taxes on insurance premiums: third-party liability insurance.  VAT</p> <p>In total approx. 98.6 percent of the tax amounts relevant for the HICP-CT is covered by the Danish HICP-CT (source: final technical report send to Eurostat regarding the HICP-CT).</p>



		<p><b>Administered prices</b>  The classification of administered prices was until end of 2016 performed by the Danish National Central Bank. Now the classification and the changes are reported by Statistics Denmark. From 2018 the reporting will be done at ECOICOP 5-digit level</p>
6.12	Treatment of discounts	<p>Price reductions are included in the Danish HICP and the guidelines for treatment of reduced prices in the HICP are followed. Whenever a product in the sample has a sales price the price is reported by the outlet or price collector and they are instructed to state that it is a sales price. The sales price is included in the calculations.</p> <p>When a product leaves the sample on sale at a reduced price and it is not possible to find a replacement product an imputed price equal to the regular price of the old product is included in the calculations the following month. This is done to avoid a downward bias in the index due to products leaving the sample on sale on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Refunds (e.g. on bottles) are not included in the calculations of the HICP as the consumer gets this money back.</p> <p>For most products groups the price of only one product is sampled. For scanner data all bulk sales are included. For price collectors bulk sales are included where such offers are very prominent (coffee for example).</p>
6.13	Infrastructure: database and data warehouses	<p>The database and calculation system behind the Danish HICP and CPI is programmed in Oracle forms. The system was introduced in 2000 and has been continuously improved and updated.</p> <p>The system handles everything in connection with the production of the consumer price indices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of questionnaires – both a paper and digital version.</li> <li>• Production of data files for the price collectors</li> <li>• Handling of the outlet sample</li> <li>• Handling of the product sample</li> <li>• Data entry for prices found on the internet by the central staff</li> <li>• Data inclusion of scanner data including validation</li> <li>• Automated data entry for prices from price collectors and digital questionnaires</li> <li>• Production of reminders to outlets that have missed the deadlines</li> <li>• Data validation and editing</li> <li>• Controls on the consistency of the data before calculations</li> <li>• Calculations of all the consumer price indices</li> <li>• Production of output files</li> </ul>

		<p>The system is very user friendly and most tasks are carried out by just pressing a few buttons. The risk of errors in the use of the system is very limited.</p> <p>The system is however not designed to perform different kinds of ad hoc analysis on the data or indices. This kind of work has to be done outside the system.</p> <p>The system is connected to a general system in Statistics Denmark where data providers can report the required information using digital questionnaires. This digital information is automatically loaded to the price index system and suspicious prices are flagged for manual control in this process. In general digital reporting is used. The individual outlet has to apply for exemption from digital provision of data.</p>
6.14	Infrast ructur e: electr onic device s	<p>For the price collection a handheld tablet labeled ASUS Memo Pad 7A is used.</p> <p>This model, which is 1½ years old, has worked flawlessly until now.</p> <p>Long battery life, reasonably easy model (295 grams, 19 cm long, 11 cm wide and 1 cm thick.)</p> <p>Data is formed into three XML files as the price collectors can download to the tablet and the price collection can begin.</p> <p>After the price collection three XML files are sent back to Statistics Denmark, where the files are loaded into a database and data processing can begin.</p> <p>Since prices in the database are entered automatically, only large price changes and product replacements that are flagged automatically have to be dealt with.</p>
6.15	Infrast ructur e: produ ction tools	<p>Excel and SAS are used apart from the Oracle production system in the monthly production of the HICP.</p>
6.16	Expec ted chang es	
7	<b>Data compi lation</b>	

7.1.	Index formulae	<p><u>Elementary indices:</u></p> <p>Elementary indices in the Danish HICP are calculated using the Jevons index. The index is calculated as described below:</p> $I_{0:r}^{Jv} = \prod \left( \frac{p_t^i}{p_0^i} \right)^{w^i} = \frac{\prod (p_t^i)^{w^i}}{\prod (p_0^i)^{w^i}}, \sum w^i = 1$ <p>The index formula is a weighted Jevons. The Jevons index has to a large extent been chosen to due to the good axiomatic properties of the geometric index.</p> <p>The weighting is made on two levels; on the COICOP 8-digit level (product prices) and at the store level. The COICOP 8 level weights are to a large extent based on the household budget survey and the COICOP specific store weights are based on information on turnover from the Business Register. The specific formulas for the store prices, product prices, and basis prices are shown below.</p> <p>Store prices are based on an unweighted geometrical average of the actual price observations for the same products collected from the same store or chain of stores:</p> $f_t = \prod_{i=1}^r (\rho_t^i)^{1/r} = (\rho_t^1)^{1/r} \cdot (\rho_t^2)^{1/r} \cdot \dots \cdot (\rho_t^r)^{1/r}$ <p><math>f_t</math> : store price in period <math>t</math>  <math>\rho_t^i</math> : item prices in period <math>t</math> from store <math>i=1, \dots, r</math></p> <p>Product prices are the geometrical weighted average of the different store prices. Explicit weights are applied whenever reliable data is available.</p> $e_t = \prod_{g=1}^m (f_t^g)^{s^g} = (f_t^1)^{s^1} \cdot (f_t^2)^{s^2} \cdot \dots \cdot (f_t^m)^{s^m}, \sum s^g = 1$ <p><math>e_t</math> : product price in period <math>t</math>  <math>f_t^g</math> : store prices in period <math>t</math>  <math>s^g</math> : weight for store group <math>g = 1, \dots, m</math></p> <p>Basis prices are calculated across the product prices of products/services belonging to the same product group. Explicit weights are applied whenever reliable data is available. In some cases the basis prices I calculated across just one product price</p>
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$$p_t = \prod_{k=1}^n (e_t^k)^{v^k} = (e_t^1)^{v^1} \cdot (e_t^2)^{v^2} \cdot \dots \cdot (e_t^n)^{v^n}, \sum v^k = 1$$

$p_t$  : price on elementary level in period  $t$   
 $e_t^j$  : product prices in period  $t$   
 $v^k$  : weight for product group  $k = 1, \dots, n$

Finally the monthly elementary indices are calculated as the monthly change in the basis prices and the result is chained to the elementary index series:

$$I_{t-1:t} = \frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}}$$

$I_{t-1:t}$  : Index on elementary level from  $t-1$  to  $t$   
 $p_t$  : Index on elementary level in period  $t$   
 $p_{t-1}$  : Index on elementary level in period  $t-1$

#### Higher level indices:

Indices above the elementary index level is calculated using a Laspeyres-type index or theoretically a Lowe index:

$$I_{0:t}^{Lo} = \frac{\sum p_t^j q_b^j}{\sum p_0^j q_b^j}$$

$p_t^j$  : price on good  $j$  in time  $t$   
 $p_0^j$  : price on good  $j$  in time 0 (price reference period)  
 $q_b^j$  : quantity of good  $j$  at some period  $b$

In practice the Laspeyres-type index is calculated using the below formula (the formula concerns one "link" in the calculations where the same elementary aggregate weights are applied throughout time). The weights correspond to the relative share of total consumer expenditure in the different elementary aggregates.

$$I_{0:t} = \sum w_b^j \cdot I_{0:t}^j = \sum w_b^j \cdot I_{0:t-1}^j \cdot I_{t-1:t}^j$$

$w_b^j$  : elementary aggregate weights for good  $j$  from period  $b$   
 $I_{0:t-1}^j$  : elementary aggregate index for good  $j$  from period 0 (price reference period) to period  $t-1$   
 $I_{t-1:t}^j$  : elementary aggregate index for good  $j$  from

		<p style="text-align: center;">period t-1 to period 1</p> <p>The resulting indices are finally chained to prior “links” of the indices where other elementary aggregate weights have been applied.</p> <p>Price observations are entered into the calculations with two decimal places. For instance a price entered could be 105.85 kr. or 105 kroner and 85 oerer.</p> <p>Weights at the level of the elementary aggregates are entered into the system rounded to million kroners. For instance the weight for rice is 441 million Danish kroner in the HICP in 2013. These weights are recalculated automatically by the compilation system into budget shares using all decimals in the calculations and these budget shares are used for calculating the indices.</p> <p>Weights below elementary aggregates at the level of stores and products are entered into the compilation system as budget shares rounded to percentages. For instance a store weight could be 34 per cent.</p> <p>All decimals are used in the compilation of the indices and the final indices are rounded to one decimal. Published rates of change are based on the indices rounded to one decimal.</p>
7.2.	Aggregation method	<p>The HICP compilation system is based on an Oracle database and the system is programmed in Oracle Forms. From a user perspective the compilation system is a point and click system. The calculation is done automatically when pressing one “button” once all the data are available and have been data edited.</p> <p>Output from the system (indices, rates of change etc.) are loaded automatically into excel sheets.</p>
7.3.	Chaining and linking method	<p>As stated by the formulae in 7.1 the elementary aggregate indices are chained on a monthly basis and linked to the index of the month just prior to the current one within the same “link”.</p> <p>The final higher level indices are chained to earlier “links” so the resulting indices will have the correct index reference period (currently 2015 = 100).</p> <p>Splicing of indices is not applied.</p>
7.4.	Treatment of missing prices	<p>When a product leaves the market, and therefore the sample, outlets and price collectors have been instructed to select a replacement immediately. The nearest substitute or the product with largest turnover is chosen, depending on the circumstances.</p> <p>When a price observation is missing the price change is usually estimated based on changes in prices from the previous month of the same group of products. If the price is expected to be missing for only a short period (a month), the previous price is sometimes carried forward.</p>

		<p>Product prices for replacements are compared with the prices of the products leaving the sample after quality adjustment, if necessary.</p> <p>Information of the number of missing prices is not readily available but most missing prices relates to seasonal goods being out of season.</p> <p>When data are entered into the database single price observations that increase or decrease the index of the elementary aggregate in which they belong are flagged for manual validation. The manual validation includes contacting the store where the price is collected from.</p> <p>When all price observations have been entered into the database and before calculating the HICP, the consistency of the data is checked automatically. Checks are made to see whether there is a price match between the current and previous month for all observations and to detect decimal errors.</p> <p>Extremes are detected automatically by the Hidioglou-Berthelot (HB) model for product groups with more than five price changes. For product groups with less than five price changes, extremes are identified as price changes of more than 10 percent. The extremes are checked manually and included or excluded accordingly. No price observations are deleted or adjusted automatically.</p>
7.5.	Excluding product groups that are no longer significant	<p>Every month a 'quality meeting' is held with participation of the entire HICP staff. At these meetings one of the 12 ECOICOP groups in the sample is scrutinized and potential newly significant goods and services are identified as well as obsolete goods and services are being identified. In this way the full sample is scrutinized over the 12 months in a calendar year.</p> <p>The staffs knowledge as consumers as well as information in the media about changes in the consumer markets are used to identify potential new or obsolete goods and services. Different data sources are then used to check whether the potentially significant goods should be included in the HICP or on the other hand some goods excluded from the sample. The data sources are often found by contacting organizations representing different consumer branches. When judging potential obsolete goods and services data from the HBS is often a used source.</p>
7.6.	Substitution of products (replacement)	<p>Usually the replacement product-offers are chosen according to similarity. If however no similar products are available or the similar products are known not to be representative the stores in the sample and the price collectors have been instructed to select the most representative product instead of the old product disregarding any differences between the old and the new product. Necessary quality adjustments are then handled centrally at Statistics Denmark.</p>

7.7.	Adding newly significant products	<p>Every month a 'quality meeting' is held with participation of the entire central HICP staff. At these meetings one of the 12 ECOICOP groups in the sample is scrutinized and potential newly significant goods and services are identified as well as obsolete goods and services are being identified. In this way the full sample is scrutinized over the 12 months in a calendar year.</p> <p>At the HICP section at Statistics Denmark each member of the production team has been given responsibility for a subset of the ECOICOP. This member both handles the digital questionnaires and is primary with regards to quality corrections. Furthermore he/she monitors the markets that are in this subset of the ECOICOP. This gives hands on experience that is very important in the production of the HICP.</p> <p>The knowledge as consumers of the central staff as well as information in the media about changes in the consumer markets are used to identify potential new or obsolete goods and services. Information from the persons from central staff also working as price collectors is also valuable. Different data sources are then used to check whether the potentially significant goods should be included in the HICP or on the other hand some goods excluded from the sample. The data sources are often found by contacting organizations representing different consumer branches. The latest new products that have been entered into the sample are streaming of television services.</p> <p>Newly significant goods and services can be introduced into the sample every month as long as they belong to the existing elementary aggregates.</p>
7.8.	Quality adjustment	<p>In general implicit quality adjustments are made for most products and services in the sample. When the quality is assessed not to have changed significantly, the entire price difference is taken into the index (direct comparison). Broad product descriptions are applied so small changes in the products and services will not be considered as quality changes in this regard. When the quality change is assessed to be significant, the price change between items leaving and entering the sample is usually imputed by the average price change in the corresponding elementary aggregate (bridged overlap method). The rest of the price difference between the items leaving and entering the sample is implicitly assumed to be due to a quality difference. The assessment in this procedure is done together by at least two persons from the central staff using as far as possible detailed information about the products found for instance on the internet. This method is used for almost all products and services. As the assessment is done on a case-by-case basis it is considered to be a B-method.</p> <p>In some cases overlapping prices are used if the price of the new good is known in the overlapping month.</p> <p>For IT-equipment the 'monthly matched model and chaining' method is used.</p> <p>Explicit quality adjustments are only made for rents, internet connections and in case of quantity changes (especially food products).</p>

		<p>The link to show no price change method is never applied.</p> <p>The incidence of quality changes is not explicitly monitored and no statistics is compiled about quality changes.</p>
7.9.	Treatment of bundled products	<p>Prices for bundled goods are collected for the buying of mobile phones that are bundled with a mobile service package. These bundles are placed in COICOP group 08.2 mobile phones. Bundles goods are also collected for computers where software has already been installed. These bundles are placed in ECOICOP group 09.1.3 IT-equipment. The price of the bundles goods are being included into the calculations just as if it was not a bundled good. Of for instance the mobile service package connected to a mobile phone changes this is just considered as a quality change and is handled accordingly.</p> <p>Otherwise bundles goods and services are not being collected where there is not a separate ECOICOP group for this (e.g. package travels).</p> <p>There does not exist any information that makes is possible to separate the weights or the price components of the bundled goods.</p>
7.10.	Treatment of foreign business and tourism expenditure	<p>The weight source for tourist expenditure is coming from the National Accounts in Statistics Denmark where they compile data for private consumption on the territory of Denmark (e.g. including tourism expenditure in Denmark and excluding expenditure of Danes abroad).</p>
7.11.	Flash estimates	<p>The final HICP indices are always published the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month or the first weekday thereafter following the reference month.</p> <p>Statistics Denmark does not produce a HICP flash</p>
7.12.	Detailed average price data	<p>Statistics Denmark is not currently taking part in the detailed average price project.</p>
7.13.	Owner occup	<p>A dedicated inventory on the Danish OOH/HPIs is not yet available.</p>



	ied hou ng - House price indice s	
7.14 .	Expec ted chang es	

<b>8</b>	<b>Handlin g of particul ar product groups</b>	
8.1 .	Clothing and footwear	<p>The sample for ECOICOP group 3 Clothing and footwear consists of approx. 4500 price observations. These prices cover the following products types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fabrics for clothing</li> <li>• Men's overcoats</li> <li>• Men's jackets, leather</li> <li>• Suits, without waistcoats</li> <li>• Men's trousers</li> <li>• Blazers</li> <li>• Shirts</li> <li>• Sweatshirts</li> <li>• Underwear including nightwear</li> <li>• Socks</li> <li>• Rainwear, work clothes</li> <li>• Tracksuits, men</li> <li>• Shorts, men</li> <li>• Women's coats</li> <li>• Women's jackets</li> <li>• Women's leather jackets</li> <li>• Dresses</li> <li>• Skirts</li> <li>• Women's trousers</li> <li>• Shirt-blouses</li> <li>• Women's underwear including nightwear</li> <li>• Stockings/socks</li> <li>• Jumpers or cardigans</li> <li>• Shorts, women</li> <li>• Tracksuits, women</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swimwear for both sexes and children</li> <li>• Baby clothes</li> <li>• Children's clothes</li> <li>• Gloves, belts, ties</li> <li>• Knitting wool</li> <li>• Sewing thread</li> <li>• Clothing repairs</li> <li>• Launderette</li> <li>• Dry cleaning</li> <li>• Men's shoes</li> <li>• Slippers, clogs, rubber boots</li> <li>• Women's shoes</li> <li>• Boots, shoes</li> <li>• Children's shoes</li> <li>• Shoe repairs</li> </ul> <p>Many of the products concerning clothing and footwear are treated as seasonal goods and in those cases the winter- and summer products are placed in the same elementary aggregate. E.g. are men's overcoats consisting of both winter jackets and summer jackets. All seasonal products are treated with the method labeled "counter-seasonal estimation" in EC No 330/2009. This has been the case since 2003.</p>
8.2	Rents	<p>The price index for rents is based on a yearly survey of a representative sample of approx. 4200 dwellings from all over Denmark. The same dwellings are followed over time regardless of the tenants. Therefore both new and existing contracts are sampled and possible rent increases with a new tenant will be captured. Newly build dwellings for rent are added to the sample every year to keep the sample representative over time.</p> <p>Rents from non-profit rented apartments are collected directly from a register maintained by a semi-public organization representing this sector. Rents from all other dwellings are collected through digital questionnaires send to the owners/administrators of the rented dwellings.</p> <p>The owners/administrators of the rented dwellings are asked to state the rent in January of the dwelling in question and whether there has been made any improvements to the dwelling (renovated kitchen, new balcony etc.). The respondent is also asked to state the impact of the improvement on the rent measured in Danish kroner. Between 50 and 100 percent of this stated amount is used in the quality adjustment depending on the type of improvement. This information is used for quality adjustment of the rents. The price development is calculated using an arithmetic mean (Dutot index) across all the dwellings.</p> <p>Most rents in Denmark are adjusted once a year in January. This is especially true for non-profit rented apartments that make up approx. 50 percent of all rented dwellings. In total more than 90 percent of all rented dwellings are subject to rent</p>

		control.
8.3	Purchase of motor vehicles	<p>Approx. 50 price observations are collected for new cars every month. The index for motor cars contains 10 product groups. Those are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VW and Audi</li> <li>• Opel and BMW</li> <li>• Ford</li> <li>• Volvo</li> <li>• Citroen, Peugeot and Renault</li> <li>• Fiat</li> <li>• Nissan, Toyota and Suzuki</li> <li>• Mazda, Mitsubishi and Honda</li> <li>• Skoda</li> <li>• Hyundai</li> </ul> <p>Prices are collected by sending out digital questionnaires to outlets asking for actual sales prices in each elementary index. The outlets in the sample choose the models that are representative of their sales. An example could be the asking price for a VW Passat 2.0 TDI, 4-doors Comfort line.</p> <p>A Jevons index is used for the calculation of the elementary aggregate. This is then aggregated to sub index level using weights based on the national accounts and statistics for the number of newly registered cars.</p> <p>The outlets in the sample are instructed to report whenever a particular car in the sample is no longer representative. The outlets then have to price a new and representative model. In case of only minor changes between the new and the old model (e.g. a facelift from a 2013 to a 2014 model) the method direct comparison is used for the quality adjustment. In case of major changes (e.g. a different brand, a different engine size or different type (sedan instead of station wagon) the method bridged overlap is used.</p> <p>From December 2015 the collection of used cars is carried out. This is done based on the homepage of bilpriser.dk based on a hedonic price model.</p>
8.4	Restaurants and accommodation	<p>The sample for ECOICOP group 11 Restaurants and accommodations consists of approx. 800 price observations. These prices cover the following products and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish open sandwiches, sandwiches etc.</li> <li>• Hot meals (restaurants)</li> <li>• Coffee and similar with bread</li> <li>• Beer (restaurants)</li> <li>• Table wine (restaurants)</li> <li>• Schnapps and similar (restaurants)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft drinks (restaurants)</li> <li>• Burgers and similar</li> <li>• Chicken dishes, fish dishes</li> <li>• Sausages with or without bread</li> <li>• Pizzas</li> <li>• Canteens (food and beverages)</li> <li>• Hotels, accommodation</li> <li>• Camping sites, youth hostels</li> <li>• Rental of summerhouses</li> </ul> <p>The weights for restaurants and accommodation are based on data from National Accounts and are including tourist expenditure.</p> <p>The room rates for hotels are sampled directly from the different hotels in the sample. Rates from tour operators are not collected. The collected rates concerns single and double rooms including breakfast at week days and weekends.</p>
8.5	Airfares	<p>Approx. 150 price observations are collected monthly for airfares. These are divided to two elementary aggregates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aeroplane tickets, international</li> <li>• Aeroplane tickets, domestic</li> </ul> <p>These two aggregates are further subdivided in a number of routes depending on the airline company in the sample. The sample consists of the four biggest airline companies in Denmark that together account for approx. 3/4 of the market. All prices collected are for economy class tickets assuming that this category is most closely connected with the purchases of private consumers.</p> <p>From the biggest airline company monthly average prices is received that are based on the flights flown in the current month regardless of when the ticket was purchased. Hence the average prices cover tickets purchased many months in advance and tickets purchased right before departure and cover the full population of flights. Average prices for four groups are received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic</li> <li>• Intra Scandinavia</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• Intercontinental</li> </ul> <p>The average prices are received just after the end of the month.</p> <p>For the second and third biggest airline company prices are collected on their web page manually. Prices are being collected for the following destinations from Copenhagen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aalborg</li> <li>• Billund</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London</li> <li>• Bergen</li> <li>• Oslo</li> <li>• Berlin</li> <li>• Barcelona</li> <li>• Gran Canaria</li> <li>• Stockholm</li> <li>• Paris</li> <li>• Geneve</li> <li>• Milano</li> </ul> <p>The prices are collected 4, 3, 2 and 1 month in advance as well as in the same month as the departure. The prices are entered into the calculations in the month when the departure takes place. The routes are selected according to statistics from The Danish Transport Authority the tracks passenger miles from Danish airports to other airports.</p> <p>From the fourth airline company only prices to London are collected.</p> <p>Weights for ECOICOP group 07.3.3 Airfares are based on data from the National Accounts on transport services further divided by HBS data. These data are used directly in the compilation of the weight for airfares and are not adjusted.</p> <p>Prices for flights connected to a package holiday are not included here but are placed in ECOICOP group 09.6 Package Holidays.</p>
8.6	Package holidays	<p>Approx. 300 price observations are collected monthly for package holidays.</p> <p>The price collection is divided in two segments, summer and winter. The summer period runs from April to September. Prices for the summer segment are collected which consists of the most popular destinations, such as Greece, Turkey, Spain or Thailand. An example of a priced commodity would be a double room at Hotel Helena, Rhodes for two weeks with breakfast at the hotel.</p> <p>In the winter the destinations differ. While places like Thailand and The Canary Islands remains in the sample, other destinations like Greece and mainland Spain is dropped out and replaced by winter destinations like Austria and Scandinavia for skiing.</p> <p>Outside season the prices of the destinations are imputed using the counter-seasonal imputation method.</p> <p>The Prices are collected centrally, that is by members of the HICP staff at Statistics Denmark through the use of travel companies catalogues and internet homepages, and they are collected in the price collection period which runs from the 7th to the 15th every month. If two or more different price periods is present in this period (e.g. Easter and the week after Easter), the prices from the high season (e.g. Easter) are being used since most people will actually travel in this period. The prices are</p>

		collected six months in advance and the prices are entered into the calculations in the month when the travel takes place.
8.7	Telecom services	<p>Approx. 230 price observations are collected every month for telecom services. These prices are collected from 10 different telecom providers. Market shares are used as outlet weights in the calculations. The prices are divided into four elementary aggregates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landline Service</li> <li>• Mobile Services</li> <li>• Internet Services</li> <li>• Bundles</li> </ul> <p>The landline services contain the following units: Establishing a telephone, moving a telephone, subscriptions connecting fee, domestic rates and foreign rates. Prices are collected on several fees and rates within these categories like the rates for different types of domestic and foreign calls. Rates for calls from landlines to mobiles, most popular subscription type etc.</p> <p>The mobiles services index has subscriptions, rates/fees, SMS, MMS and amount of data as units, while the internet service index has broad band subscriptions, rates/fees, IP-telecommunication and mobile broadband as units.</p> <p>With regards to quality adjustment each product change (e.g. a new “package” from a provider) is treated as a separate case. It is determined whether the new product is of the same quality as the old product it replaces or of different quality. In this process as many characteristics of the packages as possible is collected. If it is determined that it has the same quality as the previous package, then the individual package prices are being matched. If it is determined that it is a new quality then it is treated as a new product and bridged overlap for quality adjustment is being used.</p> <p>In two situations the quality adjustments are being doing in another way. The first is the case of rates per minute being replaced by rates per second (or the other way around), in which case quality adjustment is done using statistics on average length of services from the Danish Business Authority. The other is changes in internet speed, were a “quantity” adjustment takes place according to the download speed.</p> <p>The responsibility of treating telecom services lies with one member of the HICP team that has the expertise to correctly evaluate product changes.</p>

8.8	Health	<p>Prices for pharmaceuticals are collected by Sundhedsdatastyrelsen. Sundhedsdatastyrelsen is a public enterprise under the Danish Ministry of Health. They produce a price index for pharmaceuticals every month based on a total sample of products sold in pharmacies and supermarkets where subsidies to pharmaceuticals are deducted from the prices. Hence the price index depends on the actual payments of the consumers. This price index is directly used in the Danish HICP.</p> <p>Prices for vitamins and minerals are collected from supermarket. (approx. 40 prices collected).</p> <p>Prices are collected from supermarkets and drugstores e.g. for other pharmaceutical products (patches, heating pads) (approx. 15 prices).</p> <p>Prices for spectacles and contact lenses are collected from opticians (about 100 prices collected). These prices cover glasses, frames, contact lenses, cleaning fluids and more.</p> <p>Prices from doctors (own payment) are collected from a sample of doctors. Prices for medical certificates, inoculations and surgery are collected. (About 40 prices collected).</p> <p>In Denmark some of the prices of dental services are regulated in negotiations between the government and the Danish association of dentists ("Tandlægeforeningen"). Furthermore these services are subsidized. The prices for dental services used in the HICP are the prices that the consumers actually pay (after deduction of possible subsidies). These regulated services are to large extent "small" services like controls, cleaning of teeth, fixing of cavities in teeth etc. The prices are collected centrally for a sample of services from the Danish association of dentists. "Larger" dental services are not regulated and subsidized in Denmark. For instance Gold teeth, dental bridges etc. These prices are collected for a sample of such services from a sample of dentists. In total about 85 price observations are collected on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Prices from physiotherapists and chiropractor are collected from an association of physiotherapists and chiropractors. (About 30 prices collected).</p> <p>Prices from 'hospital treatment and admissions' are collected from a selection of private hospitals. They report price observations for different types of treatments (e.g. breast surgery, hernia surgery and liposuction) (About 100 prices collected).</p> <p>Prices for health services in Denmark do generally not depend on the income level of the consumers and the mentioned subsidies above are available to everyone. This has been the situation for many years.</p> <p>The weights for health products and services are based on data on private consumption expenditure from the National Accounts supplemented with data from the HBS.</p>
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8.9	Education	<p>Approx. 150 price observations are collected for education in the Danish HICP. These prices cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children's schools, private</li> <li>• Continuation schools</li> <li>• Evening classes</li> <li>• Bachelor of Commerce and diploma programmes</li> </ul> <p>Children's schools, private: Once a year an association called "Free elementary schools common council" is being contacted. About 42 price observations stating the monthly price for one year in a private elementary school is collected. The collected prices cover different schools from different regions of Denmark.</p> <p>For continuation schools about 18 prices from different schools are collected. Pupils in continuation Schools stays and lives at the school for one year – usually just after having ended elementary school and just before starting in a high school.</p> <p>Prices for evening classes are collected twice a year. Prices for evening classes, e.g. English lessons, computer training and cooking are collected. The prices are collected throughout the country. About 90 prices are collected.</p> <p>Public elementary schools, high schools and universities are free for all consumers and thus no prices are collected from these institutions. Consumers only pay a part of the costs of the private elementary schools and continuation schools and only this payment is collected. The payments from the public authorities are not covered.</p> <p>Prices for education in Denmark do generally not depend on the income level of the consumers.</p> <p>The weights for education services are based on private consumption expenditure data from the National Accounts supplemented with data from the HBS.</p>



8.10.	Social protection	<p>Price collection for day care, crèches, kindergartens and school-care schemes: The rates are decided by the municipalities in Denmark and they are regulated once a year. Prices for child-minding, crèches and kindergartens are being based on prices found on the 20 largest municipalities' websites. The full rates are being used but the actual payment of the parents could be lower as parents with more children, with low income, etc., can apply for reductions. Parents only pays parts of the costs of day care and only this payment is included in the HICP. This method might however be changed in 2014 (see section 8.15).</p> <p>Also food delivery to old-age pensioners is regulated once a year. These rates are also decided by the municipalities. Prices for delivery of food to elderly are collected yearly from a sample of public municipalities. Also food delivery to old-age pensioners is regulated once a year. These rates are also decided by the municipalities.</p> <p>Homes for the elderly are not included in ECOICOP group 12.4 social protection since the elderly pays separately for the different services provided (food, rent, cleaning etc.).</p>
8.11.	Insurance	<p>Approx. 115 price observations are sampled for insurance. The prices are gross premiums and cover the following types of insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insurance, personal effects</li> <li>• Accident insurance</li> <li>• Travel insurance</li> <li>• Insurance, personal transport equipment</li> <li>• Protection of wages and pet insurances</li> </ul> <p>The insurances in the sample are specified with all the detailed price determining specifications by the insurance companies in the sample. Changes in the sample of insurance are most often treated with bridged overlap for quality adjustment. Changes in e.g. cover value are treated as a quality change as cover values are usually not index linked.</p> <p>The weights for insurance are not taken directly from National Account figures on private consumption. Instead average aggregate expenditure on service charges during 3 years is being used. This data is provided from colleagues from National Accounts as a special delivery.</p>
8.12.	Financial services	<p>Approx. 60 price observations are collected for financial services in the Danish HICP. These cover the following types of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial services from banks</li> <li>• Assistance of auditors</li> </ul> <p>Financial services from banks primarily consists of simple banking services (currency exchange, having a credit card, home banking fees, money withdrawals, payment of bills etc.). No services were the price is proportional to transaction</p>

		<p>value is currently covered in the sample.</p> <p>Assistance of auditors consists of hourly rates for different auditors.</p>
8.1 3.	Seasonal items	<p>All seasonal products are treated with the method labelled “counter-seasonal estimation” in EC No 330/2009. This has been the case since 2003 in the Danish HICP. Before 2003 the prices were usually carried forward when out of season.</p> <p>There are not many seasonal food products in Denmark so seasonal goods in Denmark are mainly clothing and footwear. Package holidays are also treated as seasonal items (summer vacations and skiing holidays) and the same is true for amusement parks.</p>
8.1 4.	Other product groups	None.
8.1 5.	Important changes of methodology in the near future	It is currently being investigated whether the index for new cars can be based on data from a new digital register containing information on all motor vehicle registrations in Denmark.

<b>9</b>	<b>Weights</b>	
9.1.	Sources: major and secondary	<p>The sources of the weights are the National Accounts at the highest level (figures for approx. 70 consumption groups are available) and the Household Budgetary Survey at the lowest level. There are approx. 450 national weights at the elementary aggregate level. In some cases other sources for the subdivision are used as well e.g. for public transportation.</p> <p>There are no regional weights.</p> <p>Below the ECOICOP levels outlet weights and in some cases detailed product weights are being used. The outlet weights are based on figures on total turnover from the Danish Business Register. For food outlet weights are used which differ between product groups and these weights are based on market analysis reports. Detailed product weights are to a large degree based on information from the HBS but other sources are also used (e.g. no of issued</p>

newspapers, no of pupils in private schools).

Explicit weights for outlets and in detailed products are used below the level of elementary aggregate indices. Hence weighted geometric averages for the elementary aggregate indices are being used. Between 1 and some 20 price observations are collected for every specific product and specific outlet. Explicit weights are applied above this level. See the figure below. Around 1/3 of the product prices calculated below uses explicit outlet weights and around 20 percent of the elementary indices are calculated using explicit product weights. Most of the elementary indices consist of only one product group and in these cases no detailed product weights is naturally used. Where weights otherwise are not available equal weighting is used. Scanner data outlet weights are based on yearly turnover for each elementary aggregate

	Elementary index	= <i>Weighted or unweighted geometric mean of product prices</i>	
	Product prices	= <i>Weighted or unweighted geometric mean of outlet prices from the same product group</i>	
	Outlet prices	= <i>Unweighted geometric mean of price observations from the same outlet</i>	
	Individual price observations		

The weights at elementary aggregate level are updated every year, this has been the case since the implementation of Commission Regulation No 1114/2010 on HICP weights in 2012. Before that the weights were only updated every third year. The implementation did not result in any changes to compilation and data sources of the weights.

The weights below the elementary level are updated approx. every second year.

Currently (the year 2017) the elementary aggregate weights implemented in January 2017 are based on preliminary data from the National Accounts from the year 2015 and supplemented with HBS data from the year 2015 (the latest available).

9.2.	National vs. domestic concept	The domestic concept is implemented via the National Accounts data on private consumption. These are calculated by colleagues in National Accounts to reflect consumption on the Danish territory including foreigners' expenditure in Denmark and excluding Danes' consumption abroad.
9.3.	Weights compilation at elementary aggregate level	<p>The data used for the compilation of the weights are not adjusted except for one case. FISIM is subtracted from the National Accounts data on financial services.</p> <p>Regarding weights below sub-index level see 9.1. above.</p>
9.4.	Weights compilation at COICOP level	<p>Before the implementation of Commission Regulation No 1114/2010 on HICP weights in 2012 critical weights were assessed in years without a weight update by making a rough update of the compiled weights using newly available data from the National Accounts. However necessary changes to the weights were never identified.</p> <p>After the implementation and a shift to weight updates every year the newest available data from The National Accounts are being used. Hence it is not possible to analyse critical weights in the same manner as before. Instead it is judged whether critical changes could have happened to some expenditure groups/weights during the last year and in necessary cases data casting light on this matter will be looked for to make an assessment.</p> <p>For more on the weight compilation see 9.1 above.</p>
9.5.	Reference period	<p>Currently (the year 2017) the elementary aggregate weights implemented in January 2017 are based on preliminary data from the National Accounts from the year 2015 and supplemented with HBS data from the year 2015 (the latest available).</p> <p>All other data used is as new as possible.</p>
9.6.	Price update of weights	The elementary aggregate weights are price updated to the previous year's December price level from the previous year's average price level. The weights are not price updated from the weight reference period (year $t - 2$ ) to the previous year (year $t - 1$ ).

<b>10</b>	<b>Quality assurance</b>	
10.1.	Policy of quality assurance	<p>The following control procedures are in place in Denmark regarding the production of the HICP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Short descriptions of work routines in connection with index calculations and publications exist and are being used in the production.</li> <li>- Check lists exists for the various tasks in connection with the HICP production, ensuring that tasks are completed in the right order.</li> <li>. A user handbook for the Oracle computer system used for data entry and calculations also exists.</li> <li>- At least two different persons checks the quality adjustments carried out.</li> <li>- Before publication at least two different persons from staff checks the calculated indices.</li> <li>- Once a month all staff holds a so-called “quality meeting” where revisions to the sample is proposed and discussed as well as other subjects in connection with the quality of the HICP. Changes to HICP legislation is also tackled at these meeting.</li> <li>- A methodological manual describing both the CPI and HICP in detail exists and is publically available on the CPI/HICP website. It is however only available in Danish.</li> </ul>
10.2.	Practical quality assessment	<p>Statistics Denmark has provided information for the evaluation of compliance whenever it was requested by Eurostat. The latest compliance monitoring visit was carried out in 2010. See Eurostat's <a href="#">Compliance Monitoring Report</a> of 2010. The compilation of the Danish HICP is carried out by a limited number of people working closely together and all being situated at the central office. This group is responsible for all tasks connected to the production of the HICP. Hence rigid quality assurance measures are not deemed necessary.</p> <p><u>Quality assurance of micro data:</u>  When data are entered into the database they are automatically checked for obvious errors. Extreme price changes are immediately subject to manual controls. Before calculating the HICP, the consistency of the data is checked automatically. Checks are made to see whether there is a price match between the current and previous month for all observations and to detect decimal errors. Extremes are detected automatically by the Hidiroglou-Berthelot (HB) model for product groups with more than five price changes. For product groups with less than five price changes, extremes are identified as price changes of more than 10 percent. The extremes are checked manually and included or excluded accordingly.  When the indices have been calculated, they are checked manually for unusual changes.</p>

10.3.	Frequency of quality assessment	Quality reports have so far not been issued.
10.4.	Quality reports	Quality reports have so far not been issued. Future quality reports will be based on this HICP inventory.

<b>11</b>	<b>Relevance</b>	
11.1.	User needs	The users of the HICP are primarily the European Central Bank, the European Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Danish National Central Bank. As HICP has been calculated on a comparable basis in all EU countries, the figures are primarily used where there is a need for comparing developments in consumer prices across EU countries.
11.2.	User satisfaction	User satisfaction surveys are not performed but the general view is that quality of the Danish HICP is satisfactory.
11.3.	Advisory Committee	Once a year a meeting is held with interested main users (Danish National Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs and colleagues from National Accounts). This meeting covers price statistics in general and new significant developments and changes are presented to the users. Furthermore the users are able to ask detailed questions to the production of the price statistics.

<b>12</b>	<b>Accuracy</b>																									
12.1.	Sample size	<p>The table below gives an overview of the elementary aggregates and the number of price observations for each elementary aggregate underlying the Danish HICP:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COICOP</th> <th>Elementary aggregate</th> <th>No. Of price observations February 2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>11110</td> <td>Rice</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11121</td> <td>Flower and grain</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11131</td> <td>Rye bread</td> <td>196</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11132</td> <td>Speciality bread</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11133</td> <td>White bread</td> <td>118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11134</td> <td>Rolls</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11135</td> <td>Flutes and pitabread</td> <td>82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COICOP	Elementary aggregate	No. Of price observations February 2017	11110	Rice	20	11121	Flower and grain	25	11131	Rye bread	196	11132	Speciality bread	128	11133	White bread	118	11134	Rolls	160	11135	Flutes and pitabread	82
COICOP	Elementary aggregate	No. Of price observations February 2017																								
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11133	White bread	118																								
11134	Rolls	160																								
11135	Flutes and pitabread	82																								

	11141	Rusks and crisp bread	20
	11142	Danish pastry	99
	11143	Cream- and pastry cakes	66
	11144	Sponge cake, roulade and pie	56
	11145	Cookies	27
	11146	Crackers	24
	11151	Pizza and quiche	44
	11161	Pastaproducts and couscous	35
	11171	Oat meal	22
	11172	Cornflakes	87
	11181	Meslin incl. grain mixtures	9
	11211	Minced beef meat	86
	11212	Minced beef meat, ecological	22
	11213	Trimmed beef meat	46
	11214	Roast beef, steaks and the like	112
	11215	Filet of beef, tenderloin and the like	145
	11216	Minced calf meat	23
	11217	Calf meat non minced	85
	11221	Minced pork meat	56
	11222	Minced pork meat, ecological	12
	11223	Pork pork roast, neck filet and the like	81
	11224	Trimmed pork meat	45
	11225	Pork chops and the like	118
	11226	Pork tenderloin	53
	11231	Lamb meat	40
	11241	Whole chicken	27
	11242	Hen, duck and gease	28
	11243	Other chicken meat	76
	11244	Turkey meat	41
	11261	GIBLETS	45
	11271	Ham meat	69
	11272	Sausage and bacon	142
	11273	Salami cold cuts	41
	11274	Corned beef cold cuts	16
	11275	Pork filet cold cuts	11
	11276	Ham cold cuts	28
	11281	Other cold cuts	78
	11282	Pie, pate, meat salads and the like	136
	11283	Meat and flower balls and the like	45
	11284	Ready meat and poultry dishes	30
	11285	Ready meat and poultry dishes, canned	41
	11286	Other minced meat	16
	11311	Cod and the like	70
	11312	Salmon and the like	42
	11313	Plaice and the like	48
	11314	Herring filets	32

	11321	Cod deep freeze	28
	11322	Plaice deep freeze	18
	11341	Shrimps deep freeze	22
	11351	Smoked mackerel, cod roe, herring	24
	11352	Smoked salmon and the like	55
	11361	Marinated herrings	20
	11362	Canned tuna, mackerel and the like	53
	11363	Cod roe, shrimps, lobster, canned	39
	11364	Fish salads	26
	11365	Prepared fish	54
	11411	Whole milk	17
	11412	Whole milk, ecological	16
	11413	Semi-skimmed milk	29
	11414	Semi-skimmed milk, ecological	16
	11421	Milk, 0,5 % fat	24
	11422	Milk, 0,5 % fat, ecological	19
	11423	Skimmed milk	21
	11424	Skimmed milk, ecological	17
	11441	Yoghurt and the like	241
	11451	Cream cheese cottage cheese and the like	55
	11452	Brie	91
	11453	Hard cheese, grated cheese	107
	11461	Whipping cream	35
	11462	Sour cream	38
	11463	Chocolate milk	40
	11464	Buttermilk	18
	11465	Other milk products	12
	11471	Eggs	34
	11472	Eggs, ecological	23
	11511	Butter	59
	11512	Mixed butter	25
	11521	Margarine	26
	11522	Minarine, oil margarine	26
	11531	Olive oil	15
	11541	Other oils	21
	11611	Apples and pears	67
	11612	Bananas	36
	11613	Grapes and melon	65
	11614	Citrus fruits	61
	11615	Other fruits	109
	11621	Fruit frozen	36
	11631	Dried fruit	38
	11632	Nuts, almonds and the like	63
	11641	Tinned fruits	28
	11642	Fruit-based products	14
	11711	Carrots	39



	11712	Carrots, ecological	28
	11713	Tomatoes	57
	11714	Cucumber, bell pepper and the like	95
	11715	Onions, roots and the like	107
	11716	Mushrooms	45
	11717	Salad, spinach	54
	11718	Cabbage	36
	11719	Other vegetables	62
	11721	Vegetables, deep freeze	80
	11731	Tinned and dried vegetables	129
	11732	Roasted onions	19
	11734	Vegetable salads	36
	11741	Potatoes	62
	11742	Potatoes, ecological	20
	11743	Chips	27
	11751	Potato chips	18
	11811	Sugar	24
	11821	Jam, marmelade	37
	11822	Honey	21
	11831	Chocolate	232
	11841	Candy	186
	11851	Ice cream	94
	11911	Sauces, spices	17
	11912	Mustard	16
	11913	Ketchup	19
	11914	Pre-made sauces	52
	11915	Salad dressing	15
	11916	Mayonnaise	34
	11917	Remoulade	35
	11921	Salt	41
	11922	Peber, curry other spices	23
	11923	Vanilla, cinnamon and the like	29
	11924	Herbs	16
	11931	Baby food	25
	11932	Infant formula	16
	11941	Spring rolls, pre made toast and the like	19
	11991	Cookie cream, dessert sauce, baking powder and the like	34
	11992	Soups	37
	12111	Coffee	133
	12121	Tea	29
	12131	Cocoa powder	28
	12211	Mineral water	26
	12221	Soda pops	182
	12231	Orange juice and the like	84
	12232	Apple juice and the like	34

	12233	Juice concentrates	19
	21111	Schnapps, bitter	80
	21112	Rum, vodka, gin	126
	21113	Whisky, cognac	47
	21121	Alcoholic drinks, soda pops style	39
	21211	Red wine, mulled wine	268
	21212	White wine	138
	21213	Champagne and the like	62
	21221	Cider, fruit wine	14
	21231	Port wine, vermouth, other liqueur	56
	21311	Lager beer	143
	21312	Strong beers	63
	21331	Beer with low alcohol	27
	22011	Cigarets	38
	22021	Cigars and the like	13
	22031	Pipe tobacco	67
	22032	Refill for e-cigarettes	8
	22033	Cigaret paper	27
	31101	Materials for wearing	64
	31211	Men's overcoat	177
	31212	Skin coats for men	47
	31213	Smokings, vests for men	64
	31214	Blazers for men	68
	31215	Trousers, shorts for men	182
	31216	Shirts, pullovers for men	402
	31217	Underwear, night wear for men	146
	31218	Socks for men	75
	31219	Swim and sportswear for men	20
	31221	Women's overcoat	71
	31222	Skin coats for women	45
	31223	Dresses for women	156
	31224	Jackets, blazers	75
	31225	Trousers, skirts for women	109
	31226	Shirts, pullovers for women	223
	31227	Under wear, night wear for women	206
	31228	Socks for women	117
	31229	Swim and sportswear for women	11
	31231	Boy's clothes	240
	31232	Girl's clothes	169
	31233	Baby clothes	127
	31311	Scarves, hats, gloves and the like	338
	31321	Knitting yarn, embroidery	88
	31322	Sewing threads, zippers, buttons with more	24
	31411	Launderettes	19
	31412	Washing, ironing	46
	31421	Repair and rental of clothes	56

32111	Men's shoes	268
32112	Men's shoes, casual	182
32121	Women's shoes	168
32122	Women's shoes, casual	150
32131	Children's shoes	300
32201	Repair and color of shoes	26
41101	Actual rents paid by tenants	1
42101	Rental equivalence, permanent residence (HICP excluded)	1
42201	Rental equivalence, non-permanent residence (HICP excluded)	1
43101	Bricks, mortar, tiles with more	11
43102	Other materials for the residence	66
43103	Varnish, paint, wood oil	55
43104	Wall paper and the like	28
43105	Wood panels, flooring strips and the like	53
43211	Services, plumber	2
43221	Services, electrician	9
43231	Maintenance of heating systems	3
43241	Services, painters	2
43251	Services, carpenter	2
43291	Other services for the maintenance and repair of residential property	2
44101	Water	46
44201	Waste management	10
44301	Drainage tax	24
44421	Security services	9
44491	Chimney sweep	1
44492	Construction of garden ,removal of snow with more	41
45101	Electricity	1
45211	Natural gas	23
45221	LPG	11
45301	Heating Oil	14
45302	Petroleum	1
45411	Coal, coke	2
45491	Firewood, wood and other solid fuels	17
45492	Charcoal, grill coal	10
45501	District heating	90
51111	Beds	89
51112	Closets	38
51113	Tables	145
51114	Chairs of all kinds for dining room and kitchen	69
51115	Armchairs and sofas	108
51116	Bookcases	70
51121	Garden furniture	12
51122	Garden inventory	22

51131	Lamps	76
51191	Figurines, paintings, mirrose tc.	60
51192	Other small furniture	8
51193	Venetian blinds	7
51211	Carpets	68
51221	Other flooring	3
51231	Installation of carpets and floor coverings	4
51301	Repair and modifications of furniture	6
52011	Home textiles	28
52021	Quilts, plaids	33
52022	Bed linnen	26
52023	Sofa pillows	57
52031	Towels	10
52032	Table cloth, napkins and the like	8
52091	Other home textiles	15
53111	Fridges and freezer	84
53121	Washing machines, tumbledriers	89
53122	Dishwasher	40
53131	Cookers	90
53132	Micro wave oven	30
53141	Heaters, air conditioners, hoods	27
53142	Electric and gasheaters, LPG plants	10
53151	Vacuum cleaners	47
53191	Sewing machines	8
53211	Mixers, electric whisks and hand blenders	41
53221	Coffee machines and kettles	59
53231	Irons	12
53241	Toasters	14
53291	Other small electric household appliances	33
53302	Rental of household appliances	8
54011	Glass	59
54012	Porcelain and pottery	37
54021	Dining tools	43
54031	Pots, pans and garden grill	30
54032	Thermos, kitchen utensils	15
54033	Scissors, boxes and other small items for home use	21
55111	Lawn mowers and other electric tools	43
55211	Tools, brushes and other garden tools.	95
55221	Electric wires, fuses and other electric accessories	32
55222	Bulbs, fluorescent lamps	16
55223	Batteries and transformers	19
56111	Soda, washing powder	28
56112	Softeners	11
56113	Detergents, household chemicals	34
56114	Floor wax, shoe polish, sandpaper	58
56121	Scrubbing brushes, cloths etc.	32

56122	Needles, nails, screws	70
56123	Candle lights	8
56124	Foils	11
56125	Plasctic bags with more	12
56126	Matches with more	10
56127	Kitchen rolls, napkins with more	11
56128	Coffee and tea filtres	11
56211	Babysitters	6
56231	Rental of linen, cloths, tables and more	116
56291	Window cleaning and other housekeeping services	13
56292	Help with cleaning	16
61101	Medicin, vitamins	37
61211	Pregnancy tests and condoms	22
61291	Other medical products	18
61311	Glasses and contact lenses	144
62111	Doctor charges	41
62201	Dentist charges	87
62391	Other health services	31
63001	Treatment at hospitals	109
71111	New cars	30
71121	Used cars	30
71201	Motorbikes	20
71202	Mopeds	2
71301	Bikes	39
72111	Tires	36
72121	Spare parts for cars, motorbikes	308
72122	Spare parts for bikes, mopeds	36
72131	Accessories for personal transport	1
72211	Diesel	23
72221	Gasoline	48
72241	Oil for vehicles	37
72301	Car wash and vacuum cleaning of cars	54
72302	Repair of cars and motorbikes	332
72303	Repair of bikes and mopeds	14
72304	Rescue services	11
72411	Rent of vehicles	35
72412	Rental of garage	9
72421	Parking taxes	17
72422	Bridge tolls	6
72431	Driving teacher	81
72432	Driving fee	1
73111	Transport with train	240
73121	Transport with metro	8
73211	Transport with bus	269
73221	Taxa	64
73311	Domestic plane tickets	21

73321	Plane tickets, international	80
73411	Transport with ferry	22
73501	Combined personal transportation	31
73621	Removal and storage	71
81011	Postage	7
81091	Other postal services	13
82011	Bying og non-mobile phone and equipment	13
82021	Mobile phone equipment	151
83011	Fixed line services	52
83021	Mobile phone services	84
83031	Internet	50
83041	Combined telephone services	10
91111	Music system and radio	82
91112	Loud-speakers	124
91121	TV	136
91122	DVD and Blu-Ray players	58
91131	Portable sound and vision	44
91191	Headphones, digital photo frames	18
91211	Cameras	153
91212	Video-cameras	54
91221	Accesories for photographic equipment	4
91311	PC's, tablets	4
91321	Accesories for PCs and tablets	30
91331	Software	36
91341	Calculators and other information processing equipment	41
91411	Compact-discs	9
91412	Video tapes, DVD and blu-ray films	14
91421	Unrecorded recording media	5
91491	Photo albums and the like	78
91501	Repair of radio, TV, PCs and photo equipment	16
92111	Autocampers, camping wagons	46
92131	Boats	47
92211	Musical instruments	46
93111	Games and collectibles	119
93121	Dolls, teddy bears	69
93122	Kits, lego, playmobile and other building toys	22
93123	Other toys	41
93211	Sports equipment	55
93221	Camping	86
93311	Fertilizers and manure	24
93312	Peat, gravel, stone and the like	18
93321	Garden plants and decorations	79
93322	Cut flowers	27
93323	Potted plants	29
93411	Pets	13

93421	Pet's food	38
93422	Pet's accesories	23
93501	Vetenarian and kennels	53
93502	Medicin for pets	19
94111	Sport matches	87
94112	Tivoli and other amusement parks	2
94113	Indoor pools, water parks, swimming pool	28
94121	Sports expenditure	112
94122	Private teaching in song and dancing	30
94211	Cinema	91
94212	Theatre, koncert	115
94221	Museums, zoos	41
94231	TV-license	1
94232	Hybrid network, cable TV and the like	64
94233	Streaming services	6
94241	Rental of TV, video with more	15
94251	Photographical services	62
95111	Fiction	127
95112	Book clubs	3
95121	Study and specialist books	10
95131	Other books	66
95141	E-books	41
95211	News papers	20
95221	Magazines	21
95301	Miscellaneous printed matter	7
95411	Coloring books and the like	46
95491	Pens, printer cartridges and the like	45
95492	Post-its and the like	10
96021	Charter vacation	318
101021	Primary education	42
102001	Secondary education	34
104001	Tertiary education	25
105001	Other education	57
111111	Restaurants, cafeer	160
111112	Eating out, non-drinkable	82
111113	Eating out, beers	44
111114	Eating out, wines	16
111115	Eating out, spirits and drinks	23
111116	Eating out, non-alcoholic beverages	32
111121	Fastfood, takeaway	136
111122	On the move, non-drinkable	11
111126	On the move, non-alcoholic beverages	8
111201	Canteens	77
112011	Hotels, inns	54
112021	Rental of camping wagon	57
112022	Rental of summerhouse	115

		121111	Men's and children's hairdresser	29
		121121	Women's hairdresser	61
		121131	Personal care treatments	13
		121211	Electrical shavers and the like	19
		121212	Other electrical appliances for care treatment	43
		121311	Tooth brushes	13
		121312	Nail files and the like	10
		121321	Soap shampoos	29
		121322	Tooth paste	17
		121323	Skin cream	39
		121324	Haircoloring and the like	42
		121325	Cosmetics	63
		121326	Parfume, deodorants	43
		121327	Razor blades	12
		121328	Toilet paper	16
		121329	Wadding, diapers, tampons and the like	23
		123111	Jewellery	101
		123121	Watches	54
		123131	Repair of jewellery and watches	26
		123211	Bags, backpacks, leathercases	93
		123221	Articles for babies	44
		123291	Other personal effects	24
		124011	Municipal day care	26
		124012	Nursery	38
		124013	Kinder garten	42
		124014	School leisure arrangements	31
		124031	Services to keep people in their homes	10
		125201	Residential insurance (Excluded from HICP)	23
		125202	Home insurance, mortgage insurance	27
		125321	Health insurance	36
		125411	Transportation insurance	44
		125421	Travels insurance	13
		125501	Other insurances	15
		126211	Fee for banks and credit unions	57
		126222	Auditors	26
		127011	Fees for public authorities like passport	5
		127021	Judiscial services and accountancy	66
		127031	Funeral services	40
12.2	Sampling error	<p>All expenditure of all households reflected in the sub-index weights. Expenditures of institutional households are covered in the National Account figures that are used for the HICP weights. National Accounts takes account of these expenditures using supply-use tables and institutional households covered are e.g. prisons and homes for elderly.</p> <p>The only areas that are left out are those areas which are not required by the HICP regulations (e.g. prostitution and narcotics drugs).</p>		



		<p>Each month all ECOICOP sub-indices which have a weight accounting for more than one part in a thousand of the total expenditure covered by the HICP are transmitted to Eurostat.</p> <p>Statistics Denmark does not produce numerical estimates of HICP sampling errors because they are difficult to quantify due to the complexity of price index structures and due to use of non-probability sampling.</p>
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<b>13</b>	<b>Timeliness and punctuality</b>	
13.1.	Timeliness	<p>The Danish HICP is always released simultaneously to the public at 9:00 a.m. on the 10th of the month or the first working day thereafter following the month in which the data were collected. The time was changed from 9:30 to 9:00 some years ago but the publication dates have been unchanged for many years.</p> <p>The same day of the publication the Danish HICP's, HICP-CT's and detailed food price indices are provided to Eurostat by Edamis on a monthly basis. HICP weights are only provided once a year. From 2017 all weights and indices are sent via eDAMIS</p>
13.2.	Punctuality	The Danish HICP has always been published and provided to Eurostat on time.

<b>14</b>	<b>Comparability</b>	
14.1.	Geographical comparability	<p>No regional HICPs are produced in Denmark.</p> <p>The comparability of HICP across countries is regarded to be high. Definitions and classifications have been harmonized in a series of legal acts that have resolved conceptual disparities. HICPs are produced based on minimum standards, which may be applied with some flexibility as long as the effect on the value of the indicator remains below 0.1%.</p>
14.2.	Comparability over time	HICP data are fully comparable over time. There have been several improvements in methodology since HICP was introduced with the aim of improving reliability and comparability of the HICP. These changes may have introduced breaks in time series. New HICP regulations have been implemented in the Danish HICP thus improving the comparability with other national HICP's. Since 2002 the following

		<p>HICP regulations have been implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common index reference period (1708/2005)</li> <li>• Temporal coverage of price collection (701/2006)</li> <li>• Sampling (1334/2007)</li> <li>• Seasonal products (330/2009)</li> <li>• Weights (1114/2010)</li> <li>• Common index reference period (2015/2010)</li> <li>• New Framework Regulation (2016/792)</li> </ul> <p>These changes have not led to revisions of historical indices and impact of the measures has not been calculated.</p>
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<b>15</b>	<b>Coherence</b>	
15.1.	Difference between HICP and CPI (method)	The national CPI and the HICP are based on exactly the same price observations for the same items collected from the same outlets. Gross prices are used in both cases. There is also no difference between the methods of calculating the national CPI and the HICP. The only difference is the coverage.
15.2.	Difference between HICP and CPI (coverage)	All expenditure consumption included in the HICP is also included in the national CPI, but owner-occupied dwellings and insurance in connection with owner-occupied dwellings are not included in the HICP; they are included in the national CPI instead. Since 2001 the only difference is that the Danish CPI covers OOH using the rental equivalence approach.
15.3.	Coherence across product groups (internal coherence)	<p>No internal incoherence exists.</p> <p>HICPs are internal coherent. Higher level aggregations are derived from detailed indices according to well-defined procedures.</p>

15.4.	Coherence with other statistics (cross domain)	There exists no other official statistics covering the development of Danish consumer prices. Hence there are no problems with incoherence with related statistics.
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16	Costs	
16.1.	Production costs	<p>As stated in section 1.2 approx. 8 full time equivalent persons are taking care of all aspects concerning the data collection, compilation and developments concerning the HICP and CPI.</p> <p>The response burden has been estimated to equal to 0.6 million Danish Kr. This roughly corresponds to 2.000 hours of work for the respondents.</p> <p>An increasing share of prices is being collected at web pages by staff at the central office. This contributes to reducing the response burden of data providers filling questionnaires. The introduction of scanner data has also reduced the burden of price collection by approximately 1 full-time person.</p>
16.2.	Number of staff in the country working on HICP/ CPI and sum of labour costs	As stated in section 1.2 approx. 8 full time equivalent persons are taking care of all aspects concerning the data collection, compilation and developments concerning the HICP and CPI. This roughly corresponds to 7.2 million Danish Kr. including full overhead or 0.97 million Euros.
16.3.	Costs for purchasing price data	Data providers are obliged by Danish law to provide price information, so costs for purchasing data are zero.
16.4.	Other costs	No other costs as the labor costs in section 16.2 include full overhead.

<b>17</b>	<b>Revisions</b>	
17.1.	Revision policy	<p>The Commission Regulation No 1921/2001 on revisions was implemented in the Danish HICP in 2002.</p> <p>The revision policy is however not to revise the Danish HICP once it has been published except in case of big errors in the data or calculations. In general the Danish HICP is not revised.</p>
17.2.	Revision practice	<p>The Danish HICP and CPI have not been revised the last 10 years since no mistakes have been detected after publication.</p> <p>The impact of the implementation of new HICP methodological standards has not been calculated the last 10 years since the implementation of those measures have only had minor impacts on the HICP.</p>

<b>18</b>	<b>Release policy</b>	
18.1.	Release calendar (schedule)	The Danish HICP is always released simultaneously to the public at 9:00 a.m. on the 10th of the month or the first working day thereafter following the month in which the data were collected.
18.2.	Release calendar accesses	<p>The Danish HICP is always released simultaneously to the public at 9:00 a.m. on the 10th of the month or the first working day thereafter following the month in which the data were collected.</p> <p>The release calendar can be found at:  <a href="http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/offentliggoerelser.aspx">http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/offentliggoerelser.aspx</a></p>
18.3.	User access to HICP/CPI	<p>The Danish HICP and CPI is issued in the news release 'Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik' at <a href="http://www.dst.dk">www.dst.dk</a> every month. This news release is only on Danish. The data are also released at the same time in the statistical databank <a href="http://www.statistikbanken.dk">www.statistikbanken.dk</a> which is available in Danish and English.</p> <p>The CPI and the HICP indices are disseminated at the ECOICOP level</p>

		All users have the same access to the indices.
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<b>19</b>	<b>Dissemination</b>	
19.1.	Frequency of dissemination	The Danish HICP and CPI are disseminated monthly.
19.2.	Electronic dissemination	<p>The Danish HICP and CPI is issued in the written news release 'Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik' at <a href="http://www.dst.dk">www.dst.dk</a> every month.</p> <p>The data are also released in the statistical databank <a href="http://www.statistikbanken.dk">www.statistikbanken.dk</a> which is available in Danish and English. Furthermore the overall indices can be found at the dedicated web page (in Danish): <a href="http://www.dst.dk/priser">www.dst.dk/priser</a></p>
19.3.	Paper dissemination	All written disseminations ('Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik') are only provided electronically.
19.4.	Index for different household types	Indices for regions or different households are not produced.
19.5.	Accessibility to documentation	<p>The methodology is described in a 'Statistical documentation' which can be found at <a href="http://www.dst.dk">www.dst.dk</a> (Danish and English).</p> <p>A methodological manual describing both the CPI and HICP in detail exists and is publically available on the homepage <a href="http://www.dst.dk/priser">www.dst.dk/priser</a>. It is however only available in Danish.</p> <p>The Internet web site (<a href="http://www.dst.dk/priser">www.dst.dk/priser</a>) also disseminates time series for the overall CPI and HICP. Furthermore different other documentations to users and data providers are available (in Danish). The weights used in the calculations are also presented here.</p>
19.6.	Planned changes in the near future	