

**Documentation of statistics for
Taxation of Real Property 2013**

1 Introduction

The purpose of Property Taxation is to show the development in property taxes and their allocation to municipalities and (to 2006) counties. The detailed property tax statistics has existed since 1937. Before that time property tax statistics was also published statistics on property taxation, albeit at a more aggregated basis.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics show the distribution of property taxes to municipalities and (to 2006) counties as well as in kind (land and cover charges).

2.1 Data description

Based on the imposed property taxes the statement shows the total property taxes, their distribution among municipalities and (to 2006) counties and their distribution among kinds (land and cover charges).

2.2 Classification system

- Before 2007 the division in counties is subdivided in municipalities in the given county.
- Before 2007 the division in region is subdivided in municipalities in the given region.

2.3 Sector coverage

Denmark.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Building value: The building value. I.e. the property value minus the land value

County land tax: (repealed in 2007) Tax to the county imposed on the taxable land value of properties located in the county and amounts to 10 per mil. For properties used for agriculture, horticulture, nurseries or orchards must only pay 5.7 per mil. In 2004 the rate was reduced to 4.3 per mil and in 2005 it was further reduced to 1.5 per mil. From 2006 it was reduced to 1 per mil. Simultaneously the rate for forestry was equated with agriculture etc. Public property is exempt. Moreover, local authorities can exempt schools, hospitals and institutions, sports facilities, electricity, gas, water and heating plants for full or partial tax

Land improvements: Improvements of the land, which is assumed to improve the value

Land value: The value of the land in undeveloped state (incl. any land improvements). It is valued with respect to the location, condition and in an economic respect good use

Municipal land tax: Tax, whose exact size is determined by the municipality and imposed on the taxable land value of properties located in the municipality with between 16 and 34 per mil (Before 2007, with between 6 and 24 per mil). There is also a ceiling on the imposing of land tax for agricultural production properties and forestry properties. Until 2006 at 12 per mil. In 2007 the rules changed. The rate is now 9.7 per mil points lower than the land tax for building land in the municipality, but not higher than 12.3 per mil. From 2011, the rates are changed to 14.8 per mil points lower and not higher than 7.2 per mil. Public property is exempt. Moreover, local authorities can exempt schools, hospitals and institutions, sports facilities, electricity-, gas-, water- and heating plants for full or partial tax

Property value: The value of the property as a whole incl. land and buildings

Reimbursement duty on building value: The municipality and the county councils can both impose reimbursement duty on public property that is exempt from land tax. Until 2006 the tax could be up to 5 per mil for municipalities and 3.75 per mil for counties of the land value. From 2007 the tax has been 8.75 per mil for municipalities, while the tax to the county councils is removed

Reimbursement duty on business properties: Municipalities can impose reimbursement duty on business property at max 10 per mil with a limit of 50 t DKK

Reimbursement duty on land value: The municipality and county council can impose reimbursement duty on public properties land value at max 10 per mil for municipalities and 5 per mil for counties until 2006. From 2007 the coverage tax has been 15 per mil to the municipality, while the tax to the county council is removed

Taxable land value: The value of land minus the land improvements in up to 30 years after the improvements has been made (60 years for forests). The deduction must not exceed the cost of improvement. Public property is exempt from tax. Furthermore the municipality can exempt schools, hospitals and institutions, sports facilities, electricity-, gas-, water- and heating plants for full or partial tax duty. Since 2003 there has been a ceiling on the increase in the taxable land value, so that the increase could maximum be 5.1 per cent. in 2004, 6.5 per cent. in 2005, 5.5 per cent. in 2006, 4.7 per cent. in 2007, 4.9 per cent. in 2008, 4.7 per cent. in 2009, 7.0 per cent. in 2010 and 2011, 4.3 per cent. in 2012, 7.0 per cent. in 2013 and 6.3 per cent. in 2014

2.5 Statistical unit

The unit is the individual property.

2.6 Statistical population

All properties in Denmark. According to the Danish Assessment Act, all properties have to be assessed. However, some properties are exempt. These include churches and cemeteries, streets and roads, fortifications, rail-, port- and airport facilities Furthermore, certain properties are exempted from taxation. For instance royal palaces, foreign states embassies and consulates and listed properties etc.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

The statistics cover the period 2012-2014.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Million DKK.

2.11 Reference period

The reference time is the entire year.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics are compiled and published annually.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal authority to collect data is provided by section 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark.

The statistic falls under Council Regulation 2223/1996, Council Regulation 2516/2000, Commission Regulation 995/2001, and Commission Decision 3637/2001.

2.14 Cost and burden

The statistics are based on registers. There is therefore no direct reporting burden. Data are collected by SKAT and KMD.

2.15 Comment

Further information can be obtained by contact to Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Land tax per mil: For each region/ county the statistics indicate a weighted average percentage for municipalities in the region/ county and a weighted average for the whole country. The weighted average is calculated as the total income divided by the total tax base for the related area, where the imposed tax is the total budgeted income minus personal relief. The weighting is calculated as each municipality income tax in percent of the total income tax.

3.1 Source data

The Property Statistics Register is based on information from two sources: an assessment part from SKAT and a tax part from KMD. Since the parts are not updated at the same time, there may be slight discrepancies in the data between the two parts. Numbers for the most recent year is calculated on the basis of budget information from municipalities to the Ministry of Interior and Economy after the adoption of the municipal budgets in the autumn in the year before.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected annually.

3.3 Data collection

Via registers.

3.4 Data validation

The data is validated against last year's data and against budget figures for the given year, as well as information on which municipalities that has changed their land tax.

3.5 Data compilation

Data are used without further treatment for the publication.

3.6 Adjustment

No corrections of data are made beyond what has already been described under data validation and data processing.

4 Relevance

The statistics are part in the general economic debate.

4.1 User Needs

Local authorities, government departments, organizations, private firms and private persons.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Data regarding user satisfaction is not gathered at this time.

4.3 Data completeness rate

All data is published.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Property Statistics Register, which is the basis for the statistics final figures, consists of two parts, an assessment part from SKAT and a tax part from KMD, which is updated regularly. Due to the fact that extracts from respectively assessment part and tax part not have the same update status, there may be slight discrepancies in the data between the two parts.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.4 Quality management

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

5.5 Quality assurance

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

5.6 Quality assessment

The information comes from administrative records and is generally considered to be of a high quality.

5.7 Data revision - policy

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

5.8 Data revision practice

The first publication concerning a given year contains budget figures based on the municipality reports to the Ministry of Economy and Interior. The next publication a year later contains final figures based on imposed property taxes.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is published in January the year following the tax year.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is published in January the year following the tax year.

The tax year contains final data, but there are also public budget for the following year. These data becomes final in next year's release.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in respect to the scheduled data.

7 Comparability

The census has been conducted since 1937, but changes in municipal and county compositions makes comparisons over time difficult.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

Not relevant for these statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

In 2007 a new local government reform came into power. Many municipalities were merged and some municipalities were split between several new municipalities. This means that there are now 98 municipalities compared with 270 before the reform. The counties were abolished and 5 regions came instead. The regions can, in contrast to the former counties, not levy taxes.

There have been no changes in the municipal division from 1975 to 2002. In 2003 Bornholm County and its municipalities merged into a regional municipality on par with Copenhagen and Frederiksberg. The municipalities handled both county and municipal tasks. In 2006 Marstal and Ærøskøbing Municipalities merged into Ærø Municipality.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

There is no other comparable statistics.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

- The latest data is published in the [News from Statistics Denmark](#).
- [Skatter og afgifter - Taxes and duties](<https://www.dst.dk/pubomtale/18680>).
- [Statbank](#).

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

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

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.4 News release

The statistics are published in the [News from Statistics Denmark](#).

8.5 Publications

The figures are included in [Skatter og afgifter (Taxes and duties)](<https://www.dst.dk/pubomtale/18680>).

8.6 On-line database

The figures is published in [Statbank](#).

8.7 Micro-data access

There is not access to micro data.

8.8 Other

It is possible to order withdrawal of the material on the general terms of service.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

In the compiling of Property Taxation Statistics Denmark's data confidential policy is followed: ([https://www.dst.dk/ext/292786082/o/formid/Datafortrolighedspolitik i Danmarks Statistik.pdf](https://www.dst.dk/ext/292786082/o/formid/Datafortrolighedspolitik%20i%20Danmarks%20Statistik.pdf)).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Detailed description of the statistics can be found in [Skatter og afgifter 2014 - Taxes and duties] (<https://www.dst.dk/pubomtale/18680>).

8.12 Quality documentation

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

9 Contact

The administrative placement of this statistics is in the division of Government Finances. The person responsible is Per Svensson, tel. +45 3917 3453, e-mail: psv@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Government Finances, Economic Statistics

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