

**Documentation of statistics for  
Producer Price Index for Services 2022**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of these statistics, is to analyze price trends in the first stage of commercial transaction of services, i.e. producers' selling prices to other producers (business to business), ex VAT. These statistics have been compiled since 2006.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The *Producer Price Index for Services* is a quarterly measurement of service prices relating to the first commercial transaction (business to business), for the domestic market and export. The statistics contains a number of service price indices in different industries, e.g. price indices for transport services, consultancy services and cleaning services etc.

### 2.1 Data description

The *Producer Price Index for Services* publishes quarterly price indices for services, within selected industries in the service sector.

The statistics cover all internationally traded commodities that enter or exit from Denmark's material resources by the commodities being exported or imported from Denmark's economic ownership. The statistics follow international guidelines for which transactions must be registered with regard to the export of services.

The indices are calculated on the basis of collected basic prices, from service producing Danish companies. Basic prices apply in the first commercial transaction, that is, the actual price received by the producer (excludes VAT and ancillary charges to the consumer). For example, prices are collected; transport from A to B, hourly rates for legal services and cleaning of office areas.

The indices that are being produce are the following industries (DB07 industry code is in the parenthesis):

#### Transportation and Storage

- Freight transport by road and removal services (49.4)
- Freight transport by road (49.41.00)
- Removal services (49.42.00)
- Sea and coastal transport of passengers and freight (50.1 and 50.2)
- Air transport (51)
- Passenger air transport (51.1)
- Freight air transport and space transport (51.2)
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation (52)
- Warehousing and storage (52.1)
- Support activities for transportation (52.2)
- Service activities incidental to land transportation (52.21)
- Service activities incidental to water transportation (52.22)
- Service activities incidental to air transportation (52.23)
- Cargo handling (52.24)
- Other transportation support activities (52.29)
- Postal and courier activities (53)
- Postal activities under universal service obligation (53.1)
- Other postal and courier activities (53.2)

### **Information and Communication**

- Telecommunications (61)
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62)
- Information service activities (63)

### **Real Estate Activities**

- Real Estate Activities(68)
- Rental and operating of own or leased real estate (68.20.40)
- Real estate agencies (68.31.10)
- Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis (68.32.10)

### **Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities**

- Legal activities, accounting, bookkeeping and management consultancy activities (69 og 70.22)
- Legal and accounting activities (69)
- Legal activities (69.10.00)
- Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy (69.20.00)
- Business and other management consultancy activities (70.22.00)
- Engineering activities and related technical consultancy (71)
- Architectural activities (71.11)
- Engineering activities and related technical consultancy (71.12)
- Technical testing and analysis (71.20)
- Advertising and market research (73)

### **Administrative and Support Service Activities**

- Employment activities (78)
- Security and investigation activities (80)
- Cleaning activities (81.2)

## **2.2 Classification system**

The *Producer Price Index for Services* follows the industry division in the [Danish Industrial Classifications 2007 \(DB07\)](#). DB07 is a subdivision of the common European industry nomenclature, the four-digit NACE rev. 2. Below the DB07 industries, services are grouped into so-called *CPA-groups*, in accordance with the [Statistical Classification of Products by Activity](#) in the European Economic Community, 2008 version.

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Producer Price Index for Services is covered by the Regulation of [European Parliament and of the Council \(EC\) No. 1158/2005](#) of July 6, 2005 amending [Council Regulation \(EC\) No. 1165/98 About Business Statistics](#), as well as the regulation of the [European Parliament and of the Council \(EC\) No. 1893/2006](#) of 20 December 2006. According to these regulations, Statistics Denmark reports quarterly price indices to Eurostat for the following groupings:

- 49.4 Freight transport by road and removal services
- Sum of 50.1 and 50.2 Sea and coastal water transportation of passengers and freight (confidential)
- 51 Air transport (confidential)
- 52.1 Warehousing and storage services
- 52.24 Cargo handling services
- 53.1 Postal activities under universal service obligation (confidential)
- 53.2 Other postal and courier services
- 61 Telecommunications (under development)
- 62 Computer programming, consultancy and related services
- 63 Information services
- Sum of 69.1 Legal services, 69.2 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services; tax consultancy and 70.2 Management consulting services
- 71 Architectural and engineering services, technical testing and analysis
- 73 Advertising and market research services
- 78 Employment services
- 80 Security and investigation services
- 81.2 Cleaning services

## **2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions**

**Unit price:** A price that can only be calculated when both turnover and the number of goods or services sold is known. The price is calculated by dividing revenue by the number of units sold, to an average price for a quantity of comparable goods or services.

**Contract price:** Actual selling price of repeat product or service to the same customer, as specified in a contract between parties. The price is typically changes due to contact regulation with a specified index, or if the contract is renegotiated.

**Hourly list rate:** The hourly rate quoted in the manufacturer's price list. List hourly rates may vary for different employee categories, depending on expertise, level of education or seniority. Hourly rates are used when pricing is based on the amount of time spent on manufacturing the goods or services, rather than the goods or services themselves.

**Model price:** The price of a hypothetical or historically sold good or service. Typically applied in cases where the good or service provided is unique. The approach specifies a standardised product, that is sufficiently representative of the type of good or service provided, and respondents are asked to recalculate a price quote in each period.

**Real transaction price:** The price of a good or service actually paid in the market. It represents the actual price paid, inclusive of any discounts, surcharges or rebates, for an individual transaction that can be observed repeatedly

**List price:** A price quoted from the producer's price list, catalogue, Internet site, etc. It is generally the gross price exclusive of all discounts, surcharges or rebates that may apply to an actual transaction.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

Prices of services in the first stage of turnover.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

Prices of services sold in the first stage of turnover from Danish companies in the domestic and export market.

## **2.7 Reference area**

Denmark.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

The *Producer Price Index for Services* has been published since 2006 onwards without any breaks in the series.

## **2.9 Base period**

2015=100

## 2.10 Unit of measure

Index and percentage changes.

## 2.11 Reference period

The statistics describe the price development for a given quarter.

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Statutory for data collection can be found in section 8 (2). 1 of the [Statistics Statistics Statistics District](#), cf. Statutory Order No. 610 of May 30, 2018.

*Producer Price Index for Services* is covered by the [Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council \(EC\) No. 1158/2005](#) of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 on Equity Statistics, and [European Parliament's and Council Regulation \(EC\) No. 1893/2006](#). The current \*Producer Price Index for Services\*, which is published by Statistics Denmark, follows these regulations in this area.

New requirements have been issued from the European Parliament as covered by [Commission's Implementation Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1197](#) of July 30, 2020, which comes into force from the first quarter of 2023. The regulation contains major changes that have challenged the member states, and it is possible for countries with difficulties to apply for a postponement period to 2023. Denmark sends data on this new regulation to Eurostat, but neither Statistics Denmark nor Eurostat currently publishes the indices that follow the new requirements.

## 2.14 Cost and burden

The reporting burden for these statistics was calculated at DKK 42,000 in 2005. The burden was calculated on the basis of the AMVAB method. AMVAB is a method used to measure the administrative burdens for companies that are associated with having to comply with specific legal requirements. AMVAB is an abbreviation for Activity-Based Measurement of Companies' Administrative Burdens, and is the Danish version of the internationally recognized SCM method (Standard Cost Model). A new reporting burden calculation will be made if the number of reporters increases by 20 per cent. or if there are structural changes in reporting to the statistics, which entails a greater reporting burden.

## 2.15 Comment

For more information please contact Statistics Denmark at [Producentprisindeks for tjenester](#).

### 3 Statistical processing

Approx. 1.700 prices are collected quarterly from selected companies in Denmark in order to calculate these indices. Prices are collected through an electronic questionnaire. The prices are automatically validated during the collecting process and changes that are greater than a predetermined threshold value, are checked manually by the staff. The Price indices are calculated in a hierarchical system, where the first calculation is made for the most detailed industries, i.e. elementary indices. These elementary indices are calculated based on a number of *basic prices*, as geometric Jevons Indices. The elementary indices are subsequently weighted together as aggregated price indices. These are calculated as arithmetic Laspeyres indices.

#### 3.1 Source data

*Producer Price Index for Services* is calculated on the basis of price reports directly from selected service producing companies. The sample consists of ca. 1700 prices divided into a number of industry groups set out by the European Regulation that the statistic follows. Within each industry group, the largest companies are selected, based on turnover value (top-down) to achieve as high an industry turnover coverage as possible. By selecting the largest companies within a given product group, it is assumed that as per basic market theory these larger companies, as price influencers, have both a large direct share of transactions but also an even larger indirect representativeness which helps to ensure a representative sample for the entire product group. Each of these companies is requested to select their most representative service(s), i.e. those products that most represent their sales within a given product group. Since there is a big difference between the industries, they are treated independently with their own sample selection.

Each selected company is determined by their legal entity registration. In Denmark's Statistics Business Statistical Register, the legal entities are determined by their CVR number. In cases where a company has multiple CVR numbers sharing the same activity these can be combined into one unit from which prices are collected, for example, franchises. The companies must, as far as possible, report the average price for the quarter, if that is unavailable they must report the price in force on the 15th of the mid-month of the quarter. For industries or products with high variation within the quarter – an average price for the whole month is always preferred.

Weights for aggregation purposes come from the National Accounts product balances for 2018, based on several internal primary sources (for example, companies' purchases and sales, industry production and revenue, retail trade and foreign trade statistics). This covers the main part of all trading in the first turnover stage in Denmark, within the delimitation of the purpose of the statistics.

#### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly.

#### 3.3 Data collection

Prices are collected through an electronic reporting form, which is sent to relevant contacts within the selected companies.

### 3.4 Data validation

The first validation of price data happens when prices arrive to Statistics Denmark. Here they are auto tested for unusual developments. The prices which development is greater than a predetermined threshold value, are checked manually by the staff and accepted only if the companies can verify the change. When all prices are received, the system generates a list that includes all price changes and a measure of how these affects the elementary aggregates. The final validation is a qualitative inspection of all calculated index tables. The last validation is a manual inspection of all calculated indices, where index movements over a longer period, and in different markets, are reviewed to ensure that any atypical developments are also investigated.

### 3.5 Data compilation

The *Producer Price Index for Services* are calculated in a hierarchical system, where the prices collected are divided into *CPA groups*, which are the most detailed groups of services. The CPA groups are then aggregated into so-called elementary aggregates (EAs) for which basic prices can be calculated as geometric Jevons Indices. The EAs are the most detailed groups of commodities. Each period an average current period price is calculated and compared with the previous period using a geometric mean of matched observations. The aggregate price development is used to update the index level of the EA and corresponds to the total price development for a given 6-digit DBO7 industry.

Subsequently, EAs are aggregated together using a Laspeyres-type index (weighted arithmetic mean), where the composition of the commodity basket remains fixed between reference period and current period. In a Laspeyres-type index the price reference period does not coincide with the weight reference period. The price reference period is the period you compare the current period's prices. The weight reference period is the period that the weights are from. Typically the weights reference period comes before the price reference period due to data availability constraints.

This calculation is explained in more detail in the publication *Index Calculations in Statistics Denmark* ([Indeksberegninger i Danmarks Statistik](#)). Which only exist in a Danish version currently.

Weights are assigned to every EA and used for weighting the base indices together to produce prescribed aggregate level indicators. Weights are based on National Accounts data for 2018.

Where non-response is experienced for essential commodities, imputation is used in which the price development of known observations is used to represent missing observations (class mean imputation). In other cases, prices are considered unchanged (carry-forward method). The monthly non-response rate is less than 1 percent and is not considered a significant source of error.

### 3.6 Adjustment

There are no corrections of data beyond what has already been described during data validation and data processing.

## 4 Relevance

The *Producer Price Index for Services* serves as a deflator, key economic indicator and a contract regulation tool. The primary users of the statistics are the Danish National Accounts plus an array of public and private sector decision-makers. The statistics meet all the requirements of the EU in terms of industry coverage, aggregation level, frequency and publication date, etc.



#### **4.1 User Needs**

The *Producer Price Index for Services* are used as a deflator, primarily by National Accounts, to adjust nominal GDP to real GDP (or GDP at constant prices).

The indices also act as key economic indicators and for contract regulation purposes by public and private decision-makers for assessing the socio-economic development. International organizations, such as IMF and the World Bank, use the indicator for international comparison. Eurostat requires certain indicators to be produced to provide harmonized statistical information from the European Union member states.

#### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

The primary user of this statistic is the Danish National Accounts. For this reason, the main purpose of the statistics is as a deflator for constant price calculations. This main purpose means that certain transactions, e.g. transfer prices, are included which would not be otherwise included for a purely inflationary measure. There is regular dialogue with National Accounts, in relation to quality and user satisfaction.

There are also external decision-makers who use the statistics for contract regulation, as well as to monitor the price developments in the published indices. Statistics Denmark is on a regular basis in contact with these users, and attempt to meet any requests to the extent which it is possible, keeping in mind that the primary purpose is for deflation.

Periodically, Statistics Denmark holds a committee meeting with users of price indices. The committee meetings are held in cooperation with the consumer price indices, as well as statistics for purchasing power parities and price level indices. It should be noted, however, that the last meeting was held in 2015. You can see more information and contact the price index committee [here](#). Members of the committee are: the Ministry of Finance the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior; The Danish National Bank and the Danish Competition and Consumer Authority. Membership of the committee is updated on a needs basis.

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

Some industry indices are not published due to confidentiality reasons or because they are under development. The statistic is covered by requirements from the EU in terms of industry coverage, level of detail, frequency and publication times. Statistics Denmark meets all these requirements. The published index meets all requirements of current regulations. Statistics Denmark also produces a new index meeting the requirements of a new regulation that enters into force as of the 1st quarter 2023 and as described in section 2.13. The new indices are produced and sent to Eurostat, but are not published by Statistics Denmark or Eurostat. In addition, Statistics Denmark is actively participating in explorative work, expanding the number of industries covered by *Producer Price Index for Services*.

## 5 Accuracy and reliability

The prices covered by the data collection have a direct coverage of approximately 70 percent of total revenue within the selected services. The weight base also covers the main part of all trade in the first turnover, within the demarcation of the statistics, and there is constant monitoring of the quality of the sample. The sample is not extracted simply randomly, so no measure of sample error is able to be produced.

Only final figures are published.

In general, the producer price index for services is not assessed to have increased uncertainty as a result of Covid-19, as the data collection and thus the lapse has been largely unchanged as Follow of the crisis. But a single industry has been affected, which you can read more about less than 5.3 other uncertainty.

### 5.1 Overall accuracy

The samples for each industry are selected top-down to achieve as high turnover coverage as possible. The largest companies represent themselves and smaller companies represent a group. In practice this means that price developments collected from larger companies carry more weight than price developments collected from smaller companies. It is assumed that the price developments in the samples expresses the price developments in the whole population.

The weights are based on the National Accounts balances for 2018, which is based on multiple in-house primary sources (for example Purchases and Sales by Enterprises, Production and Turnover in Manufacturing Industries, Retail Trade and International Trade). The current weights were implemented along with the publication of the index for the first quarter of 2022. It should be noted that there is a four year delay in the weights used and therefore aggregate measures may not be fully representative of the current state of the Danish economy if large structural shifts have been experienced.

### 5.2 Sampling error

The samples for each industry are selected top-down to achieve as high turnover coverage as possible. The samples are thus not based on the probability of sampling selection corresponding to the importance of each service. To match the turnover balances in the National Accounts, prices are strictly collected from companies within the specific six-digit industries. This means that prices are collected, with no regards to comparability across the given industry, as long as the company is allocated in that specific industry in the Statistical Business Register. This criteria is complied with as far as possible, meaning that the elementary indices reflect the price developments of the companies within the industries, rather than reflecting the price development of a specific *type* of service. There may in this respect arise sampling errors if a company is misallocated in the Statistical Business Register.

The sample is therefore not a random sample and it is not possible to estimate the overall size of the sampling error.

### 5.3 Non-sampling error

In the second quarter of 2020 Denmark experienced social restrictions due to Covid-19 shutdowns. In subsequent periods societal constraints were lifted and reinstated on a needs basis. Despite these times of shifting restrictions it has been possible to publish the *Producer Price Index for Services* as per the planned schedule with the exception of 51.1 Passenger Air Transport for the second quarter of 2020. The industry index has been imputed with the index change from the same quarter last year. Non-response from the remaining industries is mainly unchanged compared to the same periods last year. Therefore, it is assessed that the industry indices does not have an increased amount of uncertainty due to COVID-19.

Statistics Denmark applies quality adjustments on a case-by-case basis and uses the best method that the data and provider contact enables. As time passes, the services in the sample gets replaced. Because the new services often have different quality than the services that they replace, there is continuous quality adjustment of the index. When replacing services, new services are not included in the index before their prices are observed in two subsequent periods. A bias can arise in cases where price changes coincide with changes in quality. Methods for dealing with quality changes are described in [Eurostat's methodology guide for developing Producer Price Index for Services](#).

A further general observation is that there may be cases where obsolete commodities stay too long in the sample and that new commodities are introduced too late. The companies are requested both continuously, but also systematically, approximately every two years, about reviewing the commodities that they report prices in relation to whether they are still representative of the company's general sales or imports. If this is not the case they are requested to replace obsolete commodities with new ones.

Errors may also arise if a company reports a price for a wrong item. This is usually due to misunderstandings, for example, in connection with staff changes in the company reporting. In addition, errors can occur in connection with the registration of completed forms at Statistics Denmark. Such potential errors are both assessed via automated and manual means and are not considered to be a source of significant errors.

The price index is calculated as a *fixed commodities basket* index of the Laspeyres-type. This means that, in the calculation of the index, an unchanged composition of goods through time is assumed. In the real world, companies substitute between products for various reasons (e.g. changed relative prices, preferences or technology). This means that the calculated price development in the price index may lose representativeness over time where undetected commodity changes are taking place. This is attempted to be minimized by sample updates every five years, as well as companies being requested both continuously (quarterly data validation) and systematically, approximately every two years, about reviewing the commodities that they report prices (the fixed commodities basket) in relation to whether they are still representative of the company's general sales or imports.

The quarterly non-response is less than 1 per cent. It is therefore not considered to be a major source of error. If the non-response should take place for essential commodities, imputation is used where the non-response price development is imputed with the development of the elementary aggregate they belong (class mean imputation). In other cases, prices are considered unchanged (carry forward imputation is utilized).

## 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

Overall the indices of the *Producer Price Index of Services* is assessed to be of high quality and representative for the price development for the given services sold by Danish producers. This assessment relies on the data used for the index, which consists of 1700 prices distributed on approximately 60 industry codes. Within each industry, the largest companies are selected based on the company turnover (top-down) to achieve as high turnover coverage as possible for each industry. Together with the weights encompassing the main part of all Danish trade as well as the continuously monitoring of the quality of the sample.

There are large differences between the industries which the *Producer Price Index for Services* covers. There is great variation in the number of companies from industry to industry. In some industries it is possible to cover a large amount of turnover with a small sample, whereas in others, it is difficult to cover a small amount of turnover even with a large sample. Hence it is not possible to determine a common quality benchmark across all industries, and the quality will vary more for more disaggregate indices.

A comprehensive quality assessment is therefore based on a combination of assessing turnover coverage, the number of companies and prices in the sample and the quality of the collected prices, including the pricing methods used. The quality of the statistic is being continually monitored and improvements are made where it is assessed that the quality can be levered. Conducting quality work therefore includes making replacements within- and increasing the sample with more respondents. Asking existing respondents to report more prices, or use better pricing methods to define and calculate prices.

Furthermore, the quality of this statistic can be assessed by to what extent the statistic is relevant, accurate and reliable, timely and punctual, comparable and accessible to the users. You can read how the index lives up to these goals in the sections with the corresponding headlines.

## 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

Only final figures are published and are not revised unless an error is observed..

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

These statistics are published quarterly, approx. 1,5 months after the end of the reference period, as far as possible on the 15th of the month or the first business day thereafter. Publications are released on time, as stated in the release calendar.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics are published every quarter. A given quarter is published approx. 1,5 months after a quarter as far as possible on the 15th of the month or the first business day thereafter.

### 6.2 Punctuality

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

## 7 Comparability

The *Producer Price Index for Services* can be found as a time series from 2006 to present. The statistic follows international standards and is therefore comparable with similar statistics from other European countries.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

All EU member states are required to produce *Producer Price Indices for Services* under the guidelines of [Council Regulation \(EC\) no. 1158/2005](#) of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) no. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics and [Council Regulation \(EC\) no. 1893/2006](#) of 20 December 2006. The statistics can be compared internationally on the website of Eurostat.

Also, outside the European community, *Producer Price Indices for Services* are produced for selected industries. In addition, there is an international forum called [Voorburg Group on Service Statistics](#).

## 7.2 Comparability over time

The statistic has been produced in its current form since 2006 and the industry indices are comparable across the period, but the index has change base and weight year through its history.

- Before 2014 the base and weight year was 2006=100.
- From 2014 the base and weight year was 2010=100.
- From 2019 the base and weight year was 2015=100.
- From 2020 the weight year was 2016.
- From 2021 the weight year was 2017.

This applies to all historic and future figures which means all historic indices have been changed to the newest base year. But the changes from quarter to quarter remain the same, as before the rebasing. If you ignore slight differences due to rounding of the disclosed indices.

## 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics are related to [Producer and Import Price Index for Commodities](#) which, like *Producer Price Index for Services*, is used for constant price calculations in the calculation of Denmark's National Accounts.

Producer price indices for goods and services both represent producer side price development according to the first stage of commercial transaction in comparison to [Consumer Price Indexes](#) which measure the development of the prices charged to consumers for goods and services bought by private households.

Statistics are harmonized with the National Accounts by virtue of the weights used based on their product balances. The Producer Price Indices for goods and services are an integral part of the constant price calculations in the National Accounts that enable the analysis of the volume changes in the Danish economy.

## 7.4 Coherence - internal

The total for *Producer price index for services* is not calculated. The statistic is composed by selected industries, due to demand from Eurostat, for which there is gathered prices and calculated indices. Therefore, the calculation of a total price index for services would not reflect the total price development of services in the Danish economy on this basis.

The statistic is utilized by the Danish National Accounts for the calculation of real prices. The National Accounts use a variation of the published industry code (DB07) and matches the price indices to their variation of the industry code. The published price indices utilizes the industry grouping in the current legislation from the EU.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics can be found in the StatBank, under the subject [Producer Price Index for Services](#). For further information, go to the [subject page](#).

### 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**

Not relevant for these statistics.

## **8.5 Publications**

The statistic is not published in other publications from Statistics Denmark.

## **8.6 On-line database**

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subject [Producer price index for services](#) in the following tables:

- [PRIS1515](#): Producer price Index for Services by industry

## **8.7 Micro-data access**

There is not access to Micro-data for these statistics.

## **8.8 Other**

Indices are transmitted to Eurostat according to the specified groupings of NACE Rev. 2 activities in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of 20 December 2006, Annex D for output price variable No 310.

## **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

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

## 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

All data and company information are collected and published in accordance to Denmark's data confidentiality policy [Danmarks Statistiks Datafortrolighedspolitik](#). All companies participating in the study receive information, terms and conditions of the confidentiality of individual answers. No figures are published where individual companies can be identified unless there are publicly available information. Price index for the following industries is not published, for the sake of discretion:

- Sea- and Coastal water transport services of passengers and freight (Sum of 50.1 and 50.2)
- 51 Air transport services
- 51.1 Passenger air transport services
- 51.2 Freight air transport and space transport services
- 52.22.00 Service activities incidental to water transportation
- 52.23.00 Service activities incidental to air transportation
- 53 Postal and Courier Services
- 53.10.00 Postal services under the Universal Service Obligation
- 61 Telecommunication
- 68 Real Estate Services
- 68.31.10 Real estate agencies

## 8.11 Documentation on methodology

These statistics are compiled in compliance with the [Eurostat-OECD Methodological Guide for Developing Producer Price Indices for Services](#).

## 8.12 Quality documentation

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

## 9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Prices and Consumption. The person responsible is Nicklas Elversøe, tel. +45 39 17 31 42, e-mail nel@dst.dk

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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Prices and Consumption, Economic statistics

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