

**Documentation of statistics for  
Manufacturers' Purchases of Goods and Services 2013**

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the statistics is to give detailed information about the input structure of industrial production. The input measured is raw and auxiliary materials used in the processing and production of commodities, packing materials, and purchases of services. The data are divided by detailed industrial groups (NACE-groups).

The main use of the survey is in the National Accounts.

## 2 Statistical presentation

The survey describes the use of raw materials, semi-manufactured products, intermediary products, purchase of services, and packing costs in the production of industrial commodities.

The statistics are distributed to groups of industries.

### 2.1 Data description

The survey describes the purchase of raw materials, semi-manufactured products, intermediary products, packaging and services in the production of industrial commodities. Purchases of machines (capital goods) and energy (electricity, gas, etc.) are not included.

The statistics are distributed to groups of industries.

### 2.2 Classification system

Industrial activity is classified according to [Dansk Branchekode 2007](#), which is the Danish national classification based on NACE rev. 2.

Commodity codes are based on the EU Combined Nomenclature, but in a simplified form. The first 4 digit are the same as in *Manufacturers' sales of goods* and *\*External Trade in Goods*'. The commodity codes are available [here, in Danish only](#).

### 2.3 Sector coverage

Mining and quarrying, and manufacturing.

### 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

**Services:** Services includes services purchased from other enterprises, such as legal assistance, accounting, consultancy, cleaning, security, insurance, transportation etc. Purchase of complete processing (outsourced production) is however not included. Hiring of temporary workers employed by an agency is also excluded.

**Goods:** Goods are raw materials, components, semi-finished products and materials used during production.

## **2.5 Statistical unit**

The observation unit for the statistics is the enterprise. In practice, this is normally also the legal unit defined by the cvr-no.

## **2.6 Statistical population**

The population for the statistics are all enterprises in manufacturing and mining and quarrying with at least 50 employees (cut-off).

## **2.7 Reference area**

The statistics cover enterprises in Denmark. Their purchases of goods and services are included, regardless of whether they are domestic or imports.

## **2.8 Time coverage**

2002-

## **2.9 Base period**

Not relevant for this statistics.

## **2.10 Unit of measure**

Values of purchases are collected and published as '1000 DKK' in the StatBank.

## **2.11 Reference period**

The statistics are reported by enterprises based on their annual accounts and therefore follows the accounting year. For accounting years different than the calendar year, accounting years ending no later than April 30 the following year are included in the reference year. For the reference year 2013, reports are based on accounts for the calendar year 2013 as well as accounting years ending at the latest 30 April 2014.

## **2.12 Frequency of dissemination**

Annual.

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

Subsection 1 of section 8 of the Act on Statistics Denmark.

Necessary for estimations in the National Account according to Council Regulation 2223/96.

## **2.14 Cost and burden**

The response burden has been estimated to 2.114.000 DKK (2005).

## **2.15 Comment**

The statistics has a [subject page](#).

## **3 Statistical processing**

The reported data are validated and aggregated. In addition, imputations are made for non-response. But there is no grossing up, the published figures cover only the covered enterprises (at least 50 employees).

### **3.1 Source data**

The statistics are survey-based. Approx. 800 enterprises are surveyed, selected as all enterprises in manufacturing and mining and quarrying, having at least 50 employees. These enterprises have 75-80 per cent of total turnover in manufacturing and mining and quarrying.

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

Annual.

### **3.3 Data collection**

Electronic survey form through Virk.dk. Instructions for respondents at [dst.dk/ikv](http://dst.dk/ikv) (in Danish).

### **3.4 Data validation**

The reported data are validated and edited, mainly through systematic comparison to reports from the same enterprise in the previous period. Data validation also includes comparison to data from the *Industrial Accounts Statistics* for the same enterprise.

### **3.5 Data compilation**

Data from the previous year is imputed for those enterprises that have not responded by the time of publication. There is no grossing up procedure. Through linking data from the *Industrial Accounts Statistics*, purchases are calculated as shares of turnover.

### **3.6 Adjustment**

No corrections.

## **4 Relevance**

The most important user of the statistics is the National Accounts, but it is also used in research and for analytical purposes.

### **4.1 User Needs**

The statistics is primarily collected on behalf of the National Accounts. However also trade associations and researchers use the information on inputs used in the industrial production.

### **4.2 User Satisfaction**

Important large users of the statistics participate in bi-annual meetings of the [Contact Group for Manufacturing Statistics \(link in Danish only\)](#).

### **4.3 Data completeness rate**

Not relevant for this statistics, as there is no EU regulations or similar.

## **5 Accuracy and reliability**

The statistics have a reasonable quality concerning the description of purchases by the covered enterprises, that is those with at least 50 employees. It can be considered a lack in quality that purchases by smaller enterprises are not described, as these presumably are different from those of the largest enterprises.

### **5.1 Overall accuracy**

There are no quantitative measures of the total error of this statistics. The most important error source is the detailed distribution of purchases according to commodity codes as this is not always directly available from enterprises' accounting systems. Reports are therefore in many cases based on rough estimations by the respondents.

### **5.2 Sampling error**

Not relevant for this statistics.

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

The most important error source is the detailed distribution of purchases according to commodity codes as this is not always directly available from enterprises' accounting systems. Reports are therefore in many cases based on rough estimations by the respondents.

#### **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 statistics have a reasonable quality concerning the description of purchases by the covered enterprises, that is those with at least 50 employees. It can be considered a lack in quality that purchases by smaller enterprises are not described, as these presumably are different from those of the largest enterprises.

#### **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**

Data are final with the first publication.

### **6 Timeliness and punctuality**

The statistics are published mid-March, which is 10,5 months after the end of the reference period. Punctuality is very high.

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

The survey is published annually in March. Data for a reference year are published only once, as the final version.

#### **6.2 Punctuality**

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

## **7 Comparability**

The statistics are comparable since 2002, as no significant changes have been made since then.

### **7.1 Comparability - geographical**

There is no international regulation for this statistics.

### **7.2 Comparability over time**

It is possible to compare DBo7 industrial groupings back to 2002, as data have been back casted. Previous years' data are only available according to older industrial groupings.

As the survey was introduced in its present form in 2000, the data from this year are considered uncertain.

Historically, the survey was carried out in 1975, 1980, 1986, 1991 and 1997. However, the 1991 survey was never published. From 2000 the survey has been annual and also containing information concerning industrial service input in addition to commodity input.

In the period 2000-2004 the statistics also covered purchases of water.

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

The statistics are comparable to the Industrial Accounts Statistics, for the same size class (50+ employees) and activity code of enterprises.

### **7.4 Coherence - internal**

Not relevant for this statistics.

## **8 Accessibility and clarity**

The statistics is published in aggregate form in News from Statistics Denmark. More detailed tables on purchases of goods, packaging and services are available in the 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 figures are published in a monthly news release, Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik (News from Statistics Denmark).

#### **8.5 Publications**

No publications except 'Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik'.

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

Tables in the [StatBank](#).

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

Micro-data from the statistics are made available through Statistics Denmark's [Research Services](#).

#### **8.8 Other**

Annual data delivery to National Accounts and to Research Services in Statistics Denmark.

#### **8.9 Confidentiality - policy**

Statistics Denmark's full policy on data confidentiality is available [here \(in Danish only\)](#).

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

The industrial groupings are aggregated to a level where there are no confidentiality issues. For commodity codes that are confidential, the value is omitted from publications.

#### **8.11 Documentation on methodology**

The variables are documented in [TIMES](#).

#### **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 statistics is placed in the division Short Term Statistics. Responsible for the statistics is Kathrine Paulsen, Tel. +45 3917 3086, e-mail: kap@dst.dk



## **9.1 Contact organisation**

Statistics Denmark

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