

## Appendix 1

### Short History of Statistics Denmark

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|------------------------------------|------|---|
| <i>Early Beginnings</i>            | 1769 | The first population census in Denmark (including Norway, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Slesvig-Holsten, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst).  |
|                                    | 1833 | The Table Commission was founded, which consisted of highly ranked civil servants.  |
| <i>The Institution was Founded</i> | 1850 | The Statistical Bureau was established on 1 January and was directly responsible to one minister (at that time the Danish Minister of the Interior).  |
|                                    | 1869 | The first publication of the forerunner to the Statistical Yearbook "Statistical Summary".  |
|                                    | 1895 | The first Act on Statistics was passed, the institution expanded and changed its name to the Government Statistical Bureau.   |
|                                    | 1896 | The first edition of the Statistical Yearbook.  |
|                                    | 1913 | The institution's name was changed by law to The Statistical Department and the institution was expanded.   |
|                                    | 1945 | The first Danish national accounts were published.  |
| <i>Statistics Denmark</i>          | 1966 | Parliament passed a new statistical act which emphasised the institution's independent status. The name was changed to Statistics Denmark.  |
|                                    | 1973 | Denmark became member of the European Community which had considerable consequences on the production of statistics.  |
|                                    | 1975 | Parliament passed the Act on the Central Business Register, which was administered by Statistics Denmark.   |
|                                    | 1976 | The first register-based population census in Denmark. This was made possible with the establishment of the Central Population Register in 1968.  |
|                                    | 1980 | The first register-based housing census. This was made possible with the establishment of the Central Register of Buildings and Dwellings in 1977.  |
|                                    | 1981 | The first completely register-based population and housing census.  |
|                                    | 1984 | Direct access to electronic databases.  |
|                                    | 1996 | Parliament passed the Act on the new Central Business Register which was administered by Statistics Denmark until November 2001.  |
|                                    | 1996 | Statistics Denmark's first strategic plan called "Strategy 1996" which focused, among other things, on user-orientation, quality, timeliness and efficiency. It also introduced goal and result management. |
|                                    | 2001 | Free access to <i>Statbank Denmark</i> via the Internet.  |