

# Statistical programme 2022



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### **Addresses:**

Statistics Denmark

Sejrøgade 11

2100 Copenhagen Ø

Phone +45 39 17 39 17

E-mail: [dst@dst.dk](mailto:dst@dst.dk)

[www.dst.dk](http://www.dst.dk)

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# Preface

The Statistical Programme is a separate part of Statistics Denmark's Work Programme and provides an overview of the official statistics produced by Statistics Denmark. Products that are financed by service revenues are not included in this overview.

Statistics Denmark also compiles so-called experimental statistics, where we use new data sources and methods to provide faster indicators of societal development than Statistics Denmark's usual publications. These may later be included in the official statistics.

The statistics described in this publication are sorted according to Statistics Denmark's new subject structure and each of the statistics is described briefly with information about the purpose and content of the statistics. Furthermore, any development activities in 2022 are described.

For further information on the individual statistics, please refer to the documentation of statistics, which is available on Statistics Denmark's website.

Birgitte Anker  
National Statistician

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# People

## Names

### Names in the entire population

These statistics covers the names of individuals in the entire population living in Denmark. These statistics are compiled based the Central Population Register (CPR). The statistics contains annual top-20 lists of the most commonly used names and surnames from 2002 and onwards. Names are divided by age groups and geographically by regions. In addition, in the name database "How many names" it is possible to enter a first and/or surname and thus find out how many people have a given name.

### Names for newborn

These statistics covers the names of newborns, based on children born during one year. These statistics are compiled based the Central Population Register (CPR). These statistics contains annual top-50 lists of the most popular names, from 1993 onwards. From 1985 to 1992, only top-25 lists exist. Names for newborn are distributed geographically with top-10 lists by regions and top-5 lists by areas. In addition, it is possible to enter a first name in the Name Barometer and see the trend, in how many newborns have been given a specific first name.

## Population figures

### Population in Denmark

These statistics show the size, composition and development of the population in Denmark. Population statistics for Denmark can be traced back to 1769. These statistics contains quarterly estimates of the Danish population at national, regional and municipal level, by gender, age, marital status, citizenship and ancestry etc.

### Population projections

The purpose of these statistics is to make long-term projections of the development in the Danish population. Statistics Denmark has since 1963 prepared population projections. Early projections happened at intervals of several years, but since 1978 every year, with a few exceptions. The population projection for Denmark is made in collaboration with the research institute DREAM. Based on a number of assumptions and, Denmark's future population is estimated by gender, age and ancestry. Based on projections for the entire population, Statistics Denmark makes subsequent projections that can be broken down by gender, age, regions and municipalities.

### Urban areas

These statistics show the population and population density by area. Population estimates by urban areas can be found in old censuses, which were made every 5 or 10 years. From 1976 to 1996 these statistics were estimated approx. every two years. From 1996 these statistics are made annually, but are in their present form comparable from 2010 and onwards. These statistics contains annual estimates of the number inhabitants in rural areas and population estimates in cities with more than 200 inhabitants for each municipality. The population residing in urban polygons with less than 200 inhabitants are classified as rural residents.

### **Immigrants and their descendants**

These statistics focus on the part of the Danish population with a foreign background, incl. those who have changed their citizenship and are Danish citizens. These statistics contains quarterly estimates of the number of people of Danish origin, immigrants and descendants, and their composition by gender, age, citizenship, country of origin and a geographical distribution by municipality of residence.

### **Asylum applications and residence permits**

These statistics show the quarterly development in the number of asylum applications and residence permits. These statistics are compiled in collaboration with the Danish Immigration Service for determining visitation quotas. Estimates of asylum applications goes back to 1984, while estimates of residence permits exist from 1988 and onwards. The number of asylum applications and residence permits is divided by citizenship, gender and age, and by type, i.e. asylum, family reunification or study stays etc.

### **Births**

These statistics show the number of births in Denmark, by mothers residing in Denmark at the time of birth. These statistics are compiled based the Central Population Register (CPR) and the Medical Birth Register (MFR). Estimates on the number of births can be traced back to 1850. These statistics contain yearly estimates of the number of live births and stillbirths in Denmark, by date of birth, gender of the child, length and birth weight, whether the child is first born and second born etc., as well as type of birth, e.g., twin birth and gender composition. Births are also divided according to the mother's age, ancestry, country of origin and citizenship, as well as by the average age of all parents and primiparaes. Finally, these statistics also include estimates of the number of abortions by age of parents. Birth rates are geographically distributed according to municipalities and regions.

### **Fertility**

These statistics covers the fertility in Denmark. These statistics contains annual estimates of fertility rates for women aged between 15 and 49 years. The fertility rates indicates the number of live-born children born to 1,000 women in the childbearing age. Fertility rates are divided according to women's ancestry and geographically by municipalities, regions and regions.

### **Deaths**

These statistics shows the number of deaths of people residing in Denmark. These statistics contain monthly, quarterly and annual estimates of the number of deaths by gender, age and cause of death, as well as geographically by municipalities and regions.

### **Life expectancy**

These statistics covers the average life expectancy of the population. Life expectancy indicates the number of years that a newborn can be expected to live on average. Life expectancy estimates are compiled under the assumption that the current death rates for all gender and age groupings remain constant in the future. These statistics enables comparison of the mortality of different populations and can easily be followed over time to elucidate trends in the development of life expectancy.

## **Housing**

### **Housing census**

These statistics analyse the total housing stock and population housing. The statistics is used in the municipal equalization system. The housing statistics has been conducted annually since 1981. The statistics is comparable from 2010 onwards. The statistics are produced on a yearly basis and comprises all homes in Denmark. The statistics and is described through a number of variables; type of dwelling, type of ownership, type of heating installation, toilet, bathing, and kitchen facilities plus the year of construction and also the stock of occupied dwellings by tenure (rented or owner-occupied dwellings) type of household etc. In addition, the number of persons in dwellings by age and gender and number of children. The statistics are also geographically distributed by municipalities, regions and provinces.

## **Households, families and children**

### **Households**

These statistics covers households in Denmark based on their composition. A household consists of one or more families living at the same address. These statistics contains yearly estimates of the number of households by household type, household size and number of children in the household. The number of adults in the household is also divided by gender and age. Both households and adults are distributed geographically by municipality.

### **Families**

These statistics covers families in Denmark based on their composition. A family consists of one or more persons living at the same address and having certain inter-relationships, with or without at home living children under 25 years of age. These statistics contain yearly estimates of the number of families, the number of families with children and the number of adults in families. Families are divided by family type and family size, and includes information on the number of children as well as the age of the youngest and oldest resident's children. Families are distributed geographically by municipalities and regions.

### **Children**

These statistics covers children under 25 years of age living at home in Danish households and families. These statistics contain yearly estimates of the number of home living children by gender and age, and by which household type and family type they live in. In addition, these statistics include information on the children's siblings and combination of siblings as well as their parents' status, including how many have lost their parents. These statistics are distributed geographically by municipalities, regions and regions.

### **Marriages**

These statistics covers marriages and registered partnerships in Denmark. Marriages are calculated annually as the number of marriages and partnerships, including marriages between two of the same sex, as well as the average age of married men and women. Marriages and partnerships are compiled by wedding day and month of marriage and by type of marriage ceremony, e.g. ecclesiastical or civil weddings, etc. Marriages and partnerships are also divided according to the age of the bride and groom, previous marital status, ancestry and country of origin.



## **Divorces**

These statistics covers divorces and dissolved partnerships in Denmark. Divorces are calculated annually as the number of divorces, by type of divorce, age of the parties, ancestry, country of origin and citizenship. In addition, divorces are divided according to the duration of the marriage. Marriages and dissolved partnerships are distributed geographically according to the municipality of residence of the parties.

## **Childcare before school start**

These statistics illustrates the number of children in childcare preschool, the number of employees with pedagogical assignments and the ratio between children and employees in childcare facilities. The purpose is to illustrate the trends in childcare. The statistics have been published since 1943, while the ratio between children and employees was first published in 2015. The ratio between children and employees does not show the direct time the staff spend with children - also known as "face-to-face" time. The inventory is an estimate of resource allocation to the childcare area. The statistics is an annual inventory of the number of children enrolled in childcare facilities, the number of employees with pedagogical assignments, and the ratio between children and employees. The framework for the statistics follows the recommendations of the work of an inter-ministerial working group, where stakeholders were involved. This work and the model for the estimations are documented in the publication "The ratio of children per adults in daycare – A model to calculate the yearly ratio of children per adults in daycare".

## **Childcare after school start**

These statistics illustrate the number of children in childcare for schoolchildren and the number of employees with pedagogical assignments. The subject of childcare used to cover the entire childcare area for children from the age of 0-18 years, which from 2015 has been divided into childcare pre-school for children (0-5 years) and childcare school for children (6 - to 18 years). The purpose of this statistics is to shed light on childcare for schoolchildren. The statistics is an annual inventory of the number of enrolled children and the number of employees with pedagogical assignments in childcare for schoolchildren. The children and young people are measured by municipalities, category of child care, Type of ownership and age. The staff are measured by municipalities and positions category.

## **Childcare institutions**

These statistics cover the number of childcare institutions and units in Denmark, for children from 0 through 17. Before 2015 these figures were part of the overall childcare statistics. This survey is an annual estimate of the number of institutions and units within day care, including whether the institutions are organized by the municipality, the childcare scheme and ownership of the institution.

## **Lunch schemes in day care institutions**

These statistics show the children's lunch schemes in daycare institutions. The figures can be used for cross-municipal comparison. This survey is compiled for the first time in 2018, with figures for 2018. This survey is an annual estimate of who is responsible for lunch schemes in daycare institutions, including whether the lunch scheme is organized by the municipality, the parents, the daycare institution itself or the children themselves bring packed lunches. These statistics are grouped by type of institution, age groups and municipalities.

### **Charges for child care**

These statistics show annual rates for municipal day care. Charges for childcare are calculated annually as annual rates in DKK and are distributed by municipality and type of day care. The statistics can, for the whole country, be compared since 1997, but due to the municipal reform, there is a geographical data breach in 2007.

### **Recipients of subsidy for private day care**

The statistics illustrates how many who chooses private day-care or care for their own child. These statistics are comparable from 2004 and onwards. The statistics is an annual inventory of the number of children and the number of families receiving subsidies for private day-care or for care of their own children. The statistics are grouped by municipalities.

## **Migration**

### **Internal migration**

These statistics covers the population's migration pattern internally in Denmark. These statistics contain yearly estimates of the number of relocations between and within the country's municipalities and regions, by date and month of migration. Internal migrations also contains information on the gender and age of the persons moving and the migration pattern for young people under 30, and how many move away from home.

### **Immigration and emigration**

These statistics covers the migration pattern between Denmark and abroad. These statistics contain preliminary quarterly and final annual estimates of immigration and emigration, to and from Denmark. Statistics are divided according to gender and age, country of immigration and emigration, citizenship and residence permit, e.g. study stays or family reunification, etc.

## **Health**

### **Hospitalisation**

These statistics contribute to describing the relationship between social conditions and admissions to hospitals. The first year covered by the statistics is 1990. Since then, the content of the statistics has continuously been extended. In 1994 the statistics was supplemented with a number of new variables at family level. From 1999 the statistics was supplemented with information about ancestry. From 2006 the statistics include outpatient treatments and emergency room visits. The statistics cover admissions to and outpatient treatments at public somatic hospital departments within one calendar year. The statistics are based on the National Hospital Discharge Register from Statens Seruminstitut (SSI) combined with background details from other registers. The statistics show e.g. how the use of hospitals varies with a range of social conditions, such as family, education, occupation, accommodation, parentage, and geography with standardisation for gender and age.

### **Home nursing**

Statistics on home nursing is a revitalisation of the part of the indicators on municipal health regarding home nursing, where data are collected directly for the care systems of the municipalities. The statistic give the number of recipients, visits and services of home nursing. The statistic of home nursing has information on number of visits and recipients of home nursing and on services delivered on types.

### **Health insurance statistics**

These statistics focus on the correlation between social conditions and the primary public health service. The statistics are based on annual extracts from the joint municipal system of public health insurance (Det Fælleskommunale Sygesikrings-system) used by the regions to settle accounts for health services with the individual providers (e.g. physicians, dentists etc.). The statistics have been compiled since 1986, but are comparable from 2006 onwards. The statistics cover visits to the general practitioners and therapists in the primary National Health Service. The statistics include the number of contacts, the associated costs and the number of recipients. The statistics have been affected by COVID-19 in the sense that there have been far more contacts with general practitioners, especially e-consultation, which covers, for example, test results on COVID-19 tests. In addition, there is a decline in physiotherapy, which is also thought to be related to COVID-19.

### **Health of vulnerable groups**

These statistics show vulnerable groups use of health services compared to that of the rest of the population within the same age group from 2015 and onwards. These statistics are used to find out whether selected vulnerable groups have a different consumption of health services than the rest of the population. These statistics are an annual compilation of vulnerable groups' use of health services, measured on the basis of selected health indicators, for comparison with that of the rest of the population. The health indicators include contact with the primary sector (general practitioner, medical specialists, dentists, physiotherapists, chiropractors etc.) as well as the secondary sector (somatic and psychiatric hospitals).

## **Democracy**

### **Elections to the Parliament, Referendums and to the EU Parliament**

On behalf of the Ministry of the Economy and the Interior, Statistics Denmark prepares statements of results from national elections in Denmark. National elections include parliamentary elections, European parliamentary elections and referendums. It is thus Statistics Denmark that is responsible for the official calculations in connection with national elections and their main purpose is to determine who is elected to the Parliament and the European Parliament, and to compile the results of referendums.

### **Elections to municipality councils**

Municipal elections are held every four years, on the third Tuesday in November. Since the Structural Reform in 2007, municipal elections have been held in 2009, 2013, 2017 and 2021. Results from the elections will be published in the StatBank the following spring.

### **Gender equality**

The purpose of these statistics is to shed light on equality between men and women in Denmark. The statistics contain a number of selected key indicators, which show some of the differences and similarities that exist between men and women's life situation, e.g. how things are with equality in areas such as education, health and income, etc. The indicators do not explain the reasons for the differences between men and women, but can help to give perspective to the debate on gender equality and show whether there are changes in the focus areas.

## **National church**

### **Members of the national church**

These statistics shed light on the population's church membership. The statistics are compiled on the basis of the Central Register of Persons (CPR) and are in their current form comparable since 2007. The statistics are a quarterly statement of the population according to national church membership, i.e. how many are members and are not members of the Danish National Church, as well as the number of registrations and withdrawals. The population's church membership is divided according to gender and age, as well as geographically by parishes, provincial paths and municipalities. In addition, the number of live births and deaths is calculated, also by parish and provincial path. New annual tables have been added at the end of 2017 and include education, socio-economic status and commuting.

### **Religious ceremonies**

These statistics shed light on religious ceremonies in the Danish National Church since 2006. From the Ministry of Church Affairs, Statistics Denmark once a year receives aggregated figures on religious ceremonies in the various parishes, including number of baptized, number of buried/buried and number of confirmed. The statistics are divided geographically by parishes and provincial paths.

# Labour and income

## Labour market status of the population

### Labour force survey (LFS)

These statistics provides a description of the labour market status of the population. The LFS gives insight into how many people are employed, unemployed or outside the labour force (economically inactive). The LFS also manages to measure information like how many people are working part time; how many hours men in their 30s or 40s usually work; or how many elderly people outside the labour market would like to have a job. The LFS has been conducted yearly since 1984, and from 1994 the survey has been conducted continuously throughout the year.

### Register-based labour force

These statistics provides a description of the Danish population's affiliation to the labour market. The affiliation is compiled at the end of November and is published annually. The first time RAS was published it concerned the population's connection to the labour market end November 1980. RAS is an annually labour market statistic based on the population's connection to the labour market on the last working day in November. The connection to the labour market for the people resident in Denmark is divided into three socioeconomic main groups which are employed, unemployed and people outside the labour force. The statistic is among other things also distributed on information about demography, education and information about the work place for employees. The statistic is published in StatBank Denmark and data is also available through the Division of Research Services in Statistics Denmark.

### Labour market accounts

The primary purpose of the Labour Market Accounts (LMA) is to provide a complete overview of the population's labour market status compiled in terms of full-time persons, covering a given period of time or a given point-in-time. The Labour Market Account is compiled annually and provides information on the population's labour market status, where labour-market related activities are given the highest priority. The statistics are compiled in terms of full-time persons. Data on the population's labour market status are broken down by socio-economic groups i.e. persons in employment, students, unemployed persons and other persons receiving public benefits, children and young people and other people outside the labour force.

### Quarterly Labour Force

These statistics provide a description of the Danish population's affiliation to the labour market. KAS is an averaging of the population's affiliation to the labour market per quarter and is published annually. KAS covers the whole population from 2017 and on, while it covers the employed part of the population 1st. - 4th. Quarter from 2008 to 2017. KAS is an annually individual-based averaging which is calculating the Danish population's affiliation to the labour market quarter. The statistic is among other things also distributed on information about demography and information about the work place for employees. The statistic is published in StatBank Denmark.

### **Employees trade unions**

These statistics estimates the number of members of employee organisations with attachment to the labour market. In connection with publication of the statistics in May 2015, the statistics were subjected to revision and adjustment and the date of reference was changed from 1 January of a year to 31 December of the previous year. The statistics are revised and adjusted backwards to 31 December 2007. 1 January 2019 LO and FTF were merged into FH, and a deviation in the figures according to previous year can be due to the harmonizing between FTF and LO. The statistics provide an overview of the number of members of employee organisations with attachment to the labour market i.e. excl. trainees, retirees, early retirees and self-employed. The statistics is published on a yearly basis.

### **Not in employment, education or training (NEET)**

The Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) statistics show how many young people between the ages of 16 and 24 are neither in employment nor in education. The statistics are based on the labour market accounts (AMR), and make it possible to calculate a NEET indicator based on register data. The inventory is inspired by the NEET indicator, defined by both Eurostat and the OECD, and which can be calculated on the basis of the interview-based labour force survey (LFS).

## **Employed persons**

### **Employees**

The purpose of these statistics is to clarify the short-term development in the employment of employees in Danish enterprises. The statistics contains employment data from the beginning of 2008. The employment statistics for employees is published on a quarterly and monthly basis. The statistics shows the development in the number of people with employee job. On a quarterly basis the number of full-time employees is also published. The statistics is distributed by sector and industries both in the monthly statistics and in the quarterly statistics. Furthermore, workplace geography, residence geography, age, sex and ancestry is also illustrated on a quarterly basis.

### **Public sector employment**

The public employment statistics cover general government sector and its subsectors. The statistics are published quarterly and are distributed by subsector and by purpose. The classification by purpose follows the classification COFOG (Classification of the functions of Government). The statistics publish quarterly the number of full-time employees in general government sector. The statistics are broken down by subsector and the COFOG classification.

### **Working time accounts**

The purpose of the Danish working time accounts (WTA) is to compile time series on hours worked and calculate wage and employment data for companies registered in Denmark. The statistics integrate and aggregate existing statistics, including the Labour Market Accounts (LMA) and Employees, and it is comparable since 2008. The statistics is a quarterly and yearly calculation of hours actually worked, number of employees, number of jobs and wages in DKK million. The statistics are distributed by industry, sector, whether you are an employee or self-employed and gender.

### **Home to work commuting**

These statistics provide a description of the Danish population's commuting and distance between place of residence and work place. The commuting statistic has been published since 1984. The distance between residence and work place was first published in 2006. The statistic is in the current form comparable from 2008 and forward. The statistic is an annually and individual based count of the employed persons commuting between residence and work place in the last working day in November. Including a calculation of the distance between the commuters residence and work place in kilometres (km). The commuting statistic is published in the Statbank where the statistic besides from residence, work place and commuting distance also is divided on sex, industry (DBO7) and socioeconomic status. Data is also available through the Division of Research Services and DST Consulting.

### **Unemployed persons**

#### **Registered unemployment**

These statistics monitors the structure and trends in the unemployed population and the causes of unemployment. These statistics are compiled based of registers. The statistics on the registered number of net unemployed have been compiled by Statistics Denmark since 1979. As from the publication of unemployment statistics for January 2010, attention is now focused on the gross unemployed population, defined as the sum of the registered (net-) unemployed population and persons in activation programmes and who are, at the same time, considered to be available for work. The figures on gross unemployment are calculated from January 2007 and onwards. The register based unemployment statistics (gross- and net-unemployed) provide monthly data on the unemployed population registered with the unemployment insurance funds and with the public job centres. The statistics comprise all unemployed persons insured against unemployment and non-insured persons who are available for work and at the same time claiming cash benefits under the Danish Social Assistance Act. The statistics are shown by municipality, sex, age group, type of benefit, unemployment insurance funds, country of origin and level of education. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all job search and availability obligations for the national unemployment benefit and cash benefit recipients have been suspended as of March 20, 2020. Despite this suspension, Statistics Denmark has chosen to continue to include unemployment benefit recipients and job-ready cash benefit recipients in gross unemployment.

#### **Long-term unemployment**

These statistics show the structure and development of long-term unemployment, defined as gross unemployment spells of minimum 52 weeks. The statistics cover all months in the period from January 2009 onwards. The statistics also covers shorter and longer unemployment spells, these different spells was published for the first time in October 2018. The statistics cover the persons who are long-term unemployed due to administrative data. A long-term unemployed person has been gross unemployed for at least 52 consecutive weeks (1 year). Persons who leave the gross unemployment for a period of 4 weeks, within the 12 months, and who is not in ordinary employment during the period of 4 weeks are also included in the statistics. The statistics also covers unemployment spells by duration from 26 weeks (0.5 year) up to 156 weeks (3 years).

## Absence and labour disputes

### Absence from work

These statistics describe the amount of work that is lost due to absence. Absence is divided into *Own sickness*, *Children's sickness*, *Occupational injury* and *Maternity and adoption leave*. These statistics are published yearly for the governmental sector, the local governmental sector and the private sector and are used for estimating and comparing the level of absence within different groups of employees. Statistics according to the new sector definition from 2013 are also published for the labour market as a whole. The absence is grouped by occupation, education, industry, region, age and sex. From 2013 *own sickness* is published by lengths of period. In the governmental and municipal sector all employees are included while the private sector is described by a representative sample of enterprises with 10 or more employees.

### Strikes and lockouts

The purpose of the statistics is to calculate the number of working days lost due to work stoppages. The statistics has been compiled without any breaks since 1996. The statistics is published on a yearly basis and provide an overview of the number of work stoppages, number of recipient's employees and number of lost working days during the calendar year.

## Income and earnings

### Personal and family income

The purpose of the income statistics - is to provide statistics on the population's incomes and tax payments as well as the distribution of incomes. The statistics are useful in the field of social sciences and form the basis for effective policymaking in areas that affect the economic situation of the households. Statistics Denmark has published statistics on income since 1905 and has coherent time series going back to the 1980's. The income statistics are based on a full-population register. It contains information on annual incomes at both the personal- and family level as well as data on the distribution of income. The income is available both pre- and post-taxes and can be split into subcategories such as primary income, transfers, property income and taxes. In the income statistics the population is divided into groups by age, socio-economic status, gender, municipalities (NUTS-3), and type of family and into income intervals.

### Personal income (A-income)

The purpose of the Provisional Income Statistics is to provide a more up to date picture of the compilation of income than is possible, by means of the final Personal Income Statistics. Compilation of the final Personal Income Statistics have to wait until the tax assessment process has reached a sufficiently acceptable level concerning the A-income (wages, salaries, unemployment benefits and social pensions etc.) and other income, e.g. entrepreneurial income. This does not apply to the Provisional Income Statistics. The A-income statistics mainly comprise of wages and transfers. It illustrates the level and composition of the a-income for the tax year and can be split into wages and various types of transfer incomes. The a-income amounts to 90 per cent of the total gross income. The statistics are based on the provisional tax statement for the income. The data is acquired two months after the end of the tax year. The final income statistics is based on a-incomes acquired eight month after the end of the tax year. The final statistics are based on the Statistics Denmark's Register of Incomes Statistics.



### **Income inequality**

These statistics shed light on income inequality in Denmark. The statistics are an annual compilation of a number of inequality measures, divided by socio-economic status and geographically by municipalities. A known inequality measure is the Gini coefficient. A Gini coefficient of zero represents total equality and 100 means that one person has all the income.

### **Standardised index of average earnings**

The standardised index of average earnings documents the development in average hourly earnings – within sectors, industries or work functions in the Danish labour market – uninfluenced by any changes in the staff composition within the groups. The index is technically a price index. The statistics were first published in December 2018 with data dating back to 2016. Standardized Index of Average Earnings is a quarterly estimate of the development in earnings for all employees in Denmark, except students and young persons under the age of 18. The indices are grouped by industry, function and sector.

### **Implicit index of average earnings**

These statistics show the development in average earnings, calculated on the basis of an arithmetic average of salaries of all employees within the same sector and economic industry. In relation to the publication of the new Standardised index of average earnings, these indices were renamed to Implicit index of average earnings. In the new index changes in the workforce is taken into account when calculating the development in earnings. The Implicit index of average earnings goes back to first quarter of 2005 for the private sector and first quarter of 2007 for the public sector. The Implicit index of average earnings is a quarterly statistic of the development in wages for all employees in Denmark, including students and young persons under 18. The indices are available by sector and economic industries and follow the classifications Dansk Branchekode (DB07) and sector (SBR).

### **Structure of earnings**

These statistics provide detailed information about employees' earnings analysed by level of education, occupation, region, industry and age for the entire labour market. The structural statistics on earnings form part of Statistics Denmark's coherent statistical system for earnings and labour costs. The system covers the public sector as well as corporations and organizations. The statistics include all establishments in the general government sector. As for the sector corporations and organizations all enterprises are included with an employment corresponding to ten or more full-time employees, with the exception of the industry agriculture, forestry and fishing. The statistics are not immediately suitable for shedding light on wage developments, as the change between two years, in addition to wage increases, reflects changes in employee composition such as the arrival and departure of employees within given groupings.

## **Wealth**

### **Wealth and debt**

The purpose of these statistics is to provide register based information on the distribution of assets and liabilities in different strata in the population. In addition to this, it is also used in analyses of the pension system and to measure economic inequality. The statistics has been produced since 2014. The statistics produces annual data on pension schemes, value of real estate, cars, financial assets and liabilities in families and is published in Statistics Denmark's Statbank. The statistics can be grouped by family type, gender, age, income, ownership relation to the dwelling, municipalities etc. Since all data is person-specific, it can be combined with other person-specific data in Statistics Denmark's databases.

### **Market value for household's real estate**

This is the first publication of the households' assets in real estate on individual level. The purpose is to follow the development of the households' real estate. Sector delimitation of units in the sector of households is defined in European system of national accounts (ESA2010). From this it appears that sole proprietorships are a part of the households' sector. Registers on individual level can be used for distribution analyses, e.g. in relation to income, financial liabilities or socioeconomic status. Statistics Denmark has established an individual-based register with market values of the households' real estate. The household's real estate consisting of owner occupied dwellings and co-operative dwellings. The calculation of the market value of real estate is based on actual sales on the market. All figures are reported in current prices. The valuation of households' assets in real estate covers the period since 2004.

# Economy

## National accounts

### National accounts

The national accounts are a description of a country's economy and its development. It consists of a description of the economy as whole and the economic transactions between individuals, companies and institutions. The national accounts also include transactions between Denmark and abroad. The first Danish national accounts date back to the 1930's. Consistent time series of annual national accounts goes back to 1966, while quarterly national accounts are available as of first quarter 1990. The National Accounts provide an overview of the activities and developments in the Danish economy. The statistics include figures for economic aggregates such as gross domestic product (GDP), household consumption, government finances, investment, export and import, employment and wages, and profits and productivity in the various industries. In addition, there are figures for the many subdivisions that can illuminate different 'sections' throughout the Danish economy.

### National accounts, financial accounts

Financial accounts are part of the national accounts system, which shows how the institutional sectors of the economy place / finance their net lending/net borrowing. Statistics Denmark published annual financial accounts for the first time in 2001, while the Danmarks Nationalbank (Danish Central Bank) published quarterly figures for the first time in 2004. From September 2020, the national and quarterly financial accounts of the national accounts is compiled in a collaboration between Danmarks Nationalbank and Statistics Denmark. Financial accounts are part of the national accounts system and consist of coherent definitions and classifications that show how the institutional sectors of the economy place / finance their net lending / net borrowing and how the net financial net worth are placed in financial instruments. Financial accounts are a quarterly and annual statistics and consist of the financial transaction account, the revaluation account, the account for other volume changes and respectively the opening and closing balances. Contact information for Danmarks Nationalbank can be found in Comments.

### National accounts by sector

In the annual sector accounts, the economic development of sectors is documented. The total economy is divided into six main sectors: Non-financial corporations, financial corporations, General government, Households, Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and External Sector. The National Accounts statistics, institutional sectors, are part of the national accounts system and consist of coherent definitions and classifications that show how the income of the sectors is created, distributed and redistributed. They provide both a description of the economy in general and of the transactions between persons, enterprises and institutions. The national accounts also include transactions between Denmark and the rest of the world. This set of statistics was first published in 1983. Coherent annual time series are available back to 1995, while quarterly figures are available from the first quarter of 1999 onwards.

### **National accounts by region**

The purpose of regional accounts is to describe the economic activity in the regions and provinces within the framework of national accounts definitions and classifications. The accounts are compiled in accordance with the guidelines set out in ESA2010 and are comparable with regional accounts for other European countries. Regional accounts are published at the NUTS II level (regions) and NUTS III level (provinces). Regional accounts have been compiled since 1999. Regional accounts describe the geographical dimension of production and income conditions as these are compiled in the national accounts using the production approach. The regional allocation aims at adding production etc. to the region where production takes place. Regional accounts contain information on GDP, gross value added, gross fixed capital formation, compensation of employees and employment. Moreover the household sector's incomes are compiled. The regional allocation of the household income is based on the residence of the households and not where the incomes are earned.

### **Productivity**

The purpose of the statistics Productivity is to examine the change in production per unit of the resources involved and which contributes to the change. The simplest and most commonly used concept of productivity is labor productivity, which is used here. Labor productivity (LP) and the causes for the change in LP is calculated back to 1966. Productivity is basically a measure of how efficiently you use your resources (labor, capital, etc.) when producing goods and services. In this statistic it is also calculated which resources contribute most to the change in productivity. Productivity change is distributed across industries for the various productivity components.

### **Input-output tables**

The purpose of the input-output table is by means of an organized tabulation of detailed economical-statistics to inform about the interactions between production, imports and uses in the economy for a given period. An input the table facilitates a compilation of an input-output model showing direct and indirect interactions in the economy. On the basis of National Accounts product balances tables are compiled which in monetary terms describes how goods and services have been flowing in the economy between suppliers and users. The table contains detailed data for economic structures which enables the compilation of an input-output model that can be used to calculate direct as well as indirect consequences of changes in the level of final demand.

### **Historical national accounts**

Tables of Historical National Accounts comprise two different types of National Accounts figures. Backcast figures which are consistent with the latest compilations, and obsolete published figures, which shed light on the available National Accounts figures for the observers, of bygone periods, of their contemporaneous economy.

## **General government economy**

### **Public sector finances**

The purpose of the statistic is to show the activities that are owned or controlled by the general government and to illustrate the public area as an economic unit called the public sector. Statistics Denmark began publishing the statistic in March 1998, where it contained figures covering the period 1993-1996. The public sector's finances is an annual specification of the institutional distribution of activities carried out by the public corporations, giving total figures as well as figures divided into industrial groups. Furthermore, the statistics contain figures for the public sector and all public corporations and quasi-corporations.

### **Government Finance, Quarterly Accounts**

Quarterly government finances inform on public expenditure and revenue. The statistics cover the period from the first quarter of 1999 and are published within three months of the end of the quarter. The statistics show the quarterly expenditure and revenue in the sector of general government. The statistics include more data on taxes, income transfers to households and public consumption. The statistics are published within three months of the end of the quarter to which the data concerns. All numbers are in current prices. The statistics of quarterly public finances cover the period from 1st quarter 1999.

### **Financial accounts for general government**

The purpose of the quarterly financial accounts for general government is to present a detailed picture of the holdings, transactions (buying and selling), other changes in volume and revaluations of financial assets/liabilities by financial instruments. To ensure international comparability the statistics comply with the European System of Accounts - ESA 2010. The annual financial accounts for general government has been published since 2001 while the quarterly financial accounts has been published since June 2002. The statistics is available from Q1 1995 and onwards.

### **Real expenditure by general government**

The purpose of these statistics is to shed light on the economic scope and development of the services that the public sector makes available to the population. The statistic is an annual compilation of expenditure on public consumption in DKK million. Public consumption can be divided into individual and collective consumption. Individual consumption is used by the individual citizens of the society. These are, for example, medical treatment and school education. Collective consumption, on the other hand, is made available to society as a whole and includes, for example, the police, courts and defense. The statistics are comparable since 2007.

### **Social protection expenditure (ESSPROS)**

These statistics provide a detailed overview of the development in various social protection expenditures in Denmark, and can be used to compare the level of social protection internationally. The figures have been compiled since 2007 and are a European System for Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS). The statistics are an annual compilation of expenditure on social benefits divided into eight main areas, with further subdivisions. Social benefits are to be understood broadly as benefits that alleviate the financial burden of individuals or households in connection with socially conditioned risks or needs. The figures includes both cash benefits and benefits in kind. The services also include both public and private expenses. Services must be of a collective nature without mandatory consideration.

### **Public spending on health**

These statistics shows private and public spending on health. The statistics are based on the calculation methods in the international reporting of Danish health expenditure to Eurostat, the OECD and the WHO. The figures are compiled annually and will be published for the first time in 2022.

### **Educational expenditure (UOE Finance)**

These statistics show how the Danish educational system is financed across sources and which expenditure types are used within the production of education. The statistics are further divided by education level. The statistics are based on international standards for education expenditures (UOE data collection on formal education) and is used as an input to the OECD's publication Education at a Glance. Education at a Glance compares educational systems across countries. The statistics are developed from finance year 2016 and onwards and statistically comparable throughout the entire period. Education finance is an annual publication of the financing of the Danish educational system along with associated types of expenditures. The statistics is calculated in DKK millions and divided across financing sources, expenditure types, institutions and education level.

### **Government budget allocations for research and development**

These statistics give information on the general government budget for research and development from 2001 onwards. The Ministry of Finance is in charge of the bigger part of the data collection. The purpose of the GBARD-statistics is to inform on the public funds available for research and development. The information includes information on the amounts available from the different parts of General Government.

### **Government deficit and debt in the EU-countries**

EMU-debt and EMU-deficit (Government deficit and debt) is the statistical data required for the excessive deficit procedure (EDP) in the Economic and Monetary Union in accordance with the Maastricht Treaty and Stability- and Growth Pact. The EU-Commission uses the statistics to monitor and examine the development of the budgetary situation and government debt in Denmark in accordance with the Maastricht Treaty convergence criteria. The Compilations are based on the European System of Accounts (ESA2010). However, on some points they differ from ESA2010, e.g. on the valuation of debt, which is at nominal value.

### **Budgets of General Government**

The purpose of Budgets of General Government is to analyze the economic activities of general government and to analyze the distribution of tasks and burden between sub-sectors of general government and finally to show the interaction between this sector and the rest of the economy. The budget-statistics of the February-version is based on passed budgets of state, counties and municipalities as well as social welfare funds. The September version is based on proposals for the state budget and the March version is based on the state budget. Both versions are compiled in cooperation with the Department of Finance. The calculations of the budget statistics of counties and municipalities are based on a national accounting standards interpretation of the municipal financial agreements. Social welfare funds numbers are calculated on estimates from unemployment funds. The statistics were produced for the first time in 1995. Data are available from 1996 and onward. The statistics monitor current and capital expenditure/revenue for the general government based on budgets. Net lending/net borrowing of the general government are shown. Expenditure /revenue items are shown by type of transaction and by type of function. Taxes, subsidies and transfers to households are sub-divided by type.

## **General Government Finances**

The purpose of General government finances is to give an overview over expenditure and revenue in the general government sector. The statistics is used to analyze the public economy. Data are available and comparable from 1971 and onward. General government finances monitor current and capital expenditure/revenue for the general government on a yearly basis. The statistics is divided into subsectors.

## **Overdue tax**

The purpose of overdue tax is to analyze long-term and short-term trends in the yearly overdue tax. The present statistics were compiled for the first time in 1995. The statistics provide a yearly overview of the various and total overdue taxes. Both the total and the individual overdue taxes are of social interest as they influence the government cash flow.

## **Key figures for municipality accounts**

The purpose of these statistics is to present selected key figures from the annual accounts of the municipalities, which is of particular interest, in a way that makes it easy to compare across municipalities. Key figures are comparable since 2008. The figures should be interpreted with caution due to varying accounting methods across municipalities as well as over time. Also, adjustments are made continuously to the municipal accounting system. These statistics contain 12 annual key indicators where accounting figures are compared with population figures in the individual municipalities. All key indicators are measured in DKK, both in current and fixed prices for all 98 Danish municipalities.

## **Budgets and accounts of municipalities and regions**

The budgets and the accounts of municipalities and regions inform for the economic situation in municipalities and regions. The statistics show how the funds of the municipalities and regions have been used, how they are budgeted and a status of the economic situation. The tables goes back to 2007, where the latest municipal reform came into force. The statistics include the budgets, provisional and final annual accounts as well as the balances of the municipalities and regions.

## **Financial assets and liabilities of local government**

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze the financial assets and liabilities of the municipalities and regions, including especially the liquid assets and long term debt. The statistic monitors the financial assets and liabilities of municipalities and regions broken down by functions. A function is the equivalent to an account in the accounting plan for municipalities and regions. Only the financial assets and liabilities are published quarterly. The current expenditure etc. is only published annually. Quarterly data are all preliminary, as the accounts of the municipalities and regions are not completed until the final accounts in May the following year. This means that corrections and account changes in the previous quarters of the year may happen.

## **Taxes and duties**

The purpose of Taxes and Duties is to analyze the tax revenues and the developments in Danish taxes and duties. The statistics is a useful work of reference for everyone with an interest in- and use for information about Danish taxes and duties. The statistics were published for the first time in 1976 and have been published annually ever since. The statistics provide an overview of the tax revenues and developments in Danish taxes and duties. The statistics is a useful work of reference for everyone with an interest in and use for information about Danish taxes and duties.

### **Personal income taxes**

These statistics give information about tax bases, tax calculations and the various tax concepts, and also give a description of provisional and final tax. The provisional tax, or the tax at source, is a pay-as-you-earn tax, that is, it is paid as the income is earned. At the end of the income year the year-end balance sheet is filled out and based on this, the final tax is calculated. The difference between the provisional and final tax is either an underpayment or an overpayment. The statistics analyze the personal incomes and capital gains and their taxes in connection with the final assessment of the income year.

### **Real property taxes**

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

### **Corporate taxation**

The purpose of the corporate taxation is to analyze trends in companies' taxable income and tax payments. Corporate Taxation is an annual statistic of the taxable income and tax for all companies, and made from the companies' declaration to The Danish Tax Agency. The statistics is shown by type of company and type of industry.

## **Balance of payments and international trade**

### **Balance of payments**

These statistics describes the economic movements between Denmark and the rest of the world. The balance of payments for Denmark has been compiled since 1934. Today, the main emphasis is placed upon income and expenditures in relation to foreign countries. Originally the most important item was the foreign debt, which is compiled as part of the International Investment Position (IIP) - Denmark's external assets and liabilities. Since 1991 the IIP has been compiled by Danmarks Nationalbank. The balance of payments statistics are compiled in cooperation between Danmarks Nationalbank and Statistics Denmark, the latter being responsible for publishing the consolidated statistics.

### **International trade in goods**

The statistics shows the development in Denmark's external trade in goods at a detailed level (imports and exports) by country and type of commodity. The statistics have been compiled regularly since 1838 covering 1836 and onwards. The statistics show Denmark's imports and exports of goods from/to all countries in the world distributed by about 9,300 different commodity codes. The statistics do not cover the External trade of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

### **International trade in services**

These statistics describes the trade in services (imports and exports) with other countries. The trade is described both in terms of type of services and in terms of partner country/area. The statistics were introduced in connection with the termination of the settlement statistics in Danmarks Nationalbank by new-year 2004, cf. Balance of payments. The statistics show Denmark's imports and exports of services from/to other countries distributed on partner countries and service categories.



### **International trade by enterprise characteristics**

These statistics apply to companies that engage in foreign trade in goods or services, on the basis of company characteristics, including size, industry, ownership and other company characteristics. The statistics are annual and have been compiled since 2010 for goods and 2014 for services.

### **International Production by Manufacturing Companies**

These statistics apply to manufacturing companies' organization of their production processes globally. Special focus is on the part of the goods export that never crosses the Danish border. The statistics contain key elements from the core of statistics on foreign trade in goods, foreign trade in services and the Balance of Payments. The statistics are compiled annually.

## **Price index**

### **Consumer price index (CPI)**

The consumer price index measures the development of the prices charged to consumers for goods and services bought by private households in Denmark. The consumer price index has been calculated since 1914, but there are estimated figures for the development in consumer prices back to 1872. From January 1967 the index has been calculated on a monthly basis. The consumer price index shows the development of prices for goods and services bought by private households in Denmark. Thus, the index also covers foreign households' consumption expenditure in Denmark, but not Danish households' consumption expenditure abroad. The index shows the monthly changes in the costs of buying a fixed basket of goods, the composition of which is made up in accordance with the households' consumption of goods and services. The consumer price indices divided by group of households show the price development for different households.

### **Net price index**

The purpose of the net price index is to measure the development of the prices, less indirect taxes and duties and including price subsidies, charged to consumers for goods and services bought by private households in Denmark. The index of net retail prices has been calculated since 1980, but there are estimated figures for the development in net prices back to February 1975. The weights were last adjusted in connection with calculating the index for January 2014 and are based on private consumption expenditure in 2012.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**

The Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) is compiled by all EU Member States and Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. The purpose of the harmonized consumer price indices is to be able to estimate the development in the countries' consumer prices on a comparable basis. HICP is used both by the Commission and by the European Central Bank in connection with the valuation of the price development in the individual countries in connection with the implementation and monitoring of the 3rd phase of the EMU. All the EU Member States and Norway and Iceland have compiled HICP since January 1997.

### **Rent for housing**

The statistics measure the development in rent (housing). The survey has been carried out since the 1950s. The statistics show the development in rents before and after rent subsidies. The average development in rent before rent subsidies is used for the consumer price index and the average development in rent after rent subsidies is used for the index of net prices.

### **Purchasing power parities (PPP)**

The purpose of purchasing power parities (PPP) is to measure relative prices in different countries. The PPPs are used for international comparisons in real values and for compiling indices of price levels. When, e.g. GDP and other national accounts components are converted with PPPs, differences in the national price levels are taken into account. This implies that comparisons in real values of the converted amounts are thus made possible. However, differences in national prices are not taken into account, if conversions are made on the basis of the currency rate. Since the 1970s, Denmark has participated in the surveys of purchasing power parities. Price surveys are conducted under the auspices of what is known as the ECP cooperation (European Comparison Programme) comprising 37 countries (EU 27, EFTA countries and EU candidate countries). The work is coordinated by Eurostat. Globally, the work is coordinated by the OECD, IMF and World Bank under the auspices of the ICP cooperation (International Comparison Programme).

## **Consumption**

### **Household budget survey**

The Household Budget Survey describes in detail the Danish households' expenditure on goods and services and the economic condition of the households. The statistics are used to compile weightings in the Consumer Price Index and for calculation of the private consumption in the National Accounts. The statistics were first compiled in 1897 and annually since 1994. The Household budget survey is an annual statement of the detailed private consumption at household level for private households in Denmark.

### **Home appliances**

These statistics shows Danish families' possession of electronics in the household. New electronic products are constantly being developed, which over time become commonplace in Danish homes. The products in the statistics are replaced on an ongoing basis, so that new ones are included, while others are removed as they have become commonplace, e.g. smart TV. The survey has been compiled since 1990 and the statistics have been comparable ever since. Before 2000, the surveys were conducted in October. Since 2001, data are collected in April. These statistics are an annual survey of how many percent of Danish families who possess different types of electronics, e.g. robot vacuum cleaners, smart TV and smart phones etc.

### **Consumer expectations survey**

The purpose of the survey is to analyze the consumer climate through questions about the economic situation as perceived by consumers at a given time concerning both the general economic situation in Denmark and the financial situation of the family. The main results are coordinated in the so-called consumer confidence indicator. The Danish surveys have been conducted since 1974. From 1996 data is collected in all 12 months of the year. Consumer monthly questions for: financial situation, general economic situation, price trends, unemployment, major purchases and savings. Consumer quarterly questions for: intention to buy a car, purchase or build a home, home improvements.

## **Property trading**

### **Price index for housing cooperatives**

Statistics Denmark continues the work of producing an official price index for cooperative housing. On 1 July 2021, a new disclosure obligation for the sale of cooperative housing came into force. This is stated in an executive order from the Minister of the Interior and Housing, which Statistics Denmark has initiated in order to establish an administrative register for sold cooperative housing via the portal [andelsbolig-info.dk](https://andelsbolig-info.dk). The new price statistics for housing cooperatives are expected to be published in 2022 and will at the same time ensure that Statistics Denmark can comply with the EU regulation under the auspices of the EU harmonized consumer price index, which obliges member countries to produce a single price index for owner-occupied and cooperative housing.

### **Sales of real property**

The statistics for sales of real estate property measure the number of sales and prices of transactions of Danish real estate properties. The statistics are used for monitoring developments in the real estate market, as well as economic developments. The current price indices link back to 1992. There are price indices for previous years, but there are methodological differences. This statistic is published monthly including price and volume trends in real estate transactions, such as one-family houses, owner-occupied flats, agricultural properties and business properties. These statistics contain key figures broken down by category of real estate property, region, and type of transfer, price index and period. The statistics include all registered real estate transactions, which include land, both newly built and existing properties.

### **Announcements of forced sales of real property**

The purpose of the statistics is to document the trend in the number of announced forced sales in the Danish Official Gazette. The development in this figure is considered to be an important economic indicator. The quarterly statistics figures are comparable from 1979 onwards, while the monthly figures are comparable from 1993 onwards. The annual municipal figures are comparable from 2012 onwards. These statistics document the development in the number of forced sales of real property, announced in the Danish Official Gazette, broken down by type of property and geographical location.

## **Exchange rates, interest rates and securities**

### **Interest and share price indices**

The purpose of these statistics is to illustrate developments in interest rates and share indices in the financial markets. These statistics are intended for analysis purposes. The daily updates can be found at Nasdaq OMX Nordic or other media covering this financial area. The selected information includes for example a selection of money market interest rates, effective rate on leading bonds and share price indices.

# Social conditions

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Statistics Denmark handles the Danish reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which was adopted by the UN on 25 September 2015. To this end, Statistics Denmark has developed an SDG platform at [www.dst.dk/en/sdg](http://www.dst.dk/en/sdg), which currently contain 202 of the total of 247 global indicators. The SDG platform is a key focal point for reporting on, and interest in, the SDGs, and is widely used in Danish society politically, both nationally and locally, by the business community, NGOs and educational institutions. The SDG platform was expanded in 2020 with the result of the project Baseline for Danish SDGs, which was carried out in collaboration with the 2030 network, will continue to implement external data sources in 2022.

## Persons on public benefits

### Persons below the state pension age on public benefits

The purpose of the statistics is to show trends in average/full-time participation in labour market policy measures. Based on a report prepared by the activation statistics committee (report no. 1259) the first statistics were compiled as from the first quarter of 1994. The reason for setting up the committee was that the Danish statistics at that time were unable to provide reliable data on the wide variety of municipal activation schemes. The committee's work was performed over the period December 1992 to October 1993. Since 1994 new measures have been introduced and others have ceased. As from the third quarter of 1999 the number of persons working in flex- and sheltered jobs are published concurrently with the labour market policy measures. Persons participating in activation according to the job integration act were included from the first quarter of 2000. As from the third quarter of 2003, and with effect in the publications as from the first quarter of 2004, a number of changes to the codes/names were undertaken due to a political reform that meant the introduction of new activation schemes, whereas other schemes ceased to exist. From 2007 the statistics is extended with persons on early retirement pay, sickness benefit, and maternity leave and from 2008 it is extended furthermore with young people in ordinary education.

### Cash benefits

The purpose of the statistics Cash Benefits is to measure the number of recipients (actual figures and seasonally adjusted), whole year persons and the amounts paid to person's who receive cash benefits and related benefits. The statistics are used to public planning, budgeting in the municipalities, education, research and public debate. These statistics have been compiled since 1983, but is in its current form comparable from 2007 and onwards. Cash Benefits statistics are a monthly and yearly measurement of receivers of cash benefits and related benefits stated in number of recipients (actual figures and seasonally adjusted), whole year persons and the amounts paid in 1.000 DKK. The statistics cover persons who are above the age of 16 years old. The statistics are grouped by age, ancestry, family type, geography, national origin, sex and by visitation category.

### **Old age pension and disability pension**

The purpose of these statistics is to measure the number of recipients of old age pension or disability pension and the average benefit. The statistic includes recipients living abroad. The statistic is consistent from 2009 and onwards. The statistic annually describes the number of recipients of old age pension or disability pension, recipients' share of the identical population group as well as the average benefit. Old age pension and disability pension are shown separately and are broken down into sex, age, and type of benefits, family type and geography.

### **Benefits during sickness**

These statistics shed light on the use of the Sickness Benefit Act. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of persons, unemployment benefit days and amounts paid in connection with illness. The statistics are divided according to the legal basis for the payment of daily allowance as well as age, gender and geography. The statistics have been compiled since 1995. In its current form, the figures are comparable from 2003 until 2019. The further independent statistics in the area are currently awaited. The completion of a new IT system for processing the municipalities' information, but more aggregated figures for sickness day money for 2020 and onwards are included in a larger context in the quarterly statistics publicly supported.

### **Parental leave benefits**

The statistics Benefits in connection with childbirth shed light on the use of the Maternity Act, including equality between mothers and fathers. The statistics have been compiled since 1995, but in 2017 changed data source. Since 2017, data from ATP / Udbetaling Danmark's IT system for the administration of payment of parental benefits in connection with birth, adoption, child illness etc. The statistics annually calculate a parent's year's use of the rights the Maternity Act gives them, and the distribution of parental leave between the father and mother, as well as the number of persons, and amounts paid in connection with childbirth in the year in question.

## **Social support services**

### **Disadvantaged children and young people**

The purpose of the statistic on disadvantaged children and young people is to describe relief measures and social well-being of children and young people, who receive assistance according to the current legislation regarding special support to children and young people. The statistics have been compiled since April 1976, but is in its current form comparable from 2007 and onwards. The statistics of disadvantaged children and young people are an annual measurement of number of preventive measures, public expenditure in millions DKK to disadvantaged children and young people, disadvantaged children and adolescents in percent of the population (0-22 years), as well as exposed children and young people's education, social well-being and abuse and crime. The statistics are grouped by age and gender, preventive measure and geographically in municipalities.

### **Notifications of concern for children and young people**

It is possible to report any concern for a child or young person to the municipality, whether you are working with children or not. The purpose of this statistics is to monitor progress and identify patterns in the reports received by the municipalities. This development can be followed at national and municipal level. Through notification statistics, each municipality will also be able to compare themselves with other municipalities. The statistic started in 2015 led by Ankestyrelsen and since 2016 Statistics Denmark. The statistics contain information on the notifications municipalities receive concerning children below 18 years of age. The statistics are disseminated annually with data from all municipalities. The statistics include data about the number of notifications, the child's age and gender, date of the notification, the reporter's relation to the child (who is notifying), the background for the notification (what caused the notification) and which municipality received the notification.

### **Children and young persons placed outside own home**

These statistics cover the activities of municipal authorities' placements of children and young persons outside the home (sections 52, 58, 75 and 76 of the Social Services Act, section 74 of the Criminal Code, section 78 of the Penal Code Enforcement Act, sections 765 of the Administration of Justice Act and sections 36 of immigration law and section 14 of the Action against Youth Crime Act). These statistics are used to explain the extent of placement of children and young people outside their own homes. The figures are comparable from 2011 and onwards. These statistics contain yearly estimates of the municipalities' placement of children and young persons outside the home. The figures are divided into provinces, municipalities, measure, place of accommodation, cause of placement outside the home, cause of change in placement outside the home, gender and age groups.

### **Drug abuse treatment**

These statistics describe the activities in the municipalities regarding drug abuse treatment. These statistics are used to display the volume of treatment types and to monitor the observance of the guaranteed waiting time for treatment, which is 14 days. These statistics are comparable since 2015. It is expected in the years to come that the time series will be expanded to cover a longer period back to 2013. Drug abuse treatment statistics are a yearly measurement of drug abuse treatments activities initiated by the municipalities stated in incidents, courses and persons. These statistics are grouped by sex and age groups and by municipalities.

### **Women's shelters**

These statistics provide information about women and children at women's shelters in accordance with section 109 of the Services Act. These statistics is published for the first time in Statistics Denmark for 2017 and includes women and children enrolled at women's shelters from the 1st of January 2017. These statistics are a yearly measurement of the number of stays, and the number of women and children enrolled at women's shelters. The statistics are grouped by age, place of residence, origin and duration of the stay.

### **Shelters**

The purpose of these statistics is to provide information about the users of the types of accommodation as prescribed by section 110 of the Social Services Act, which includes reception centers etc. The annual statistics on number of stays and number of persons who have spent the night on accommodation are established in accordance with section 110 of the Service Act. The statistics are distributed by age, sex, number of nights and number of stays.

### **Benefit to disability car**

These statistics provide information about decisions on subsidies for disability cars as prescribed by section 114 of the Danish Social Services Act. The statistics on disability cars are an annual assessment of decisions in cases concerning subsidies for the purchase of cars as prescribed by section 114 of the Danish Social Services Act.

### **Services to adults with disability and marginalized adults**

These statistics provide information about selected services in the Social Services Act, given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. The purpose of the statistics is to estimate the number of recipients and to link information about their background and living conditions. The statistics have been compiled since 2015 and contain data as of Q1 2015. The statistics have replaced the summary information on disability services previously reported by the municipalities to the statistics on social resources. The statistics of disability and marginalized adults are a summary of selected services in the Social Services Act given to adults with disabilities or other marginalized persons. The statistics contain information on how many services are provided, either per quarters or years. In addition, information about the recipients' target groups (i.e. type of disability or vulnerability) is included.

### **Child subsidy and family allowance**

These statistics provide information about the number of recipients of child benefit and family allowance plus the payments. The statistics of child benefit was due from the tax year 1957/58, but the current format dates back to 2017. The statistics describe the number of people receiving child and youth benefit and family allowance and the benefit amount. Since 2017, the statistics are based on the paid amounts each quarter, and not the rates as previously.

### **Housing benefits**

Housing benefits is a tax free subsidy granted to households with high housing expenses relative to the household income. These statistics provide information about the number of beneficiaries of housing benefit and the amount received in benefits. Housing benefit statistics date back to 1967, but is in the current format comparable since 2007. The statistics cover figures on the number of all beneficiaries (i.e. households), and amounts received on a monthly basis. Rent subsidies (for non-pensioners, as well as to early retirees, who have been assigned pension after January 1st 2003) and housing allowances (for retirees) depending on a number of variables (type of benefit, rent income and number of children).

### **Social resources**

The purpose of this survey is to provide information about the available social resources (capacity, number of users, and general organization, etc.) in Danish municipalities. Furthermore, the survey analyses the social- and health-care related services administered by municipalities. These services include care for the elderly, dental services for children and young people and special institutions for children and young people etc. The survey includes public and privately owned institutions. The statistics was initially published in 1972 but have been changed over time due to changes in legislation and user needs. Social resources is an annual measurement of social services delivered by municipalities concerning care for elderly, adults and children and young people receiving social benefits. The data are published for Denmark as a whole. Some data are further more grouped by regions or municipalities.

## **Social benefits for senior citizens**

The purpose of these statistics is to display the quality level of municipal services in the elderly care. The statistics are a part of a cross-public cooperation, intended to ensure coherent documentation of important areas of municipal service, as well as to increase the comparability of the services provided in the different municipalities. The statistics are used to determine impact targets, frameworks and results requirements for key management initiatives and are comparable from 2008 onwards. Statistics Denmark is responsible for the composition and publication of the statistics. The statistic is an annual survey including a number of national impact- and background indicators which document and describe the quality of the municipal effort at the elderly area. The indicators consist of referral and provided home care, home nursing, exercise services, rehabilitation, preventative home visits as well as readmissions. Primarily, the indicators are targeted at the elderly area, however home care, exercise services, home nursing as well as nursing homes also include data for citizens under 67 years. The statistic about preventive home visits has been influenced by COVID-19 with less visits in 2020. The statistics about delivered home care and nursing homes has been influenced to a lesser degree.

## **Criminal offences**

### **Reported criminal offences**

These statistics provide information about the number of criminal offences in violation of the criminal code and the special laws (except those contained in the Danish Road Traffic Act) to the police. The statistics on date back to 1921. Until 1990, Statistics Denmark received monthly copies of the offence reports from the police for registration. Since 1 January 1990, Statistics Denmark has received data both quarterly and annually from the Central Register of Reported Offences, a register administered by the National Commissioner of the Danish Police. The statistics show the number of offences of criminal code and special laws/legislation reported to the police or discovered by the police itself. The statistics on reported criminal offences form part of the Danish System of Criminal Statistics. The System of Criminal Statistics includes data on criminal cases from the reported offences and charges to the convictions plus arrests and imprisonments.

### **Victims of reported criminal offences**

These statistics provide information about the number of victims of reported offences assaulting or causing harm to people. The statistics date back to 2001 and form part of the Danish System of Criminal Statistics which includes data on criminal cases from the reported offences and victims and charges to the convictions plus arrests and imprisonments. These statistics are case statistics, which show the number of victims of some particular recorded offences, e.g. sexual offences, violence and property offences as robbery and bag snatching.

### **Convictions**

These statistics provide information about the number of convictions for criminal offences in connection with offences against the criminal code, the road traffic act and other special laws. Statistics on convictions for criminal offences date back to 1832, but are in its present form comparable from 1980 and onwards. The statistics shed light on the number of convictions for violation of the criminal code, the road traffic act and other special legislation as well as the length of imprisonments. Convictions consist of imprisonments, fines, withdrawals and also acquittals. The statistics are divided after type of offence, type of conviction, gender, age, and geographically by municipalities and regions.



### **Convicted Persons**

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze the number of persons who have been found guilty in violation of the penal code and the special laws (among these the Danish Road Traffic Act). The statistics on convicted persons was published for the first time for the year 1995. Since then it has been published for the years 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004 and hereafter annually. The statistics shed light on the number of persons who have been convicted for violation of the penal code, the road traffic act and other special legislation. In the published statistics the convicted persons are classified into sex, age, municipality, national origin, country of origin and type of offence and conviction. From 2018 also into citizenship.

### **Imprisonments**

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze the number of arrests for violation of the penal code and the special laws (among these the Danish Road Traffic Act). The statistics on imprisonments was published for the first time for the year 2015. The statistics shed light on the number of arrests for violation of the penal code, the road traffic act and other special legislation. In the published statistics the arrests are classified into type of offence, outcome and education. Demographically the statistics are divided into age and gender.

### **Recidivism**

These statistics provide information on the extent of new criminality among persons who have been released after serving in jail or have received a guilty decision during a calendar year. The statistics was compiled for the first time for persons released or convicted in 2007 and has hereafter been produced annually. The statistics on recidivism form part of the criminal statistics. The criminal statistics include statistics on criminal cases from reported crimes and victims to convictions and also arrests and imprisonments. The statistics shed light on new criminality among people who have been released after serving in jail or have received a guilty decision during a year. The extent and type of new crimes committed during a follow-up period of two years are calculated. Furthermore, information on level of education and the extent of criminality the five years previous to the actual year form part of the statistics.

### **Birth cohort crime**

The purpose of the statistics is to analyse the number of persons from each birth cohort who have been found guilty in violation of the penal code during their lifetime. The statistics on birth cohort crime 2020 covers the birth cohorts 1965-2004. The statistics shed light on the number of persons in each birth cohort who have been convicted for violation of the penal code during their life time. The published statistics distributes the birth cohorts by sex and age at first conviction. Furthermore, the statistics show the age at first conviction for groups of offences.

## **Living conditions**

### **Survey on living conditions (SILC)**

In Denmark EU-SILC (Statistics on income and living conditions) is a combination of survey and register data. The purpose of EU-SILC is to provide a statistics on the populations' income, living conditions and risk of social exclusion. Statistics Denmark only disseminate a small part of EU-SILC. The survey is primarily disseminated by Eurostat. The survey is conducted in all EU member states once a year following the same guidelines. In Denmark the survey has been conducted since 2004. SILC consists of data on the composition of the households and their living conditions including questions on how easy it is for the household to make ends meet and the financial burden of the housing costs. Further information is collected on health and position on the labour market etc. These interview questions are then supplemented by a lot of register based information, mainly on incomes, demographics, housing and education.

### **Quality of life indicators**

The purpose of the statistics is to show different aspects of the Danish population's quality of life. A distinction between subjective and objective quality of life indicators is made. The data basis for the subjective indicators is collected from a questionnaire survey, which asked about people's satisfaction with life, their economic situation, social relationships, work, health, sense of security, confidence in politicians etc. The objective indicators are based on registry data about income, employment, education, medical contact, reported crimes and voter turnout. These statistics are published for 2015 only. The statistics contain information about Danish objective and subjective quality of life at the individual level. The objective indicators covering the whole country, while subjective indicators collected for 38 of the 98 municipalities and has a total land. It is the first time that the investigation is carried out and it is not known whether it will continue in the future.

# Education and research

## Educational status of the population

### Educational attainment (15-69 year olds)

These statistics shed light on the population's level of education and education patterns. The statistics are currently comparable from 2006 onwards. The statistics are an annual statement of 15-69 year olds' most completed education, divided by age, gender, origin, connection to the labor market, industry and current education, and geographically by municipalities and regions.

### Upper secondary education status of young people (18-25 year olds)

These statistics shed light on the educational status of 18-25 year olds. The statistics have been compiled since 2005 and compare the educational status of 18-25 year olds with a number of background information such as their age, gender and origin, but also their parents' highest attained education, employment status and income level. Educational status is also calculated according to the 18-25 year olds' average primary school grade for Danish and mathematics, the type of primary school institution they attended, and the primary school's location at regional level.

### Higher education status of young people (25-45 year olds)

These statistics shed light on the educational status of 25-45 year olds in higher education. The statistics have been compiled annually since 2005 and compare the educational status of 25-45 year olds with a number of background information such as their age, gender and origin but also their parents' highest attained education, employment status and income level. Educational status in higher education is also calculated according to the 25-45 year olds' average upper secondary school grade, as well as the location of the primary school at the regional level.

## Full-time education programmes

### Education on all levels

These statistics shed light on the educational activity in the Danish education system. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of students per. 1 October, number of completed and the intake of the individual educational levels and fields of education, from primary school to Ph.D. The statistics are divided according to the pupils 'and students' age, gender, origin and national origin. Geographically, the educational activity is divided by municipalities and regions.

### Primary and lower secondary education

These statistics present the number of pupils and the scale of pupils per class in the Danish school system. The statistics describe the intake and graduation from the basic school system, which in Denmark are the primary and lower secondary schools. In its present form, the statistics are comparable from 2007, from 2009 for number of pupils per class and from 2012 for special needs education. The primary and lower secondary educational statistics are a yearly analysis of the populations' enrollment and completion in the basic school system from grade 0 to 10/11th grade. The statistics also cover the participation in special needs classes and number of pupils per class. The statistics are divided by grades and types of schools, age, gender, heritage and geography. The statistics are part of The Student Register, which is a longitudinal register allowing one to follow the educational career of each student throughout all the educational programs constituting the student's educational career.

### **Upper-secondary education**

These statistics cover the activity in upper secondary education in Denmark. Upper secondary education is defined from Statistics Denmark's education classification DISCED-15 as all education classified on level 20 or 35. Upper secondary education is typically 2-3 years in duration. Upper secondary education statistics are in their current form comparable since 2005 and are part of the overall Student Register, which contains information about all students in ordinary education in Denmark. These statistics contain figures about the enrollment and completion in upper-secondary education in Denmark. This includes the number of entrants, the number of completed and the number of active students. The statistics are divided by education and the students' age, gender, ancestry and national origin.

### **Vocational education**

These statistics covers vocational education activity in Denmark. A vocational education is a youth education which gives the student a vocational qualification. Vocational education statistics is in its current form comparable since 2005 and is part of the overall Student Register, which contains information on all students and students in ordinary education in Denmark. These statistics contains yearly estimates of on the activity on vocational education in Denmark. This includes the number of entrants, the number of completed and the number of active students. The statistics are divided by education and enrolment type, and the students' age, gender, ancestry and national origin.

### **Short-cycle higher education**

These statistics provide information on the activity on short-cycle higher education in Denmark. Short-cycle higher education is defined from Statistics Denmark's education classification DISCED-15 as all education classified on level 40. The levels in DISCED-15 for higher education are classified according to the main fields regulated by law. Short-cycle higher education is typically 1-2 years in duration. Short-cycle higher education statistics is in its current form comparable since 2005 and is part of the overall Student Register, which contains information on all students and students in ordinary education in Denmark. These statistics contains yearly data about the activity on short-cycle higher education in Denmark. This includes the number of entrants, the number of completed and the number of active students. The statistics are divided by education and the students' age, gender, ancestry and national origin.

### **Medium-cycle higher education**

These statistics provide information on the activity on medium-cycle higher education in Denmark. Medium-cycle higher education is defined from Statistics Denmark's education classification DISCED-15 as all education classified on level 50. The levels in DISCED-15 for higher education are classified according to the main fields regulated by law. Medium-cycle higher education is typically 1-2 years in duration. Medium-cycle higher education statistics is in its current form comparable since 2005 and is part of the overall Student Register, which contains information on all students and students in ordinary education in Denmark. These statistics contains yearly data about the activity on medium-cycle higher education in Denmark. This includes the number of entrants, the number of completed and the number of active students. The statistics are divided by education and the students' age, sex, ancestry and national origin.

### **Bachelor education**

The statistics shed light on the educational activity in the bachelor programs. The statistic is an annual statement of the number of students per October 1, number completed and the intake of bachelor programs. The statistics are divided according to the students' gender, age, origin and national origin.

### **Long-cycle higher education**

The statistics shed light on educational activity in long-term higher education. The statistics are an annual statement of the number of students per. October 1, number of completed and the intake of the long higher educations. The statistics are divided according to the students' gender, age, origin and national origin.

### **Research education**

The aim of the statistics on PhD-students is to show the volume of PhD-education. Furthermore it gives information on the progress of the education and the subjects of the project. Data are comparable since mid-eighties which is as long the PhD education has existed in Denmark. The statistics gives information on numbers of PhD-students and numbers of PhD-graduates at institutions approved to offer PhD-educations in Denmark. The statistics gives information on the progress of the education, under here schemes and special arrangements, periods of leave, and study periods spent abroad. The statistics also gives information on the subjects of the project and on sources of financing. The statistics also covers doctorate granted after §15, 2, according to this paragraph a doctorate can be granted based exclusively on a positive evaluation of a thesis without participation in an education.

### **Foreign students**

The purpose of this statistic is to give a description of Danish students' study visits abroad and foreign students' study visits in Denmark within the field of higher ordinary education. The statistics related to exchange students give an annual counting of the number of student exchange programs at ISCED 2011-level 5-6 and 7 educational programs. The statistics is divided by the length of the exchange period, education, geographical area and the exchange students' gender.

### **Number of students by educational institutions**

These statistics shed light on the number of students in the various education programs. The statistics are an annual statement of the number of pupils and students per. October 1, number completed and the influx at the individual educational institutions. The statistics are distributed according to pupils 'and students' gender, age and origin, as well as by educational institution.

### **Educational pathways**

#### **From basic school and upper secondary to continued education**

These statistics shed light on how cohorts of students graduating from primary and secondary education find their way further in the education system. The statistics show how many are in an education, have completed an education, have interrupted an education or have not started an education. The statistics also show how long it takes between completion and start time after completion. Students are divided by gender and descent.

### **From education to labour market**

These statistics shed light on pupils and students' transition from education to the labour market. The statistics show the labor market status of graduates 3, 9, 15 and 21 months after graduation, in terms of whether they are unemployed, employed, outside the labour force or in training/education. The statistics are divided by gender, age and origin.

### **Completion of education**

These statistics shed light on the students' completion of educational groups. The statistics provide a status after one and five years, that shows whether the student has completed, is in progress or has interrupted an education in the education group the student started in.

### **Adult education and continuing training**

#### **Adult education programmes**

These statistics shed light on course participation in adult education programmes. The statistics are an annual estimate of the number of participants in folk high school courses, single-subject courses at VUC, AMU courses, vocational folk high schools and people who have completed an entire adult education programme. Course participants are divided by age, gender, highest completed education and area of residence.

#### **Folk high school courses**

These statistics shed light on the background of folk high school students with regard to age, gender, origin, educational background, income, residence by course length and type of folk high school. The statistics were created in 2020 and supplement the existing folk high school statistics, which focus on the folk high school's course activity. The statistics are based on the merging of several statistical registers, and are updated annually.

#### **Continual vocational training in enterprises (CVTS)**

The CVTS survey has been to create a comparable European statistics on Continual Vocational Training and education of the employees in enterprises. The statistic constitutes a part of the strategic goal of long life learning, which is a central feature in EU's strategy to increase the competitiveness of European enterprises hence the economic growth. The data collected in the CVTS surveys (CVTS = Continual Vocational Training Survey) describes the enterprises activities in relation to continuing vocational training in the enterprises. The variables are specified in The European Parliament and Council Regulation No 1552/2005. Primarily it concerns the various types of training activities, time usage and costs involved in the activities as well as planning aspects. In relation to CVTS2006 some variables are not included in CVTS2011. A few variables have been removed in CVTS2016 and a few has been simplified when compared to CVTS2011.

#### **Adult education survey (AES)**

The AES give a description of the adult populations' participation in lifelong learning. The survey has been carried out in all EU-countries after the same guidelines. This makes the Adult Education Survey the best Danish survey for international comparisons on participation in the lifelong learning. The AES (Adult Education Survey) describes the adult Danish population's (aged 25-64 years) participation in lifelong learning activities, both in the formal and non-formal education system. Respondents answered among other things about the content of their ongoing education activities, the costs involved, and the volume of the education.

## Research, development and innovation

### Business enterprise research and development (BERD)

These statistics provide information about the scope of research and experimental development (R&D) undertaken within the private sector. This is done by estimating the resources used in the area, measured in R&D-expenditure and R&D-personnel broken down on industry, size class and the regional level. The survey is conducted in accordance with OECDs guidelines for R&D statistics as described in the Frascati Manual. The Danish data are comparable with the data of other OECD- and EU-countries. The purpose of the R&D statistics is to present the scope of research and experimental development undertaken within the Danish business sector. The aim is to secure detailed statistical information on the R&D activities.

### Research and development in the public sector

These statistics provide information about the scope of research and experimental development (R&D) undertaken within the public sector. The results forms part of the measurement of R&D in relation to GDP. The survey is conducted in accordance with OECDs guidelines for R&D described in the Frascati Manual. The statistics on Research and Development (R&D) cover a large number of indicators describing the resources used with the focus being expenditures and personel (in numbers and in full-time equivalents). The information is distributed by main sectors, types of expenditure, fields of science and type of research.

### Innovation in the private sector

The purpose of the innovation survey is to examine the scope, the nature and the effect of innovation in the business sector including the innovation activities. Data will be collected enabling comparisons over time. The survey is conducted in accordance with the EU and OECD guidelines for innovation statistics described in the Oslo Manual. Danish data are thereby comparable with data from other EU countries. From the reference year 2007 statistics are compiled on a yearly basis. Innovation in the enterprise sector is a yearly statistics on resources used for R&D and share of innovative enterprises. The statistics is distributed by sector, size class and region.

### Innovation in the public sector

The purpose of these statistics is to uncover the extent and types of public sector innovation. The survey is conducted according to EU and OECD guidelines concerning innovation statistics. These statistics are an annual measurement of the share of innovative workplaces in the public sector. The statistics are grouped by industry, in groups of business sizes and by type of innovation at the individual workplace, degree of novelty, initiator and obtained values.

### Patents

The purpose of collecting data on trade in IP-rights is to estimate the size of and the development in the trade and use in Intellectual Property Rights (patents, trademarks, design, utility models) of Danish enterprises. These statistics was established on 2008 in cooperation with the Danish Patent and Trademark Office. The purpose of the statistics is to show the size and the development in Danish enterprises' trade in IPR (patents, trademarks, design, utility models). In the statistics are shown trade with IP-rights as well as the enterprises administration and use of these rights. Voluntary questions are to some extend included in surveys.

# Business

## Structure of business

### General enterprise statistics

The purpose of the statistics is to give a coherent and consistent description of the Danish business structure at the enterprise level. The General enterprise statistics, which were compiled for the first time for the year 1999, have replaced the Enterprise statistics produced for the years 1992-1999. The General enterprise statistics covers real active enterprises in Denmark yearly. It contains economic and employment information concerning all sectors and industries.

### Enterprise groups

Enterprise groups in Denmark is an annual statistics, which was initially carried out regarding the year 2009. The purpose with the statistics is to describe the activities in Danish companies in a greater and broader perspective. Thus the statistics contributes to the description of the business structure in Denmark. The statistics covers enterprise groups in Denmark and is measuring the extent of these, in number of enterprise groups and the number of full-time equivalent employees in these enterprise groups. The statistical unit is therefore the "Enterprise Group". An enterprise group, in these statistics, is regarded to be two or more companies located in Denmark and at the same time have a mutual ownership. A mutual ownership is regarded to be present if one Danish company owns and/or controls more than 50 per cent of another Danish company.

### Workplaces and jobs

The purpose of these statistics is to provide information about the number of establishments and their employment at the end of November by industries, sectors and municipalities. The statistic has been compiled since 1990. It replaced the register based workplace statistic, which had been compiled for the period 1980-1989. The Employment in Businesses (EiB) statistic is published annually. The EiB provides information about the number of establishments and the number of jobs at the end of November plus figures for employment in full-time equivalents and annual wages. The jobs can be filled by self-employed persons, assisting spouses or employees. The statistic can be distributed on municipalities, industries and size of the work place.

### Job vacancies

The purpose of the statistics is to provide information about the development in the number of job vacancies held by employers in the Danish labour market. The job vacancy statistics is an important labour market indicator as businesses typically reduce the number of job vacancies before they begin the dismissal of employees. Data on job vacancies is collected in accordance with similar guidelines by all EU Member States, which implies that the statistics are suitable for comparing the development in the number of job vacancies across the EU Member States. The statistics shows the quarterly development in the real number of job vacancies and job vacancy rates in relation to the sum of job vacancies and occupied posts in the Danish labour market. The statistics are broken into economic activity and size, which makes it possible to monitor and analyse the scope and structure of the demand for labour by industry and size level of the workplaces. Furthermore, the number of job vacancies and job vacancy rates at regional level are estimated.



### **Board members and managers**

The purpose of the statistic is to give a coherent and consistent description of the structure and development among members of board and management in enterprises. The statistic, was first published for the reference year 2017. The statistic of board members and managers shows active members in board and management of active enterprises in Denmark. It contains the private sector, and all activity codes, but is limited to shareholder companies, Limited Liability Company and entrepreneurship companies. With the publication of the reference year 2019 the statistic changes name to “Board members and managers”. The former name was “Members of boards and management”. The change in name was conducted to more precisely reflect the content of the statistic regarding managers. Data sources and method is unchanged.

### **High growth enterprises**

The statistics on high growth enterprises in Denmark was initially published in 2008. High growth enterprise as well as *gazelles* were at that time measured. However, later the statistics was limited to only include gazelles. The purpose of these statistics is to provide information about the development in the number of gazelles and jobs created in the growth period. The statistics counts yearly the number of gazelles in Denmark, as well as jobs created in the growth period. In addition the turnover at the beginning and end of the growth period is available. The growth indicator is the number of employees. The number of employees is converted into full-time equivalents (FTEs). The number of FTEs is used as a measure of the total amount of work performed by the gazelle's employees during the year in question. The statistics covers only Non-Agricultural Private Sector.

### **Business demography**

The purpose of the Business Demography is to provide information about the development of enterprise births and deaths as well as the survival of new enterprises over a period of five years. The statistics is comparable from 2001 onwards. The statistics cover the annual number of enterprise births and deaths and provides information on turnover and employment. The results are broken down by industry, size class, enterprise form, and geographical location.

### **Bankruptcies**

These statistics provide information about the trends in the number of bankruptcies as well as in selected characteristics of the companies gone bankrupt. These trends are considered as an essential economic short time indicator. Compilation of the statistics was established in January 1979 based on a simple count. In 2009 the method was changed to a register based method. Quarterly statistics on selected and aggregated NACE-sections are published from July 2021. Data on petitions for liquidation proceedings are calculated on experimental basis as a high frequent (weekly) short term indicator, which cover the period since 2011. The statistics on declared bankruptcies show monthly the development in the number of announcements by industry, region, company age, turn-over and employment. Furthermore average company age, total turn-over and total employment (lost jobs) in bankrupt companies are calculated. The bankruptcies are moreover calculated for so called active companies, i.e. companies with employment and/or turnover  $\geq$  1 million DKK, as well as inactive companies, i.e. companies without employment and turnover less than 1 million DKK. Figures on petitions for liquidation proceedings are calculated on experimental basis as a high frequent (weekly) short time indicator. They cover the period since 2011. The declared bankruptcies are from July 2021 published quarterly together with figures on new registered enterprises on selected and aggregated sections in the so called Quarterly Business Demography.

## **ICT use in enterprises**

These statistics shed light on the use of ICT in enterprises, including e-commerce and benefits/barriers to the use of ICT technologies. The survey is harmonized with the EU model questionnaire, which is used in most member states. The statistics form part of Statistics Denmark's focus on the information society. The survey has been carried out annually since 1998. The statistics are published annually and describes the use of ICT in enterprises in Denmark. The following areas are covered: The prevalence and use of ICT, including ICT technologies and e-commerce. A considerable number of variables are replaced each year as a result of the development in user needs and new technology. In 2021 there are new questions regarding COVID-19, data ethics and artificial intelligence. The survey covers enterprises in the private, non-financial urban industries with at least 10 full-time employees.

## **Survey on small businesses**

This is an annual survey of the activity in companies with less than 10 employees. The theme of the survey changes from year to year and is developed in collaboration with users. In 2021, the themes were digitalisation in small businesses, sustainability and the importance of the covid-19 pandemic for small business models, internationalization and innovation activities.

## **Business economy**

### **Purchases and sales by enterprises**

The purpose of the statistics is to monitor business trends and economic activity in Denmark through information on purchases and sales as reported by firms covered by the Danish VAT system. The statistics contain information on domestic sales, total sales, domestic purchases and total purchases. The statistics Purchases and sales by firms is calculated from firms VAT reports and shows the development in most standard industrial groupings in Denmark. Purchases and sales are calculated for industries.

### **Accounts statistics by industry**

The purpose of the present version of accounts statistics for primary industries is to compile statistics on agriculture, fishery and aquaculture which are comparable with accounts statistics on private non-agricultural industries. Furthermore the purpose is to analyze the economics in the primary industries and can be the basis for business policy decisions. In addition to this, accounts statistics also constitute a substantial input for compiling the national accounts. Data is available for 2008 and forward. The purpose of the statistics is to analyze the activity level and the structure of the Danish primary industries yearly. The basis of the statistics is detailed accounts items e.g. turnovers, costs, profits, assets, debts and investments. This statistics is a further processing of the data collected to the accounts statistics on agriculture, fishery and aquaculture.

### **Accounts statistics for non-agricultural private sector**

These statistics provide information about the activity level and of the structure of the Danish business sector. This means that the statistics should be seen as a primary source of financial data for analytical studies of Danish business enterprises, including data required for the evaluation and conception of Government policies and decisions affecting the business community. Moreover, these statistics are essential input to the Danish national accounts statistics. The statistics are essentially aggregations of items of the annual accounts of business enterprises, notably items of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the statement of fixed assets.

### **Labour costs for corporations and organizations**

The purpose of the statistics of total labour costs for corporations and organizations is to monitor trends and the level of the total labour costs broken down by industry, occupation and main components. The statistics on total labour costs are published once every year and are used to compare the total labour costs across industries and occupations. The labour costs for the private sector is published for 9 of the main class of industries in addition to 9 different types of occupation. Data on earnings are obtained from the annual structure of earnings survey for the private sector, which is based on a full-scale survey comprising business enterprises with more than 10 full-time employees, while other labour costs are based on a special sample survey for enterprises with 10 or more employees, also including apprentices and employees under the age 18. The labour costs comprise each employee's total earnings in connection with his/her job and other labour costs that are not considered to be an income for an employee.

### **Grants and payments by foundations**

The purpose of this statistic is to give new knowledge about foundation, by showing the activities of the foundation in form of grants and payouts. The statistics was published for the first time in 2016. The statistics shows activities of foundations by grants and payouts in DKK million. The grants are aggregated by purpose, main area, instruments and type of recipient.

### **International enterprises**

#### **Foreign-owned enterprises in Denmark**

The purpose of the statistics is to show the evolution and extent of foreign owned enterprise in Denmark. The statistics were compiled with the first reference year 2000. First as pilot projects and subsequent regulation determined in connection with the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of The European Parliament and of The Council of 20 June 2007 on Community statistics on the structure and activity of foreign affiliates. The statistics analyze the ownership country in terms of land for the ultimate owners. Statistical data contain country of the ultimate owner and selected variables taken from the General enterprise statistics such as turnover, number of employees and number of enterprises.

#### **Danish foreign affiliates**

The purpose of the statistics is to shed light on the Danish companies' activities abroad through its controlled affiliates. Hence the statistics contributes considerably to the description of globalization, which is increasingly important to the development of the Danish economy and society. Danish Foreign Affiliates is an annual survey, which is initially carried through for 2007. This is a yearly statistic, covering foreign affiliates (outside of Denmark) owned or controlled by parent companies in Denmark. The statistic measures the number of foreign affiliates as well as the number of employees, with breakdowns by activity and country of location.

#### **International organisation and outsourcing**

This survey uncovers important trends in globalization concerning the enterprises global organization and the extent of international sourcing of business functions for the period 2014-2016. Also the statistics describes motives and barriers to international outsourcing, and the types of functions and number of jobs having been moved to Denmark as a result of changes in the international organization of enterprises. Also covered is the organization of business functions in Denmark and the national outsourcing. The statistics has been collected also for the periods 2009-2011 and 2001-2006.

The survey is part of an international survey co-financed by Eurostat, the statistical office of EU. The survey on international sourcing has been carried out three times since 2007. The purpose of the survey is to establish data on the engagement of enterprises in global value chains and international outsourcing. Besides questions on international sourcing, the survey also includes questions on the distribution of employed persons on different business functions, motives and barriers concerning international sourcing and relocation of activities from abroad to Denmark.

## **Agriculture, horticulture and forestry**

### **Accounts statistics for agriculture**

The purpose of the accounts statistics is to analyse the economics in agriculture including horticulture. Agriculture is divided into conventional and organic farms. In addition to this, accounts statistics also constitute a substantial input for compiling the national accounts and for EU's information network for Agricultural Book-Keeping, INLB. The accounts statistics for agriculture, horticulture and organic farming have been calculated, respectively since 1916, 1980 and 1996. The present form of the statistics has been calculated since 2008. The statistics analyze the profit and loss accounts, balance and investments at the level of farms (enterprise level). The primary statistical data contain detailed accounts items, including items for turnover, purchases, and costs, operating result of the year, assets, liabilities and investments. In addition to this, the personal finances of the households are analyzed, as information on income outside of agriculture, paid taxes and private consumption are available for some farms. The farms are broken down by full-time and part-time farms as well as types of farming.

### **Economics of agricultural activities**

The purpose this statistics is to analyze the economic results for individual crops and livestock production. This also applies to horticultural crops. The statistics are based on holdings that have a work equivalent to at least 1 annual work unit (1 AWU equals 1,665 working hours). Holdings are weighted together, achieving a representative statistics for full-time farms. The basic accounts statistics for agriculture has been compiled since 1916 while the economics of agricultural activities is comparable 2008 onwards. The statistics are an essential input for the various economic models. The statistics show economic results of production branches in agriculture. The statistical basis are accounts data on land and livestock as well as accounting items. Using methods such as linear regression there have identified several key figures for respectively conventional and organic farms, after which it is possible to distribute the cost items on productions branches and measure the financial result of each activity.

### **Agricultural investments**

These statistics concern agricultural investments and depreciations in farm buildings, land improvements and machinery and equipment. The statistics show e.g. if depreciations exceed investments whereby the capital of the agricultural sector is subject to loss and tear. The statistics have been compiled since 1947 and in its presents it is comparable from 2005 onwards. The statistics are a yearly calculation of the investments and depreciations of the agricultural sector by type of investment and both at current and constant prices.

### **Economic accounts for agriculture**

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) illustrates the development in the economy in the agricultural sector and serves as input to the National Accounts. Economic Accounts for Agriculture exist back to 1935, but the statistics are in their present form comparable from 1990 onwards. The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) is an annual statement of the agricultural business results, including crop and animal sales products, intermediate consumption, grants and taxes. The Economic Accounts for Agriculture shows the results before depreciation, interest and remuneration of labor. The statistics are calculated in million Danish kroner and as price and volume indices. It is broken down by type and geographical by region.

### **Prices and price index for agriculture**

The purpose of these statistics is to illustrate the evolution of agricultural prices and price indices. The agricultural sales index illustrates price trends for both vegetable and animal sales products and services. A part of the statistics have been calculated since 1956, but since 1970 the most widely definition has been used, which includes horticulture, fur production and products from bees and wild game. The Statistics contains for almost all items, monthly, quarterly and yearly information of agricultural prices, as well on sale products as on most products used in the intermediate consumption including capital formation. Some prices are only obtainable as price indices only, especially regarding intermediate consumption. The statistics covers both agriculture and horticulture.

### **Farms**

These statistics provide information about the Danish farms and the cultivated area. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of farms and the cultivated area in hectares. The statistics are distributed according to farm type, area, size and type of company, as well as geographic by regions and provinces of the country.

### **Crops**

These statistics provide information about the different types of crops grown in Denmark, such as cereals, legumes, and industrial seeds, seeds for seed, root vegetables, fruits and vegetables. Farms with crops are measured on the cultivated area, including per hectare size, as well as geographically by regions and provinces. Furthermore, the production of fruit and vegetables, including the various varieties of apples and pears, is calculated on net area and wood density.

### **Precision agriculture**

The statistics shed light on the prevalence of precision technology in Danish agriculture. Precision technology includes the use of data from satellites and sensors, etc. for a more accurate driving and targeted allocation of fertilizer. The statistics have been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Food and the Ministry of Education and Research.

### **Livestock**

These statistics covers the livestock population in Danish agriculture. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, fur animals and poultry in Danish agricultural farms. The statistics are divided by species, area and herd size, as well as geographically by regions and province. In addition, the statistics contain an inventory of herd combinations with pigs and cattle.

## **Livestock production**

The purpose of these statistics is to show size of production of animal agricultural products in Denmark. The statistics are used to monitor the price and quantity of development as well as the total value of animal production. The statistics on animal products have a long history and since 1900 it is possible to compare time series for the main figures, but from 1945 there have been adequate statistics in this area. Animal Products are a monthly, quarterly and annual measurement of total animal production, as well as of the main animal products. The statistics are stated in DKK million and as quantity and price indices distributed by product groups.

### **Pigs**

These statistics show the total number of pigs in Denmark. It aims to form a basis for forecasting future slaughters and future stock of sows. The statistics are also used for different economic and environmental estimations and analyses. The stocks of pigs have been compiled since 1915 but with slightly different methods used over time. The last change was in 01 April 2018. The difference in the number of pigs for new and the old method of analysis is below 1 per cent. The statistics are considered to be comparable from 1998 onwards. The pig survey are a sample survey published every quarter as the numbers of pigs in Denmark.

### **Cattle**

The purpose of these statistics is to describe the stock of cattle in Denmark. The statistics are i.e. used for forecasts of future slaughtering of cattle. The cattle stock have been estimated since 1946, but these statistics are in its current form comparable from 2008 and onwards. These statistics are a quarterly measurement of the total number of cattle in Denmark. The number of cattle are divided into groups of bulls and steers, heifers and cows, based on information collected from administrative registers. The cattle stock is also divided by geographic province.

## **Slaughter animals and meat production**

These statistics provide information about the size and value of total production of animals for slaughtering and meat. The statistics are used to follow the Danish production of slaughter animals and meat in the slaughterhouses. The statistics have a long history and the key figures covering the past 100 years are comparable. During the 1920s and 1930s the statistics were improved and since the Second World War there has been adequate statistics in this area, but is in its present form comparable from 1990, while the monthly figures are comparable from 1995 onwards. The statistics are published as monthly and annual statements of slaughtering at slaughterhouses, distributed by cattle, pigs, sheep and lambs, poultry and horses. Information on the number of animals slaughtered and live exported animals as well as the production of meat (amount of edible meat in kg). The statistics also provide information on a wide range of prices and price quotations. E.g. average prices per kg slaughtered weight and sales value in DKK million for the individual categories of animals.

### **Milk and dairy products**

The statistics are used to describe the purpose of the statistics on milk and dairy products is to illuminate the size and value of the milk production on the farms and the use of milk for dairy products. The statistics on milk and dairy product have a long history and the key figures covering the past 100 years are comparable. The statistics in their present form are comparable from 1990 onwards. The statistics on milk and milk products are a monthly and annual estimate of the total milk production of farmers. The delivered amount of milk on the dairies and the dairies' primary use of the milk weighed in and the production of a variety of fresh and processed dairy products. Drinking milk and cheese. The statistics also contain data on organic milk delivered to dairies and the production of organic whole milk products for human consumption, butter and cheese. Every month data are transfer to Eurostat.

### **Eggs production**

The purpose of the statistics on egg production is to describe the quantity and value of eggs produced in Denmark. The statistics on eggs have a long history and date back to the 20th century. Since 1955, the statistics have been compiled on the same basis as is used today. From 1996 and onwards, the production of consumer eggs divided into production forms: i.e. eggs from caged hens, barn eggs, free-range eggs and organic eggs. The statistics for eggs production are a quarterly and yearly measurement of the total production of eggs for human consumption and hatching eggs in Denmark. The total production of eggs includes sales to authorized packing companies and estimates for the producers' consumption of own eggs and their direct sales to consumers. The total production of eggs to authorized egg packaging centers is subdivided into the following production types: Eggs from caged hens, barn eggs, free-range eggs, and organic produced eggs. In addition, ungraded eggs sold (barn door sales) and used on agricultural holdings are estimated.

### **Harvest of cereals**

The purpose of harvest of grains is to describe the Danish harvest of grain and roughage. The statistics are used for research, EU reporting, GDP calculation and energy and feed accounts. The statistics have been compiled since 1875, but are in their present form comparable from 1971 onwards. Corresponding statistics on vegetable production: 'Production of fruit and vegetables', 'Nursery production', 'Berry and stone fruit'. This data is collected via the Agriculture and Horticulture survey. The harvest of cereals, etc. is an annual estimate of the Danish harvest of grain, root crops and roughage in area (1000 hectares), average yield (100 kg per hectare), production (million kg), and feed value (million Feed Units and 100 Feed Units per hectare). The statistics are calculated by crops and broken down by provinces.

### **The supply and use of cereals and feed**

These statistics provide information about the annual use of feed for animals and the use cereals, which is a part of the calculations of the feed consumption. The feed consumption is also calculated after the origin of the feed, if is produced in Denmark or abroad. The statistics is also use for the calculations of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture. The supply and use of cereals and feed have been compiled since 1900, but data in its present form are comparable from 1990 and onwards. The statistics is an annual calculation of the supply and use of cereals and feed in million kg and million DKK. The supply and use of cereals and feed are compiled for a large number of feeding stuff by making balance sheets. The statistics is calculated both for calendar year and crop years and is published after production e.g. single feeding stuff or mixed feeding stuff. It is also published after origin.

### **The use of cereals**

The purpose is to compile supply balance sheets for cereals containing statistics on quantities harvested, imports and exports, cereals used for seeds, cereals used for flour production and other industrial purposes, initial and final stocks and cereals used for feeding. The quantities in the supply balance sheets are valued and used in the calculations of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture. Supply balance sheets for cereals for the crop year have been compiled since 1900/01. Balance sheets for the calendar year have been compiled since 1961. Data in its present form is comparable from 1995 onwards. The statistics is an annual calculation of the supply balance sheets for cereals in million kg. The utilization of cereals is calculated both for calendar year and crop years and is published for 6 different cereals and cereals in total. The supply balance sheets contain for each type of cereals statistics on cereals available: harvest, imports and initial stocks, as well as statistics on the use of cereals for different purposes: exports, final stocks, seeds, flour production and other manufacturing, feeding. Moreover the supply balance sheets are produced based on the origin of the cereals, whether it is produced in Denmark or abroad.

### **Cereal prices used for regulation of land rents**

The purpose of these statistics is to show the development of the farm gate prices for wheat and barley. Farm gate prices are calculated as basic prices and are used for instance for regulating rents of agricultural land in tenancy and have existed since the beginning of the 17th century. For the period 1910-1970 the prices were calculated for dioceses (church district under the jurisdiction of a bishop). In the years 1937-1953 only prices for the diocese of Zealand were calculated. In its present form the statistics have been comparable since 1985 with figures for eight different geographic areas. The statistics are a yearly calculation of farm gate prices for barley and wheat defined as basic prices. The figures are calculated for eight regions. Due to the structural reform in 2007 the names of the regions have been revised but are otherwise unchanged.

### **Production of compound feed**

The purpose of the statistics is to illustrate the volume production of feed compounds for cattle, pigs, poultry and other livestock species. The statistics are an input to the calculations of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, which is an input to the National Accounts. The statistics have been compiled since 1968, but are in their present form comparable from 1990 onwards. The statistics are an annual statement of feed production, calculated in million. Kg. Feed production is calculated for both calendar year and crop year and for various compound feeds for cattle, pigs, poultry and other livestock species.

### **Sales of pesticides and pesticides usage in crop farming**

The purpose of this statistic is to illuminate the sale and use of pesticides in agricultural crops. The statistics are used inter alia to assess the environmental and health risks associated with the use of pesticides. The statistics are comparable from 1981 onwards. The statistics are an annual statement of pesticide sales and pesticide use in agricultural crops, by weight and frequency of treatment. Pesticide sales are divided into pesticide type and pesticide group.



### **Felling of wood in Danish forests and plantations**

The purpose of the felling statistics is to calculate physically production of wood, broken down by type and use, in the Danish forests, first and foremost for calculating gross value added for the forestry. A secondary goal is to describe the structure of the Danish forestry sector, for example number of forestry farms by region and size. The statistics have been compiled since 1950. The base for the statistics is a questionnaire survey among Danish forests with at least 0.5 hectares of wood land. The statistics consist of four main subjects: Area with wood land distributed by tree species, including Christmas trees, non-wooded land and temporarily non wooded land. The felling distributed by tree species and items. An important detail is the distinction between timber and firewood.

### **Greenhouse production**

These statistics provide information about the production of vegetables in greenhouses. The survey is carried out every three years, and in the intermediate years the production is calculated by estimations.

## **Fishery and aquaculture**

### **Danish fishing vessels**

The purpose of these statistics is a description of vessels registered in Denmark as fishing vessels. Data are provided by The Danish Fisheries Agency's register. Statistics for the Danish fleet of fishing vessels are based on those vessels that are registered in The Danish Fisheries Agency as commercial fishing vessels. A registration is needed for commercial fishing.

### **Landings of fish**

The purpose of the statistic is to reveal the turnover of fish catches for the Danish fishing vessels and total catches landed in Denmark. Landings statistics include all Danish fishing vessels landings. Statistics on landings of fish are prepared by The Danish Fisheries Agency based on reports for trade in fish, crustaceans and mollusks at vessel level, enriched with data from vessels' logs. For reports from Danish vessels, who sell their catch in other EU Member States, reports are received electronically from the Member State. More than 95 pct. of the total value of the landing is received in the form of on-line reports today.

### **Account statistics for fishery**

The purpose with the Account Statistics for fishery is to review the economy of the fishery sector. The Statistics is used in economic models and as a basis for yearly economic statistical reports for the fishery to EU (DG Mare). The statistic has been produced by Department of Food and Resource Economics at University of Copenhagen since 1996 and was transferred to Statistics Denmark from January 2009. The Account Statistics for Fishery covers the commercial fishery by fishing vessels registered in Denmark. The statistics is based on vessel units and is calculated for groups of fishing vessels (fleet segments) based on vessel size and main gear use.

### **Aquaculture in Denmark**

These statistics are compiled by the Danish Fisheries Agency, on the basis of reports on production information from the previous production year. Every year, persons and companies who own or operate aquaculture facilities must report the information to the Danish Fisheries Agency no later than 1 March. The statistics are compiled on the basis of this information, the Danish aquaculture's annual value and quantity in tonnes, broken down by type of facility and fish and shellfish species.

### **Accounts statistics for aquaculture**

The statistics show the economy of the Danish aquaculture production. The Account statistics for aquaculture is an annual estimation of the production value and costs, results, assets and liabilities and investments of the aquaculture sector in Denmark.

### **Manufacturing industries**

#### **Mining and quarrying**

The mining and quarrying statistics show the amount and type of mining and quarrying in Denmark. The statistics are used for analytical purposes. The statistics have been made since 1973 but is only comparable since 2006. The mining and quarrying statistics are a yearly measurement of extracted raw material types from land and from the sea floor stated in Cubic meters. The statistics are grouped by raw material types and by geography.

#### **Production and turnover in manufacturing industries**

The main purpose of the Production and turnover in manufacturing industries statistic is to show the development in the manufacturing industry. The statistic is primarily used for assessment of the current manufacturing industry business cycle. Originally published in 1974, the statistic forms part of the harmonized European Union system of short-term business statistics and is comparable to previous versions from 1985 and onwards. The production and turnover in manufacturing industries statistic consists of a production index as well as a turnover index. Both indices are categorized into four industry sectors and 12 industries based on the Danish industrial classification DB07. The total turnover index is also published split into two indices of domestic and export turnover. Both non-seasonally and seasonally adjusted data is published.

#### **Manufacturers purchases of goods and services**

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. 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.

#### **Manufacturers sales of goods**

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the Danish industrial production by detailed type of goods. Manufacturers' sales of goods is the source for Danish Prodcom statistics, regulated by and submitted to Eurostat. The statistics describe manufacturers' sales of goods measured in terms of volume and value by detailed types of goods according to the international classifications CN and SITC. In addition to this, total sales (turnover) are distributed by industries (NACE groups). The data collecting for the statistics for 2020 has partly been affected by the COVID-19 situation. However, it is assessed that the overall statistics has not been affected in any great extent. In 2020, Statistics Denmark has carried out extensive work to ensure the quality of the reports from the largest companies. This has led to some extraordinary audits for the years 2018 to 2020.

### **Stocks of manufacturers and wholesale**

The primary purpose of these statistics is to deliver timely figures for changes in stocks for use in the quarterly national accounts statistics. The statistics was first published in 1987, but the current format started in 2001. The statistics describe quarterly changes in the stocks of manufacturing and wholesale. For manufacturing, the stock changes are distributed to raw materials, semi-finished goods, manufactured goods and traded goods. The stocks of wholesale activities are not further distributed by type since it must be the case that it is primarily traded goods. Manufacturing is distributed to eight activity groups in published data, while whole sale is distributed to seven activity groups.

### **Producer and import price index for commodities (PPI)**

These statistics provide information about the price development of commodities in the first stage of transaction. The statistics are primarily used as deflators, converting nominal values to real values, i.e. values in fixed prices. The indices also function as a business cycle indicator and are used, for example, for contract adjustments in the business sector. The index can be divided into Producer price index for commodities, Import price index for commodities and Price index for domestic commodities supply. The Price index for domestic supply of commodities can be traced back to 1876. In its current form, the Producer Price Index for Commodities dates back to 2000, while the Import Price Index for Commodities dates back to 2005 and the Price Index for domestic supply goes back to 1981. The Producer and Import Price Index for Commodities contains monthly indices of the price development of commodities in the first stage of turnover (business-to-business), i.e. typically sales from producer to wholesaler or retailer, for commodities produced by Denmark for the domestic market and export, or for commodities imported into Denmark. The statistics are divided by product and industry groups.

### **Cost indices for refuse collection and slurry pump**

The purpose of these indices is to show trends in prices for refuse collection and slurry pump in Denmark. The indices are made at the request of Dansk Transport og Logistik (Danish Haulage and Logistics) and are used for price regulation in contracts. The indices have been published since 1997. The indices are produced on a quarterly basis and separately for refuse collection and slurry pump.

## **Construction**

### **Building stock**

These statistics traces the stock of buildings in Denmark. The statistics are compiled based on a full-scale census per 1 January. Before 2011, small buildings such as garages, carports and outhouses were excluded from the stock. The statistics describe the stock of buildings by type of use, size, ownership, heating installation, roof covering and external cladding materials, water and effluent installations, and year of construction.

### **Construction activity**

These statistics trace the development of the construction activity in Denmark. The statistics are used to estimate business trends in the construction sector. The principal figures, i.e. without geographic distributions, is comparable back to 1998, but historical surveys for the construction activity is available back to 1916. The quarterly construction statistics is a measurement of all construction activity demanding a building permit, stated in aggregated floor area in square meters and number of dwellings. The statistics are grouped by phase of construction, type of builder, type of building project and geographically, municipalities, regions and province.

### **Turnover in construction**

These statistics show the turnover in construction and its distribution. The statistic is established due to recommendations from the Productivity Commission and is used for calculations of productivity in the National Accounts. The statistic is comparable since 2015. The statistic provides quarterly and annual estimates on turnover construction in DKK million. Turnover is divided by work categories, including new buildings, repair and maintenance of buildings, civil engineering and other.

### **Employment in the construction industry**

These statistics trace trends in the number of employed within the private construction industry by kind of activity and type of work (new buildings, repair and maintenance of buildings, civil engineering, etc.). The first sample survey of employment in the construction industry was conducted in 1961. Employment is disseminated by kind of activity and type of work.

### **Index of production in construction (IPC)**

These statistics shed light on the economic developments in the construction sector. The statistics are comparable from January 2000 onwards. The production index for the building and construction sector is a monthly compilation of the economic development calculated in index form. The statistics are divided into total, construction and civil engineering and cover the whole of Denmark.

### **Producer price index for construction of dwellings**

These statistics trace trends in prices in the first stage of commercial transactions for the construction on a quarterly basis, i.e. the producer price incl. direct construction costs and profits and excl. VAT, cost of land and other costs not directly linked to the construction. This statistic have been compiled since 2019 with indices dating back to 2015. The index describes the price of constructing dwelling, i.e. the price a household or a developer pays the construction company, e.g. a producer of turn-key houses, for the construction of a dwelling.

### **Construction cost index for civil engineering projects**

The cost index for civil engineering projects show the trends in prices for construction work in Denmark. It is used, among other things, in contracts for regulation. This index replaced two indices for motorways and highways i 1995. The cost index for civil engineering projects shows trends in prices for work performed by different contractors in civil engineering projects: Earthwork, etc. asphalt work, concrete structures, iron and steel structures and sub-indices for haulage/traffic performance by lorries and machinery and equipment. Trends in costs for construction of roads are also monitored based on a weighting of indices for earthwork, asphalt work and concrete structures.

### **Construction cost index for residential buildings**

These statistics trace the change in construction costs. The index is used to regulate contracts. The primary users of this index are construction firms, entrepreneurs, housing developers, solicitors, public institutions and the EU. The construction cost index is published from the first quarter 2003 and replaces the former construction cost index. The construction cost index for residential buildings is produced each quarter to follow the change in construction costs for residential buildings in Denmark. The index is published for a one-family house and a multi-family house, in addition to all residential buildings which is based on a weighting of the two indices. All indices are furthermore broken down into eight sub-indices by profession and six sub-indices by building parts. Both the total indices and the sub-indices are divided into material costs and labour costs.

## **Distributive trades**

### **Retail trade index**

These statistics trace the development in turnover within the retail trade sector. The statistics is published monthly and is primarily used as short-term indicator for private consumption as well as the general business cycle movement. Retail trade indices are published for 42 industries and for three commodity groups; food and other everyday commodities, clothing etc., and other commodities. Value and volume indices are produced. The volume index is made for the commodity groups and special industry aggregates for Eurostat. The statistics are based on survey data from all large retail trade enterprises and a sample of the remaining retail trade enterprises, which are requested to submit information about their turnover each month. Seasonal adjustment is performed of the three main commodity groups and the total.

### **Consumption and sales of alcohol and tobacco**

These statistics describe the consumption and sale of alcohol and tobacco in Denmark. The sales statistics has been produced since 1939, whilst the consumption statistics was produced between 2000 and 2010. The statistics shows the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages grouped by beer, wine and spirits as well as the sale and consumption of tobacco.

## **Accommodation and travel**

### **Nights spent at hotels, holiday resorts and youth hostels**

These statistics traces the occupancy and capacity of Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels. The survey is used by i.e. EU, tourism organizations and municipalities in order to analyze the development in tourism. The survey has been compiled since 1969, but is only comparable from 1992 and onwards. The accommodation survey is a monthly summary on occupancy and capacity in Danish hotels, holiday centers and hostels with a minimum capacity of 40 bed places as well as hostels with a membership of The Danish Hostel Association (DanHostel). The accommodation survey is broken down by capacity and geography of the establishment as well as the purpose and country of residence of the guest.

### **Nights spent on camp sites**

These statistics traces the capacity and occupancy on Danish camp sites. The statistics are used by i.e. tourism organizations and municipalities to analyze the development in camping tourism. These statistics have been compiled since 1971, but in its current form comparable from 1992 and onwards. These statistics is a monthly summary of occupancy and capacity in Danish camp sites with a minimum of 75 camping units. The statistics is broken down by nationality, permanent pitches and geography by NUTS 2 level.

### **Nights spent at marinas**

These statistics provide information on overnight visiting yachts and guest nights spent in marinas in the months of May-September and identify the most popular marina areas in Denmark. The survey is performed on a voluntary basis and made in collaboration with VisitDenmark. The survey has been compiled since 1992. The survey went from mandatory to voluntary in 2004 which has had an impact on the response rate and thus also the comparability over time. Furthermore, the factor used to estimate number of nights spent, was adjusted in 2007, and the comparability before 2007 and after has been affected as a consequence thereof.

### **Holiday dwellings**

These statistics provide information on holiday houses rented through Danish agencies, and has been conducted since 1986. Figures on nights spent at holiday houses or holiday apartments complements various tourism statistics on nights spent (hotels, camping etc.). The purpose of the statistics is to provide information on holiday houses for rental, rented houses and the number of tourist nights spent in this type of accommodation. The most important variables are: Houses available, rented houses, rental contracts made and nights stayed per group of nationality.

### **Leisure and business trips**

These statistics describe the travel patterns of the Danish population. Information is given on use of infrastructure and accommodation. Further information is given on the preferred destinations and expenditures concerning the trips. Statistics Denmark has compiled similar surveys in 1972, 1976 and 1980. In 1995, the survey covered only trips with at least four overnight stays for personal purposes. Since 1996, short leisure trips with 1-3 overnight stays and business trips with at least one overnight stay have also been compiled. The survey covers leisure and business trips with nights spent as well as same-day visits made by adult Danes aged 15 or older.

## **Financial sector**

### **Profit and loss accounts of Danmarks Nationalbank**

The purpose of these statistics is to show an annual independent statement of the revenue and expenditure of Danmarks Nationalbank. These statistics are comparable since 2002. The statistics are an annual statement of Danmarks Nationalbanks income statement broken down into profit and loss accounts in DKK million.

### **Banks and mortgage-credit institutions**

The purpose of these statistics is to quantify the activity of banks and mortgage-credit institutes at an aggregated level, as well as provide key figures for the financial sector. The statistics are an annual statement of the banks and mortgage-credit institutes total income statement, the number of banks and mortgage institutes, the number of employees in banks and the key figures for the entire financial sector.

### **Consumer credit**

These statistics are a quarterly compilation of consumer credit, granted by financial and non-financial companies in and outside the banking sector, calculated in DKK million. With its short production time of 35 days after the end of the quarter, these statistics serve as a business cycle indicator for credit intermediation in Denmark. The consumer credit for the banking sector is distributed according to the balance on purchase cards and credit cards, including petrol companies, as well as according to blank loans and credit against security.

### **Financing companies**

These statistics provide information about the performance of major finance companies, including leasing companies, factoring companies, consumer credit companies and non-banking companies, offering loans to businesses and households. Finance companies, account statistics was first published in 2005 with figures for 2001-2004. It is a replacement for Major finance companies, account statistics and Non-bank Consumer credit, Account Statistics. The data covers the activity of the finance companies through additions during the year and outstanding amounts at the end of the year of leases, factoring and other kinds of lending. Also the sectors aggregated profit and loss account and balance sheet are determined.

### **Insurance companies and pension funds**

The purpose of these statistics is to quantify insurance companies and pension funds profit and loss accounts and assets and liabilities, in DKK millions on an aggregate level. These statistics are comparable from 2001 and onwards. These statistics include an annual statement of the number of insurance and pension companies as well as their profit and loss accounts as well as their income statement in DKK millions. These statistics are conducted for life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies and pension funds.

### **Service sector**

#### **Indices of service production (ISP)**

These statistics shows the cyclical development in the volume output for service industries. The statistics are compiled based on turnover indices from the statistic Purchases and Sales by Enterprises and on price indices from Producer Price Index for Services (SPPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These statistics consist of a number of monthly volume indices, where indices on turnover are divided by indices on prices. The indices are divided by service industries that follows the definitions in NACE rev. 2. The indices are disseminated both with and without seasonal adjustment.

#### **Producer price index for services (SPPI)**

These statistics trace 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. 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.

#### **Service industries**

Service industries reveals for 10 different industry groups within the service industries how the turnover is distributed between different services and exports. The services are specific to the individual industry groups, and you can thus get a fairly detailed insight into the services that the service industries in question sell.

#### **Commercial property**

Commercial property statistics are under development and are expected to be published in 2022. The purpose of the commercial property statistics is to shed light on the market for rental properties, such as shops, offices and industry. The statistics are expected to include quarterly indicators of vacancy and rent. The statistics can be used by tenants and landlords in connection with the conclusion of contracts, as well as a business cycle indicator.

## **Business tendency surveys**

### **Industry survey**

The monthly tendency survey provides a quick and up-to-date overview of actual conditions and expectations within the manufacturing industries. The survey was established in 4th quarter of 1963 and is directly connected to and defined by the Business and Consumer Survey joint harmonized program as managed by the Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), European Commission. The Tendency survey for manufacturing industries is a qualitative assessment on past three month's developments and next three month's expected developments. The survey assesses developments within production, employment, stock of orders, stock of finished products, capacity utilization, investment plans, limits to production, and others. As of October 2021 the investment plans of the industry has been included in the tendency survey.

### **Construction survey**

The purpose of the tendency survey for the construction industry is to provide a fast and up-to-date picture of conditions and expectations in the construction industry. As from the 1st quarter of 1970 Statistics Denmark has conducted a tendency survey for the construction industry. From 1970 to 1997 the tendency survey was conducted quarterly. To harmonize with the surveys conducted by other EU member states, the Danish tendency survey has been conducted monthly since January 1998. This change also implied that further questions were added to the survey.

### **Retail trade survey**

The monthly tendency survey provides a quick and up-to-date overview of actual conditions and expectations within the retail trade. Statistics Denmark took over the Retail trade tendency survey in May 2011. The survey is directly connected to and defined by the Business and Consumer Survey joint harmonized programme as managed by the Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), European Commission. Within same programme is also carried out monthly tendency surveys on Manufacturing Industries, Construction, Services and Consumer expectations as well as the biannual survey on Manufacturing Industry Investments.

### **Services survey**

The monthly tendency survey provides a quick and up-to-date overview of actual conditions and expectations within the Services. The present survey has been conducted by Statistics Denmark since May 2011, taking over from different supplier. The survey is directly connected to and defined by the Business and Consumer Survey joint harmonized programme as managed by the Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), European Commission. Within same programme is also carried out monthly tendency surveys on Manufacturing Industries, Construction, Retail Trade and Consumer expectations as well as the biannual survey on Manufacturing Industry Investments. Up until July 2011 Statistics Denmark conducted independently a corresponding survey, though with another selection of line of businesses and partly different questions.

### **Business cycle tracer**

Business Cycle Tracer is a graphic tool to analyze the business tendency based on confidence indicators for Manufacturing industries, Construction industry, Services and Retail trade - please refer to documentation for those statistics. The Business Cycle Tracer is plotted in a scatter graph. Y-values depict indicator level. X-values depict changes in indicator level month over month. Along the curve is traced the development month by month.



# Transport

## Means of transport

### New registrations and used cars

These statistics shed light on the development in the registrations of passenger cars. The statistics are a monthly compilation of the number of newly registered cars, divided by vehicle type, registration form, car segment, ownership, energy efficiency and fuel type, etc.

### Car purchasing of families

These statistics shed light on families' car purchases and purchase patterns. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of cars bought and leased by type of purchase, family type, purchase pattern, education, income, housing conditions and socio-economic status, etc. The statistics are distributed geographically by municipalities, provinces and regions.

### Cars at the disposal of families

The statistics shed light on families' car availability and availability pattern. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of cars families have at their disposal, divided by type of purchase, family type, purchase pattern, education, income, housing conditions and socio-economic status, etc. The statistics are distributed geographically by municipalities, provinces and regions.

### Means of transport population

These statistics shed light on the population, age and composition of the Danish-registered motor park. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of vehicles, including cars, buses, vans and trucks per 1 January. The statistics are distributed according to ownership, age, weight and use, etc., as well as geographically by municipalities, provinces and regions.

## Infrastructure

### Road network and road traffic

These statistics provide information about the Danish road network, its traffic and the investments in it. The statistics are comparable since 1990. Statistics Denmark disseminates statistics on behalf of The Danish Road Directorate as part of the cooperation between the two institutions. These statistics contain information on the number of vehicles per 24 hours after road segment, million vehicle kilometers by means of transport, road network in kilometers by province and type of road and road network investments in DKK million by type of investment.

### Aviation

The aviation statistics sheds light on investments in the airports' infrastructure and on the development of transport of goods and passengers through Danish airports. The present aviation statistics were established in 1997. Previously aviation statistics were published only in summary form in the Statistical Yearbook. The Aviation statistics describe annually investments in the infrastructure and quarterly and annually the development in air transport of passengers and goods through Danish airports. Statistics are compiled for domestic and international flights and subdivided into scheduled flights, non-scheduled flights (charter and taxi flights) and other flights. Quarterly figures on passengers are seasonally adjusted.

## **Rail transport**

These statistics covers transport of goods and passengers by rail, investments in rail infrastructure and vehicles, rail traffic and accidents. The statistics is used for policy work in the EU and is compliant with the EU-regulation on the topic which secures that it can be compared to other EU-countries. Furthermore it is used by others with interest in the railroad sector this includes government bodies. Rail transport statistics are collected from the operators on the Danish rail network and from infrastructure managers. It contains information on passenger and goods transport on Danish rail network irrespective of the nationality of the operator, information on railway infrastructure and rolling vehicle stock, investments in infrastructure and rolling vehicles, and rail accidents. It covers number of passengers and weight of goods. Also it covers person/goods kilometers, investments in the railway and accidents.

## **Danish ships**

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the structure and development of the Danish ship fleet. The statistics describe the number and tonnage of ships by ship type, size and age. It cover ships registered in Danish Shipping Register or Danish International Shipping Register. Danish owned ships registered in other registers abroad are included for the main operators.

## **Maritime transport over Danish ports**

The purpose of statistics on maritime transport over Danish ports is to describe the volume of and the development in ship traffic to and from Danish ports as well as data on port infrastructure. Also data on accidents on sea on board Danish vessels and in Danish sea territory are published. The statistics have been compiled in the present form since 1997. Maritime statistics have been produced since 1834 and published annually from about 1900. In the period from 1991 to 1996, Statistics Denmark compiled only summary statistics on the throughput of ports. The main variables in the statistics are: Calls at port, type of ship, size of ship, flag state, port of loading/unloading, weight of goods and type of goods and passengers.

## **Pipeline transport**

These statistics shed light on developments in the overall pipeline network and in the transport of oil and natural gas in pipelines. The statistics are an annual compilation of transport in tonnes and tonne-kilometers in pipelines by product, the pipeline network in kilometers by pipeline type and investments in DKK million in the pipeline network by type of pipeline.

## **Passenger transport**

### **Transport by ferries and passenger ships**

The purpose of the statistics on transport by ferries and passenger ships is to describe the transport of passengers and goods by ferries and passenger ships on domestic routes and in traffic between Danish and foreign ports. The statistics are together with the other transport statistics used for analyses of the transport of passengers and goods. In the current form the statistics has been made since 1990. The statistics on transport by ferries and passenger ships are a monthly and annual statistics on the transport of passengers and goods by ferries and by passenger ships between Danish ports or between Danish and foreign ports. The most important variables used in the statistics are: Trips, passengers, vehicles, goods on road vehicles and other goods.

**Passenger transport**

The statistics provide information about passenger transport in Denmark with various means of transport. The statistics are an annual compilation of passenger transport in million personkm and has been comparable since 1980.

**Goods transport****Transport of goods by road by Danish vehicles**

The purpose of the statistics on goods transport by road by Danish vehicles is to monitor the vehicle-kilometer, tones-kilometer and transported goods by national and international freight. Before 4th quarter of 2009 the statistics were compiled separately in national transport (within Denmark) and international transport (part or all of the journeys done outside Denmark). Since 4th quarter 2009 national and international transport has been joined in one common statistics with one data collecting. The statistics cover transport with goods by Danish registered goods road vehicles. The main variables are data on the vehicle, vehicle-kilometers, place of loading and unloading (by provinces), weight of goods, type of goods, kilometers driven, tonnes-kilometers and empty journeys.

**Transport of goods by road by foreign vehicles**

These statistics shed light on the transport of goods by foreign lorries when driving in Denmark. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of kilometers driven, freight volume, freight and unloading point, type of goods, empty journeys, and transport work based on the countries' reports to Eurostat.

**Traffic accidents****Road traffic accidents**

The statistics on road traffic accidents illustrate the extent and the nature of all accidents involving casualties, who are known by the police. The information on road traffic accidents is classified into three main groups: information about the accident, information about the element (vehicles, pedestrians and obstacles) and information about the person.

# Culture and leisure

## Museums and zoos

### Museums

These statistics have been compiled annually since 1984, but in 2016 they have undergone restructuring, which affects the number of the total number of guests in the museums. The state museums and the stat recognized museums continues unchanged. The statistic is yearly and it shows the number of visitors inclusive children and young people under 18 years. Furthermore it gather information about yearly opening hours. The museums have different categories and the statistic delivers a time series on the number of visitors since 1984.

### Zoological gardens and aquariums

These statistics provide information about the yearly opening hours and the number of visitors to zoos and aquariums. The statistics has been compiled since 1985. Visitors and yearly opening hours to the different types of zoos and each individual zoo, aquarium and botanical garden. The statistics have been revised in 2016.

## Cultural heritage

### Listed buildings and ancient monuments

The purpose of the statistics is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Danish protected buildings and ancient monuments, including new protections and de-protections. Data for protected buildings are from 2012 and data for protected ancient monuments are from 2010. Buildings in Denmark have been protected since 1918. The statistics show the number of protected buildings and ancient monuments, including distribution of protected buildings by provinces of the country and construction year in 50 year ranges. The statistics also show the number of new protections and de-protections.

### Archives

The purpose of the statistics is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Danish archives. Initially, only the activities of the National Archives were included. However, from 2017, the statistics have been augmented by data on the activities of town and local archives. Time series concerning the National Archives dating back to 1980 can be found in the Statistical Yearbook. The statistics contain data on the Danish archives' conventional collections' size and the accession of records, number of visitors in the reading rooms and number of queries via letters or email. Additionally, manpower is listed by the number of full-time employees, distributed by regular employees, voluntary employees and subsidized employees. For the national archives, the electronic collections' size and homepage visits are also included.

## **Libraries**

### **Libraries**

The purpose of the statistics is to disseminate the activity in the area of public libraries in Denmark. The statistics are produced by Statistics Denmark on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. From 2000 and up to and including 2009 the statistics was produced by the Ministry of Culture. . The main information is stock, growth, lending, renewal of loans and interlibrary loans. The purpose of the statistics is to disseminate the activity in the area of public libraries in Denmark. The statistics are produced by Statistics Denmark on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. Up to and including 2009 the statistics was produced by the Ministry of Culture.

### **Individual-based library statistics**

These statistics shed light on the number of loans and borrowers of both physical and digital materials, which can be divided geographically by regions and municipalities. The statistics link individual information about users of public libraries with personal information from Statistics Denmark's registers, such as gender, age, education and distance to the library branch. The individual-based library statistics are published quarterly.

## **News media and literature**

### **Literature**

The purpose of the statistics is to shed light on the development of book publishing in Denmark. The statistics show the development in respectively the number of books published (the number of unique publications) and book titles. For example, it is possible to follow the trend in the number of first editions of fiction e-books or new editions of commercial, physical books in the field of professional literature. The statistics contain information for 2007 and onwards. The book production statistics are an annual inventory of the number of books and book titles published. A book here is a commercial publication, written material published by public institutions or a scientific report. All figures for the past six years are preliminary and revised annually.

### **News media and magazines**

The purpose of the statistics for newspapers and magazines is to shed light on the development of the readership and the number of magazines, trade journals and daily newspapers in Denmark. Previously, the statistics were based on circulation figures from Dansk Oplagskontrol, but from 2017 it is based on readership numbers from Index Denmark / Gallup with time series beginning in 2007. Daily newspapers and magazines are annual statements of readership and the number of different categories of newspapers and magazines. Newspapers are divided according to whether their reach is nationwide or local / regional. Magazines are distributed on topics and publication frequencies. Trade journals are divided according to the Danish media industry classification, e.g. agriculture or communication.

## **Film and theatre**

### **Cinemas and films**

The purpose of the statistics is to describe the Danish structure of cinemas, the number of films to shown an audience and the number of tickets sold (paid admissions) to these shows. In their present form the statistics have been compiled since 1980. For cinemas the statistics shows the number of cinemas, number of cinema screens, seats, films shown, tickets sold and admission takings. For films the statistics shows the nationality, release year, number of films shown in selected geographical areas, tickets and admission takings (box office) for both the reference period (calendar year) and for the period since 1976. Furthermore the statistics shows the pattern of admission takings over time for films according to their respective release dates.

### **Theatre and dramatic art**

The statistic shows the activity at the professional theaters in Denmark. The theaters are divided into state-subsidised and non-state-subsidised theaters. Statistics for the state-subsidized theaters have been compiled since the season 1980/1981. Statistics for the non-state-subsidized theaters have been compiled since the 2003/2004 season. Statistics on international guest performances on both state-subsidised and non-state-subsidised theaters have been compiled since the 2004/2005 season. In season 2005/2006 was the concert and culture hosted international guest performances also included in the statistics. The figures for the season 2015/2016 are not directly comparable with previous figures. The statistic shows the number of productions, performances and spectators and trends at the state-sponsored and non-state funded professional theaters.

## **Music**

### **Music schools**

Statistics on music schools show the activities of music schools in Denmark and include various accounts of student activities and key figures for staff and finances. The statistics comprise municipal music schools that receive state operating grants and are prepared for the 2012/13 season and onwards by Statistics Denmark on behalf of the Ministry of Culture. Before 2012, the Danish Agency for Libraries and Media (now: the Culture and Palaces Agency) produced similar statistics. The statistics present the activities of the municipal music schools in Denmark detailing the volume of instrument classes and ensembles as well as key figures for staff and finances. The results are primarily presented on the level of municipalities.

### **Trade with music rights**

The purpose of the statistics Trade with music rights is to estimate the sale of recorded music in the form of physical sales, downloads and streaming. In addition, the statistics calculate the extent of payments for the use of music for public play and by reproduction, as well as the property rights income for composers and performers. Statistics Denmark published the statistics for the first time in 2014. The statistics is an annual statement of sales of recorded music and rights. The statistics are published in News from Statistics Denmark and in the Statistics Bank. Sales are broken down by form of distribution, nationality (Denmark/Abroad), type of rights holders, geography and the gender and age of individual rights holders. Rights holders represented by, for example, a publisher are not included in the gender and age breakdown of the statistics.

## **Live music**

The purpose of the statistics is to shed light on the activity around live music. The statistics show statements of concert organizers, concerts and the audience and include concerts with public access, where the musicians are remunerated for the performance of the musical works, and where the concerts are the main purpose of the audience's presence. The statistics have been compiled since 2020 and describe the activity around live music from 2018 to 2020. The statistics on live music are an annual statement of the number of concert organizers, concerts and audiences divided by organizer type, sector, industry and region.

## **Sports**

### **Sports economy and employment in sports**

These statistics highlight the economy and employment in the sports industry, thus providing a picture of the sport as a profession. These statistics are comparable from 2013 onwards. These statistics are an annual estimate of key economic and employment figures, by sports industries, including turnover, payroll and number of full-time employees.

### **Participation in sports**

The purpose of the statistics is to highlight sports participation and results of the population and the professional athletes in Denmark. The statistics describes sports activities, the population's sports and exercise habits, attendances to sports events and Danish sports medal winners in international competitions. The earliest data series in the statistics start from 2007. The statistics in their current form are comparable with other publications of the original sources, e.g. the Central Association Register, and the Sports Research Institute's surveys of Danes' sports habits. The statistics contain information on activity from the sport associations, time series with main results from surveys of the population's sports habits, spectator and number of matches for selected sports and leagues, and an overview of Danish and foreign winners of international sports medals.

### **Sports clubs and sporting facilities**

The purpose of these statistics is to illustrate the physical and organizational structures of sports in Denmark, as well as memberships under the various sports federations. The statistics have been established since 2017 and are comparable throughout the period. These statistics is an annual estimate of the number of associations, number of members and sports facilities in Denmark. These statistic are allocated by organization, facility type and geographical by municipality.

## **Digital behaviour and cultural habits**

### **ICT usage in households and by individuals**

These statistics provide information about the access to and use of the internet in Denmark. Survey questions are updated regularly, in order to reflect new aspects and developments. The survey is based on a common Eurostat questionnaire and methodological guidelines. The survey covers access to and use of the Internet and computers at home and at work, type of internet connection, type of device used, e-commerce, motives and obstacles to Internet usage, use of advanced internet-services, and use of mobile internet. Result are calculated both for the population as a hole and for subgroups divided by gender, age, occupation, type of family etc.

### **Cultural habits survey**

The purpose of the Cultural Habits Survey is to describe the population's cross-cultural habits. Culture is defined in the survey in a broad sense and covers cultural and media consumption including for example concerts, performing arts, cinema, literature, physical exercise, computer games and leisure activities. The study was conducted in 1964, 1975, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2004, and 2012 and most recently in 2018-2022. Statistics Denmark is responsible for the implementation of the 2018-2022 survey, while previous studies were carried out by the Ministry of Culture. The cultural habits survey is a sample-based interview based survey that describes the population's consumption of cultural and leisure activities from the age of four years and older, residing in Denmark. However, the actual cultural consumption can occur both in Denmark and abroad, for example in connection with travel. Culture consumption is distributed by age and gender. The current study on cultural consumption is ongoing. It runs for 24 months from July 1, 2018 to September 1, 2020. The statistical documentation, by its very nature, concerns only the first two quarters of the investigation period at this point of time.

### **Internet, radio and television**

The purpose of the statistics is to shed light on the population's connection to and advertising revenue on the Internet. You can, for example, see how many active internet subscriptions there are in Denmark or follow the turnover on the internet by type of advertisement. The statistics are based on information from the Danish Energy Agency and The Danish Media Association and can be used to gain an overall insight into the distribution and turnover on the Internet. The statistics show semi-annual statements of resp. the number of broadband subscriptions, by type of broadband, and active Internet subscriptions for resp. private and business. In addition, the statistics contain quarterly statements for revenue on the Internet, by type of advertising.

### **Education, economy and employment in the cultural field**

#### **Payments by the ministry of culture**

The purpose of the statistics Payments by the Ministry of Culture is to provide a comprehensive overview of the magnitude, scope and distribution of payments by the Ministry of Culture for cultural purposes. Payments by the Ministry of Culture in combination with the Public Funding for Cultural Purposes statistics provide a detailed picture of state financing and support for cultural activities. The statistics cover the period from 2010 and onwards. The statistics are an annual statement of payments for promoting purposes within the area of the Ministry of Culture, e.g. for the operation of institutions, specific activities and projects, scholarships, etc. and shows the distribution on different cultural domains and geography. Recipients are described by age and gender (persons) or company form and size (companies). The payments to authors, translators, etc. linked to the Public Lending Rights' Fund and the distribution of disbursements to the special, cultural domains Children and Young People, Research and Education are tabulated.

#### **Public funding for cultural purposes**

The purpose of the statistics is to provide a comprehensive overview of public funding for cultural purposes by collecting all data on public cultural budgets. Previously, the statistics was compiled by the Ministry of Culture and results were disseminated through the publication Kulturpengene. The statistics describes the magnitude and categories of the public funds for cultural purposes and has been compiled in this form since 2007.



These statistics present annual accounts of the public funding for cultural purposes in DKK million by cultural domains, purpose, financing arrangement and financing type. The statistics detail the funds allocated by the central government and local authorities for purposes within the domain of the Ministry of Culture. Funds are allocated to cultural institutions, projects and individuals and are used for operating institutions, subsidies for specific activities and projects, scholarships, etc.

### **Cultural business structure and labour market**

The purpose of the statistics is to analyze workplaces as well as persons employed within the cultural sector. The statistics is compiled from 2008 and is published annually. The statistics on Cultural Business Structure and Labour Market are compiled annually and provide data on workplaces, entrepreneurs, jobs and persons employed in the cultural sector. Detailed results are disseminated through a number of tables in StatBank Denmark and main results and links to tables can be accessed at the subject page for economic conditions for culture as well as in the annual publication Culture (from 2015 and onwards).

### **Employment statistics for graduates within arts and culture**

These statistics estimate how graduates from artistic and cultural education, subsequently fare in the labor market, for up to 10 years after graduation. These statistics are comparable from 2010 onwards. The statistics are an annual statement of key figures on unemployment rates for graduates, the employment rate, the number of employed and the average incomes, for persons who have completed artistic and cultural education. The statistics are grouped by educational institution, education, gender, income type, unemployment type, sector, and geographical by place of work.

### **Participation at folk high schools**

The statistics describes the participants at the Danish folk high schools according to age, gender, ancestry, education, income, area of residence by course length and school type. The statistics describes the students, which can be found in the statistics about supplementary courses - Folk High Schools, which gives a comprehensive description of the students participation in courses in folk high schools and free vocational schools. The statistics describes the background of the participants at Danish folk high schools. In addition the background of the participants is described in terms of age, gender, ancestry, education and income in actual number of participants as well as in full-time student equivalents. Course lengths are short, medium and long. The statistic results are presented in school years and calendar years.

# Environment and energy

## Energy consumption and energy prices

### Industrial energy consumption

The purpose of energy census for the manufacturing industry is to analyse volume and composition of the energy consumed by the manufacturing industry. Data on energy consumption by manufacturing industry is provided bi-annual from 1980 and latest 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020. The energy census for the manufacturing industry covers all work units in industrial companies with at least 20 employees. That is equivalent to approximately 90 per cent of the energy consumption by manufacturing. It covers in principle the consumption of all energy sources in the production excl. external transport.

### Electricity and natural gas prices

These statistics shows prices of natural gas and electricity, within break downs into groups of consumers by size (use), business and household respectively. Prices are shown, without and with taxes and VAT. The prices are to be comparable across EU countries for the benefit of a well-functioning single market. The statistics has been compiled since 2007 in the present way. Natural gas and electricity prices are overall compiled for household customers, (private consumers), and business customers, in practice consumers which are non-households. The prices are compiled for the customers broken down by amount of use per year. Some price elements are very depending of the amount of use. Prices are compiled biannual in three levels 1. (Prices for energy and supply, 1. Price 1 plus non-recoverable taxes, 3. Prices including all taxes), as the final price are composed of more elements. The main collection and compiling of data are done by the Danish Energy Agency.

## Environmental-economic accounts

The Environmental-Economic Accounts is a general term for a system of sub-accounts for economy and environment, which are presented in association with the traditional national accounts. It complements the traditional national accounts and provides a broader and more comprehensive picture of both the economic and environmental development. It can, among other things be used to assess whether the growth in production and the environmental impact accompany each other or if we become better at producing in ways that are less polluting and conserves our natural resources. Environmental-Economic Accounts should not be confused with a 'green GDP'.

### Land accounts

These statistics concern the size of the land area of Denmark, how it is covered and how it is used. Land cover estimates how Denmark is covered by roads, buildings, crops, forests, lakes etc. Land use estimates for what purpose the land area of Denmark is used, e.g. for housing, industry, trade, recreation etc. Land accounts are part of the Environmental-Economic Accounts (Green National Accounts). Land accounts has three parts. Denmark's area in square kilometres in total and by municipalities and regions, land by land cover and land use by industry. Land by land cover and land use by industry are stated in square kilometres, square meter per capita and in percentage of the total land area, geographically divided by provinces and regions.

### **Energy Accounts**

The energy accounts link data on energy with the national accounts. The energy accounts are based on the same definitions and classifications as the national accounts. This implies that the use of energy as described in the energy accounts is fully consistent with the description of the economic activity as described in the national accounts. In 1974, the first energy accounts for Denmark were made as a reaction to the first oil crisis. At the same time the accounts were made for the years back to 1966. The energy accounts account for 46 different energy commodities. The energy accounts are made up in specific physical quantities (tonnes, m<sup>3</sup>, GWh), energy units (joule) and gross energy consumption.

### **Emission Accounts**

The purpose of the Emission Accounts is to estimate the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants related to industry and households energy consumption and other activities. The accounts can be used for climate and environmental-economic analysis. The emission accounts are developed for 1990 and onwards according to EEA, System of Environmental Economic Accounting, which is a statistical standard published by the UN and several other international organizations provides the "State of the art" for Green National Accounts. These statistics is part of the Environmental-Economic Accounts for Denmark (Green National Accounts). The climate footprint is an important supplement of the Air Emission Account, which helps to shed light on how activities in Denmark affect the rest of the world. The climate footprint focuses on the emissions that are caused by final consumption. The inventory covers not only the country where consumption takes place, but also helps to shed light on how activities in one country effect other countries through the production of goods and services for import. Thus, the Danish consumption climate footprint includes the emissions that Danish consumers entails in other countries. The calculation of the climate footprint is experimental statistics. The air emission accounts are annually accounts on the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants. The air emission accounts follow the same definitions and classification as National Accounts, which allows for analyses of the connection between the economy and air pollution.

### **Water and waste water**

These statistics estimates the abstraction and use of water as well as discharge of waste water distributed on municipalities. The water account document abstraction of water, use in households and industry groups (as used in the Danish National Accounts) as well as the discharge of waste water via waste water treatment plants to the aquatic environment. The water accounts are based on water and waste water statistics as well as micro-data from the Jupiter database managed by GEUS (Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland) and reports on point sources from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The economic water account document the income in water supply and waste water treatment plants from households and industry groups. The account is based price information from water supply and waste water companies that are member of DANVA, information on individual companies, population, households as well as the physical water account. The water account consist of a physical and an economic part. The physical water account document abstraction of water, use well as the discharge of waste water to the aquatic environment in households and 117 industry groups as used in the other parts of the environmental economic account and in the ordinary Danish National Accounts. The economic water account document the income in water supply and waste water treatment plants from households and industry groups.

### **Economy-wide material flow accounts**

Economy Wide-Material Flow Account (EW-MFA) provides a general picture of the type and weight of the materials (natural resources and commodities) that are, on the one hand, recovered from nature or imported and, on the other hand, exported from Denmark. The Economy Wide-Material Flow Account is one of the integrated Environmental-Economic Accounts (Green National Accounts) that is used as a term for separate accounts for environmentally related matters compiled in close relation with the National Accounts. The same boundaries, definitions and classifications are used in compilation of Green National Accounts as in National Accounts. In that way, it is possible to analyse the relationship between the economy on the one hand and the environment on the other, in a logical way.

### **Waste accounts**

These statistics record how much waste is generated in different parts of the economy, what kind of waste it is and how it is treated. Imports and exports of waste are also covered. The waste accounts build on data from the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and were published for the first time in 2015. Waste accounts measure the amounts of generated waste distributed to 117 industry groups. Within the industry groups, waste is distributed according to categories and forms of treatment. Imports and exports of waste are distributed according to form of treatment and waste category.

### **Environmental multipliers**

Environmental multipliers is a service for users interested in the interaction between the environment and the economy. The multipliers connect environmental statistics with national accounts statistics at a detailed level and provides a picture of the effects that changes in economic final demand have on selected environmental variables. The environmental multipliers are aggregated measures of the total environmental effect on industries of specific changes in final demand in terms of waste generation, water consumption and generation of waste, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or other impacts.

### **Environmental goods and services**

The statistics on environmental goods and services shows economy and employment related to market-based business activities within environmental protection and resource saving areas. The statistics contribute to the overall picture of what happens in the environmental field and is a part of the environmental accounts.

### **Public expenditure and revenue on the environment**

These statistics are part of the The Environmental-Economic Accounts. These statistics establishes a link between public expenditure and revenue and public environmental protection activities. The statistics are used, inter alia, in relation to political decisions in the environmental field, environmental economic analyses and international comparisons of the various EU countries' environmental efforts. The statistics date back to 1995. The statistics consist of three focus areas: environmental protection, green taxes and environmental subsidies. In conjunction with a number of international classifications, these focus areas form the framework for the link between public expenditure and revenues and the public environmental protection activities. The focus areas of the statistics are also linked to a description of the public sector as a sector consisting of state, municipalities, regions and public corporations.

### **Environmental expenditures in manufacturing industries**

These statistics provide an estimate of the total direct environmental protection expenditures in the covered industries. Distinction is made between current expenditures and investments. Current expenditures includes as well internal costs in the enterprises as purchase of services on environmental protection. Results can be further displayed on spending according to environmental purposes: Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management, Heat/energy saving and management and other environmental protection activities. The statistics describes annually the expenditures on direct environmental protection by types of industry within mining, manufacturing and utilities. Expenditure are reported at environmental purposes either as internal operating expenses or purchase of services related to environmental protection. On the investment side investments are split in either prevention or treatment type.

### **Environmental subsidies**

These statistics shed light on subsidies given by the public sector in environmental support with the aim of improving the environment. Environmental subsidies is an economic instrument whose purpose is to support activities that protect the environment or reduce the use of natural resources. Environmental subsidies is divided into five areas according to whether they concern pollution, energy, transport, nature management or development assistance. The statistics contain annual figures since 1995 of environmental subsidies by environmental category, environmental purpose and industry.

### **Environmental taxes**

These statistics are part of the Environmental-economic accounts for Denmark. The statistics establishes a link between public expenditure and revenue and public environmental protection activities. The statistics are used, inter alia, in relation to political decisions in the environmental field, environmental economic analyses and international comparisons of the various EU countries' environmental efforts. These statistics date back to 1995.

### **Oil and natural gas in the North Sea**

The purpose of this natural resource account is to analyse stocks and stock changes in oil and natural gas in the North Sea. The statistics is measured in both physical and monetary units. The time series are comparable from 1990 onwards. The physical asset account and the monetary asset account for oil and gas in the North Sea is an annual statistics showing the reserves of oil and natural gas in the North Sea, which may be recovered under the given economic conditions and with known technology measured in cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>). Both statistics show the reserves of oil and natural gas at the beginning of the year and the changes in the reserves during the year.

### **Stock account for fish and shellfish**

The stock account for fish and shellfish shows the development in the natural aquatic resources and in aquaculture. The accounts document the development in stocks, growth in stocks, catch/harvest of fish and shellfish for consumption and export of living fish as well as reduction in stocks. The stock account for fish and shellfish consist of a physical account for natural aquatic resources, as well as a physical and monetary account for aquaculture. These statistics act as a module in the Environmental-Economic Accounts for Denmark.

### **Forest accounts**

The forest accounts are accounts for the Danish forests as a natural resource. The accounts comprises the forest land as well as the wood (timber) resource. The forest accounts were first published in 2017, as part of the Environmental-economic accounts for Denmark. In 2021, the accounts have been extended back in time so all data series start in 1990.

### **Organic production and trade**

#### **Organic farms and livestock**

These statistics shed light on the extent of organic farms and organic animals in Danish agriculture. The statistics are an annual compilation of the number of organic farms, organic crops in hectares by crop and organic animals by animal species. The statistics are comparable since 1995.

#### **Turnover of organic foods in retail shops**

These statistics cover the size and composition of the turnover of organic food in supermarkets and department stores. The study was conducted for the first time for the year 2003. From 2017 companies who exclusively sell online, including subscriptions, have been included in the survey. These statistics provide an annual estimate of the sale of organic food and beverages in retail trade by quantity and value. The figures are divided into product groups.

#### **Sales of organic products to food service**

These statistics cover sales of organic food and beverages to the food service industry - i.e. commercial kitchens, restaurants, institutions, etc. The purpose of the statistics is to provide an overall estimate of the Danish population's consumption of organic food by supplementing the existing statistics on the retail turnover of organic food. The statistics have been compiled annually since 2003 with subsidy funding from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

#### **External trade with organic products**

The purpose of these statistics is to give information on the magnitude and composition of the turnover of organic foods in external trade. The survey was conducted the first time for the year 2003 with the Ministry of Environment and Food. The statistics are an annual statement of foreign trade of organic goods, broken down by product and country groups.

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