STATISTICS DENMARK

**Documentation of statistics for
Services Survey 2017**

1 Introduction

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.

2 Statistical presentation

The Tendency survey provides information about actual conditions and expectations within the Services sector. The survey is a qualitative assessment on developments over the past three months and expected developments over the next three month, based on the variables *business situation*, *turnover/sales*, *employment*, *prices/rates*. Furthermore is asked about the current situation regarding *factors limiting the production* and *capacity utilization*.

2.1 Data description

The monthly tendency survey provides a quick and up-to-date overview of actual conditions and expectations within the Services. Statistics Denmark renewed the Services 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, Retail Trade and Consumer expectations as well as the biannual survey on Manufacturing Industry Investments.

The Tendency survey provides information about actual conditions and expectations within the Services sector. The survey is a qualitative assessment on developments over the past three months and expected developments over the next three month, based on the variables *business situation*, *turnover/sales*, *employment*, *prices/rates*. Furthermore is asked about the current situation regarding *factors limiting the production* and *capacity utilization*.

The questionnaire is divided in four sections.

- In first section is asked about the development over the past 3 month regarding the four indicators *business situation*, *turnover*, *employment*, *prices/rates*. It is possible to tick mark one of three options, either *decrease/deteriorate*; *unchanged* or *increase/improve*.
- In second section is asked similar questions about the expected development over the next three month regarding the same four indicators.
- In third section is asked about possible *increase of volume of activity* (in percentages) with present resources, if demand expands - leading to a figure for capacity utilization.
- In fourth section is asked to indicate no current production limitation or to indicate one or more production limiting factors among these: *insufficient demand*, *shortage of labor force*, *shortage of space and/or equipment*, *financial constraints* and *other factors*.

2.2 Classification system

The industries in the survey is defined by [DB07](#) , which is the Danish industrial classification system similar to the international NACE rev. 2 system.

2.3 Sector coverage

The survey covers the Services sector. Please refer to *Source data*.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Business Tendency Survey: Business Tendency Survey or Business Survey. Compared to traditional statistical surveys, which only cover one or a few related variables from one area of the economy, business surveys collect information about a wide range of variables selected for their ability, when analysed together, to give an overall picture of a sector of the economy. The surveys include questions such as the volume of production, order books, order inflow, stocks of finished goods , exports, employment and prices. The range of information covered by business surveys also goes beyond variables normally captured by classical statistics. Qualitative information may be collected for variables, which are difficult or impossible to measure by conventional methods such as: capacity utilisation, production bottlenecks and views on the overall economic situation.

Confidence Indicator: An indicator for the present position in the business cycle. The marked economy evolves in cycles between boom, decrease, recession and upswing.

Composite Confidence Indicator: Composite indicators are calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the (seasonally adjusted if possible) balances of answers to specific questions chosen from the full set of questions in the survey. In the case of Retail Trade survey the composite indicator reflects the average of the three indicators on Sales over the past three month, the present Volume of stock and Sales expectations over the next three months.

Balance: Balances are the difference between positive and negative answering options, measured as percentage points of total answers. In particular, if a question has three alternative options, "positive" ("up", "more", "more than sufficient", "good", "too large", "increase", "improve", etc.), "neutral" ("unchanged", "as much", "sufficient", "satisfactory", "adequate", etc.) and "negative" ("down", "less", "not sufficient", "too small", "decline", etc.), and if P, E and M (with P+E+M=100) denote the percentages of respondents having chosen respectively the option positive, neutral, and negative, the balance is calculated as B = P - M.

2.5 Statistical unit

The units in the survey are enterprises defined by legal unit, which is identified by "CVR-number" from the Central Business Register.

2.6 Statistical population

The universe population includes line of businesses ranging between 49-95 in the Danish classification system DB07, almost identical to the international NACE rev. 2 system. The target population consists of 7075 enterprises, and covers all business with 10 or more employees.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

May 2011 -

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Percentages and Balances.

2.11 Reference period

The reference point is the first day of the survey month. Questions are asked concerning the past three month and the coming three month.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The survey is published monthly - the second last working day. However results of the December survey is first published in the beginning of January.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The survey is voluntary, and therefore not subject to any Danish legal act.

The survey is conducted according to agreement with the EU Commission. The legal framework of the survey is "The Joint Harmonized European Union Programme on Business and Consumer Surveys" approved by the European Commission on 12 July 2006 COM (206)379.

2.14 Cost and burden

The survey is voluntary, therefore no burden as such. If one decides to participate the questionnaire is supposed to only take a minute to complete.

Enterprises with 9 or less employees are not included in the survey sample.

Joint reporting is accepted if same organization includes several companies representing unique legal units, but within same industry-class.

2.15 Comment

Information about the statistics [here](). These statistics are part of the The Joint EC Business and Consumer Surveys programme managed by Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) please refer to their [guidelines]().

3 Statistical processing

Monthly business survey data is collected from a sample of approximately 2950 service enterprises. Data is reported either online at http://www.VIRK.dk or in paper questionnaire, and consists of qualitative information about changes in net sales, employment, inventories, prices, etc., which are not validated. The collected data are enumerated from the sample to the total population weighted by employment data, and distributed at industry and size groupings. If seasonal variation patterns are detected for the indicators that constitute the composite confidence indicator, data is adjusted for this.

3.1 Source data

The statistics are compiled from data collected via questionnaires. The sample is based on information in the Central Business Register.

The survey is carried out with a panel based stratified sample consisting initially of 2950 enterprises representing about 61 pct. of the total number of full-time employees in selected trades. Because of drop-out the sample is updated one or two times a year. Typically the sample is added 350-400 new enterprises at update.

The sample is stratified into trade groupings and size groups in terms of full time employees.

The trade strata are defined by (NACE rev.2 classification system figures in brackets):

- Land transport and transport via pipelines (49)
- Water transport (50)
- Air transport (51)
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation (52)
- Postal and courier activities (53)
- Accommodation (55)
- Food and beverage service activities (56)
- Publishing activities (58)
- Telecommunications (61)
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62)
- Information service activities (63)
- Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding (64)
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security (65)
- Real estate activities (68)
- Legal and accounting activities (69)
- Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (70)
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (71)
- Scientific research and development (72)
- Advertising and market research (73)
- Other professional, scientific and technical activities (74)
- Rental and leasing activities (77)
- Employment activities (78)

- Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities (79)
- Services to buildings and landscape activities (81)
- Office administrative, office support and other business support activities (82)
- Arts, sports and recreation activities (90-93): Creative, arts and entertainment activities, Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities, Gambling and betting activities, Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
- Activities of membership organisations (94)
- Repair of computers and personal and household goods (95)

Some divisions are omitted from the survey sample for methodological and discretion reasons since the divisions includes only few companies with 10 or more employees, which are the lower limit for the samples. Those are Motion picture, video and tv programme production, sound recording and music publication activities (59), Programming and broadcasting activities (60), Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities (66), Veterinary activities (75), Security and investigation activities (80) and Other personal service activities (96). For the same reasons, the four divisions from 90 to 93 are aggregated into one sample group Arts, sports and recreation activities (90-93). Also divisions covering public services are omitted (84-88).

The three size strata are defined by:

- above 50 employees
- 20-49 employees
- 10-19 employees

The monthly responses from individual enterprises are stored with the following information:

- Journr (identification)
- ID of the business establishment
- Sector (NACE2 / Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2007)
- Address
- Telephone number
- Employment
- Year
- Month
- Trends, actual: business situation, turnover, employment, sales prices/rates
- Trends, expected: business situation, turnover, employment, sales prices/rates
- Capacity utilization (possible increase in business activity volume by higher demand, in percentages)
- Limiting factors to the business

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Data is collected each month during the first 2-3 weeks.

3.3 Data collection

Data is collected either by paper questionnaire send to the respondent including postage pre-paid envelope, or by online reporting. In the latter case, respondents receive an e-mail notification telling it is time to log in to the reporting system VIRK, and fill the online questionnaire. Respondents are urged to respond online.

Response rate is about 77 pct. on average. Deadline for responding to the current month's questionnaire is about the 6'th of the month. Here, about two third of the answers have arrived. The rest, one third, arrives within two weeks and are included in the statistics.

Reminder is send about the 13th giving new deadline about the 20th of the survey month.

Information to the respondents about the statistics is found here (in Danish).

3.4 Data validation

To fill the questionnaire one has to tick one of three options for each question. This does not call for data validation. The paper questionnaires are scanned automatically, and questionnaires refused in this process are handled manually. Non-response errors are corrected for in the enumeration process.

By online reporting the system warns the respondent if a question is not ticked. However in both cases, online reporting or reporting by mail, it is accepted that some questions are left un-ticked. In the data enumeration process, basic data is checked if bigger deviations as compared to last month - usually the reason is either unidirectional change in assessments by several big companies or missing reporting from some few big companies.

3.5 Data compilation

The enterprises' responses are weighted according to their average number of full-time employees. Within each stratum answers are distributed into percentages answering *decline, unchanged* and *increase* adding up to 100 pct. The group of non-responding enterprises within the stratum is assigned same percentage distribution as the group of responding enterprises (which is considered a imputing method).

Hereafter, the responses are enumerated to the number of full-time employees of the total population, within each industry-grouping.

Confidence indicator for a variable is calculated and denominated *balance*. Is is the difference between percentages of enterprises (weighted by number of employees) that have answered *increase* and *decrease*. The balance figures do not measure the size of the increase or decrease, but only indicates that an overweight of enterprises expect either increase or decrease.

The *Composite confidence indicator* is the arithmetic average of balance figures for recent (past 3 months) *business situation*, recent (past 3 month) *turnover* (demand) and expected (coming 3 months) development of *turnover* (demand).

3.6 Adjustment

No adjustments are carried out, besides seasonal adjustment.

4 Relevance

Users of the statistics are trade organizations, banks, politicians, public authorities, international organizations, business enterprises and the news media. The confidence indicators provides valuable information about the state of the business economy and are reflected upon every month in financial related news medias. There has been no survey if the statistics meets the needs of clients.

4.1 User Needs

The statistics is considered a supplement to other short-term statistics relating to this area. Users of the statistics are trade organizations, banks, politicians, public authorities, international organizations, business enterprises and the news media.

4.2 User Satisfaction

There are no measurements of user satisfaction.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The Business Surveys are conducted in partnership with the EU commission, Directorate Generale Economic and Financial affairs (DG ECFIN) and follows as far as possible the guidelines provided by them.

As a matter of confidentiality some line of business has been aggregated in larger groups.

5 Accuracy and reliability

Regarding *Accuracy*, sampling error is estimated to plus/minus 1-2 percentage points for the confidence indicators. The figures are by definition *reliable*, since they are not revised.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics covers a substantial part of enterprises in the selected industries and is considered as statistically representative. In general, sampling error uncertainty at plus/minus 1-2 percentage point is expected for the indicators. Non-sampling errors are caused by non-response errors (about 24 pct. non-responses), and especially missing responses from large companies may cause fluctuations from month to month. Also measurement errors influence the statistics. A senior person in the company is asked to check mark his perception of the developments over the past three months and his expectations for the next three months. The expectations are inherently uncertain. The perception of the development over the past may also be associated uncertainty, depending on the respondent's current level of information.

5.2 Sampling error

The survey variables are mostly categorical of the type *increase*, *unchanged* or *decrease*. For each month' statistics is calculated confidence interval with upper and lower values for the three variables constituting the Composite Confidence Indicator. The confidence interval varies from month to month, and depends on the actual number of responses in each answer category.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Basically the statistics is assumed to cover the target population satisfactory.

There is no systematically checking for errors.

By sample update, new enterprises may inform they are not registered in correct business sector and therefore not relevant.

Between lines of businesses there may be some over-coverage because of wrong or changed registration.

The tendency surveys are subjects to measurement errors: A senior person in the company is asked to check mark his perception of the developments over the past three months and his expectations for the next three months. The expectations are inherently uncertain. The perception of the development over the past may also be associated uncertainty, depending on the respondent's current level of information.

5.4 Quality management

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

5.5 Quality assurance

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

5.6 Quality assessment

The statistics covers a substantial part of enterprises in the selected industries and is considered as statistically representative. In general, sampling error uncertainty at plus/minus 1-2 percentage point is expected for the indicators. Non-sampling errors are caused by non-response errors (about 24 pct. non-responses), and especially missing responses from large companies may cause fluctuations from month to month. Also measurement errors influence the statistics. A senior person in the company is asked to check mark his perception of the developments over the past three months and his expectations for the next three months. The expectations are inherently uncertain. The perception of the development over the past may also be associated uncertainty, depending on the respondent's current level of information.

5.7 Data revision - policy

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

5.8 Data revision practice

Only final data is published. However, since questions are targeting "next 3 month" and "past 3 month" it is possible to analyze if expectations for the next 3 month afterwards has been realized.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The Survey is launched about 5 working days before the beginning of the survey month. Questionnaires or e-mail notification is send out. Deadline for responses is about the 6th of the survey month. Reminder is send about the 13th giving new deadline about the 20th of the survey month. The statistics is compiled about the 24th immediately before deadline for sending data to EU-partner DG ECFIN. Last but one working day before the end of the survey month data is published in both Denmark and EU. The process always runs punctual.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistic is published the last day but one of the survey month as a principal rule, i.e. about 30 days after the date of reference. Data is not revised afterwards.

6.2 Punctuality

The process always runs punctual with no delays.

7 Comparability

The Services Sector survey was launched in May 2011 by Statistics Denmark. Data is comparable over time by comparing with similar tendency survey data up until April 2011 provided by the EC Business and Consumer Surveys programme and managed by Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs, [DG ECFIN]().

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistics is carried out in collaboration with the EU-commission, and the same survey is carried out in other EU-countries. Please refer to [DG ECFIN]().

7.2 Comparability over time

The Services Sector survey was launched in May 2011 by Statistics Denmark. Data is comparable over time with similar tendency survey data up until April 2011 provided by the EC Business and Consumer Surveys programme and managed by Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs, [DG ECFIN]().

As of July 2013 the composite short-term indicator is no longer seasonally adjusted directly, however indirectly, since an average of the two under lying indicators employment expectations and

stock of orders, both seasonally adjusted.

As of September 2014 some phrasings in the questionnaire have been revised in order to harmonize fully to the guidelines of DG ECFIN. Previous, questions of this type: "Regarding Turnover, how was the development the last 3 month (e.g. May-July) as compared to the previous 3 month (e.g. February-April)? please tick either *less*; *unchanged* or *bigger*". Now there are no comparison between two 3-month periods, and instead is asked: "How has your Turnover developed *over* the past 3 month? please tick either *decreased*, *unchanged* or *increased*" The results are believed to be the same, and no data break has been detected. The same change has been made for questions concerning the future development over the next 3 month.

DISCONTINUED SURVEY

Economic trends in service sector (2000-2011, discontinued). Up until July 2011 Statistics Denmark conducted independently a Services Survey, which is comparable to the present Services Survey regarding variables covered in both surveys. And though the composition of the Composite Confidence indicator is not the same, they are still comparable. Data is published in the http://www.statbank.dk; choose English language and look under "Archive" for the tables KSERV1-KSERV3 og KSERV1x-KSERV3x. Methodologically the two surveys are identical. In the following is listed information and specific conditions characterizing the now discontinued survey:

Purpose and History. The economic trends survey for the service sector provides a quick and up-to-date overview of the actual conditions and expectations within selected activities in the service sector. Statistics Denmark established the economic trends survey for the service sector in April 2000. The survey is conducted monthly and presented in accordance with corresponding surveys in the other EU Member States. The establishment of the survey should be seen in relation to the information requirements in stage three of the EMU as specified by the Economic and Financial Committee (EFC). The economic trends survey follows the corresponding surveys for industry and building and construction activities.

Statistical Concepts. The population on which the economic trends survey is based is limited to private businesses within selected lines of activity in the service sector, as set out in the Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2007, cf. list below:

Hotels and other overnights

- 551010 -Hotels
- 551020 -Conference centres and course facilities
- 552000 -Holiday and other short-saty accomodation
- 553000 -Recreational vehicle parks, trailer parks and camping grounds
- 683120 -Housing agencies, letting of holiday homes, etc.
- 799000 -Other reservation service and related activities

Restaurants

- 561010 -Restaurants

Travel agencies and Tour operators

- 791100 -Travel agency activities
- 791200 -Tour operator activities

Freight transport by road and Freight forwarders

- 494100 -Freight transport by road

- 494200 -Removal services
- 522920 -Freight forwarders

Rental

- 771100 -Renting and leasing of cars and other light motor vehicles
- 771200 -Renting and leasing of trucks
- 772100 -Renting and leasing of recreational and sport goods
- 772200 -Renting of video tapes and disks
- 772900 -Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods
- 773200 -Renting and leasing og construction and civil engeneering machinery and equipment
- 773300 -Renting and leasing og office machinery and equipment (including computers)
- 773900 -Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.

Computer business

- 331200 -Repair of machinery
- 581100 -Book publishing
- 581200 -Publishing of directories and mailing lists
- 581300 -Publishing og newspapers
- 581410 -Publishing og journals and periodicals
- 581900 -Other publishing activities
- 582100 -Publishing of computer games
- 582900 -Other software publishing
- 592000 -Sound recording and music publishing activities
- 620100 -Computer programming activities
- 620200 -Computer consultancy activities
- 620300 -Computer facilities mnagement activities
- 620900 -Other information technology service activities
- 631100 Data processing, hosting and other related activities
- 631200 -Web portals
- 951100 -Repair og computers and peripheral equipment

Business service in other respects

- 691000 -Legal activities
- 692000 -Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
- 711100 -Architectural activities
- 711210 -Consulting engineering activities witin construction
- 731110 -Advertising agencies
- 732000 -Market research and public opinion polling
- 781000 -Activities og employment placement agencies
- 782000 Temporary employment agency activities
- 783000 -Other human resources provision
- 821100 -Combined office administrative servive activities
- 821900 -Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities
- 823000 - Organisation of conventions and trade shows

The sample units are enterprises in the form of legal units. Approximately 2,050 enterprises are included in the sample, representing about 70 per cent of the total number of full-time employees in the selected sectors. Enterprises with up to nine full-time employees are excluded from the survey, while enterprises with 10-99 full-time employees are selected proportionally according to the

average number of full-time employees during the most recent four quarters. All enterprises with 100 full-time employees or more are included in the survey.

Calculation: The enterprises' responses are weighted according to the average number of full-time employees in the most recent four quarters. The number of full-time employees is updated quarterly. Hereafter, the responses are enumerated to the number of full-time employees of the total population. The values of the enterprises' responses are given in the form of relative figures. For example 30 per cent higher, 50 per cent unchanged and 15 per cent lower for the turnover of the period in question compared with the previous period means that enterprises representing 35 per cent of the full-time employees have reported higher turnover figures, whereas enterprises representing 15 per cent of the full-time employees have reported lower turnover figures. The difference between the percentage figures for "higher" and "lower" is called net figures, and must be interpreted as the trend. A net figure of +20 per cent does not indicate an expected growth of 20 per cent. Instead the figure indicates that an increase in turnover (net) is expected in enterprises representing 20 per cent of the total number of full-time employees in the service sector.

The composite business indicator indicates expectations for the coming three-month period in terms of employment and turnover in the service sector. The monthly indicator is seasonally adjusted after three years, when sufficient data are available. That means that the first indicator have been seasonally adjusted for May 2003.

The statistics are published for seven sectors:

- Hotels and other overnights
- Restaurants
- Travel agencies and Tour operators
- Freight transport by road and Freight forwarders
- Rental
- Computer business
- Business service in other respects

Furthermore, the statistics are distributed over three main fields: tourism, transport and business activities and three groups: 10-19 full-time employees, 20-99 full-time employees and 100 full-time employees or more.

Variables. It is a characteristic feature of the method used that the management of the responding enterprises should be able to answer the questions. The questions concern an assessment of actual conditions during the past three months and expectations of the forthcoming three months in terms of the development in the employment and turnover. There are three possible answers to these questions: 'worse', 'unchanged' and 'better'. There is also a question inviting an assessment of the current general business climate, the answers are: 'worse', 'satisfactory' and 'good'.

Sources of inaccuracy. The basis of the economic trends survey for the service sector is a sample including 2,050 enterprises in the selected sectors. The sample in 2005 comprises only enterprises with ten or more full-time employees according to the average number of full-time employees in the 2005 (calculated on the basis of payments to the Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund). The sample is expected to be renewed annually. All enterprises with 100 or more full-time employees are included in the survey, while enterprises with 10-99 full-time employees are selected proportionally according to the average number of full-time employees. The questionnaires received are checked only to establish whether all questions have been answered, as the questionnaire essentially involves ticking multiple-choice questions.

Basic material: Storage and usability. The monthly responses from the individual enterprises are stored with the following information:

- JURNR (identification)
- Sector (Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2007)
- Address
- Telephone number
- Employment (the average number of full-time employees calculated from the enterprise's payments into the Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund
- Year
- Month
- Assessment of the current general business climate
- The actual conditions of turnover in the past 3 months
- The actual conditions of employment in the past 3 months
- The expectations of turnover in the forthcoming 3 months
- The expectations of employment in the forthcoming 3 months

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Data from the Services Sector survey supplements the other short-term statistics relating to this area. Similar surveys are conducted by the other EU member states through the EC Business and Consumer Surveys programme managed by Directorate-Generale for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN).

7.4 Coherence - internal

The data set of the survey is consistent.

8 Accessibility and clarity

Results of the surveys are published monthly at Statistics Denmark; Key indicators are published in the newsletter edition Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik, Konjunkturbarometer for Serviceerhverv and in English at the homepage Short term trends. Detailed data is available in English version at http://www.statbank.dk; choose English language and look for the tables KBS1, KBS2, KBS3 and KBS4.

Read here about the statistics.

Also, data are published at the homepage of the EU-commission partner Directorate Generale Economic and Financial affairs (DG ECFIN) along with similar data from other EU countries.

Scientists and analysts have the option to buy detailed micro-data through the Division of Research Services, Statistics Denmark. In this case data will anonymized in order to ensure enterprises confidentiality.

8.1 Release calendar

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

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calender can be accessed on our English website: Release Calender.

8.3 User access

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

8.4 News release

Newsletter [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik, Konjunkturbarometer for serviceerhverv](#) is publish every month, the second last working day. Also a brief message occurs on Twitter.

8.5 Publications

Based on the confidence indicators the dynamic graphical presentation [Business Cycle Tracer](#) (konjunkturcyklus) is updated. As the title indicates the graph traces the development in the business cycle, whether it is in a upswing or downswing phase.

8.6 On-line database

Detailed data is available in English version at http://www.statbank.dk; choose English language and look for the tables KBS1, KBS2, KBS3 and KBS4.

8.7 Micro-data access

Scientists and analysts have the option to buy detailed micro-data through the [Division of Research Services](#), Statistics Denmark. In this case data will be anonymized in order to ensure enterprises confidentiality.

8.8 Other

Data are published at the homepage of the EU-commission partner [Directorate Generale Economic and Financial affairs (DG ECFIN)](#) along with similar data from other EU countries.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[The confidentiality policy of Statistics Denmark](#) (in Danish).

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

Data is aggregated into wider industry groupings if necessary to ensure confidentiality especially for large enterprises. Furthermore, response rates within individual industry groupings are not public available.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Please refer to the EU-commission partner DG ECFIN's homepage on [methodological guides](#)

In the database TIMES4 is entered descriptions on the variables of the statistics.

Statistics Denmark
Sejrøgade 11
DK 2100 København Ø

8.12 Quality documentation

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

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Short Term Statistics. The person responsible is Erik Slentø, tel. +45 39 17 30 88, e-mail: esl@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

Statistics Denmark, Short Term Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Erik Slentø

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

esl@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 39 17 30 88

9.8 Contact fax number

+45 39 17 39 99