

Economic Statistics

Core data: national accounts

Economic statistics are summarised in the national accounts which provide a complete picture of the Danish economy. In the process of compiling the national accounts, the individual primary data are compared and supplemented in such a way as to generate coherent statistical series regardless of deficiencies and changes in the basic statistics.

National accounts data must be based, to some extent, on estimates and assumptions. However, the uncertainty is limited by the fact that all the data must fit into a consistent system. By their very nature, previously published economic figures sometimes require revision following the advent of new data sources or improved computational methods. Furthermore, the definitions and classifications used may also be changed.



(Photo: Peter Dahlerup)

Prices

The wholesale price index, net price index and consumer price index are based on weights from other statistics and on price information from business and industry. As part of the co-operation among EU countries comparable consumer price indices in member countries, such as the “Harmonised Index for Consumer Prices” have been established.

Public sector

The statistics relating to the public sector are predominantly based on central government and municipal accounts information, but constitute in other respects a subset of the national accounts. It covers both financial and non financial transactions of the public sector.

Balance of payments and external trade

The balance of payments statistics is the main source of information about Denmark’s economic transactions with other countries. The most detailed data concerns the external flows of goods which are taken from the external trade statistics. The source for external trade statistics are customs declarations (trade with non-EU countries) and statistical reporting from approximately 11,000 enterprises (trade with other EU-countries - INTRASTAT).

Environment and energy

Environment statistics consist of physical environmental statistics primarily based on data provided by the Ministry of Environment and Energy collected through direct measuring of e.g. emissions and pollutants. On the other hand, environment statistics also consist of development projects integrating data on the environment and the economy within a framework of environmental accounting.

Energy statistics are based mainly on data from the Ministry of Environment and Energy. Additional data derives from energy counts made for the industrial sector and balances of energy consumption/production by industrial sectors made in connection with the national accounts.

Economic models

Statistics Denmark develops and maintains models of the Danish economy. The macroeconomic model, ADAM, is used by the government for economic forecasts and for the evaluation of policy proposals. The relatively new dynamic computable general equilibrium model, DREAM, is used for long term projections and evaluation of sustainability of fiscal policy programs. A third line of models cover environmental effects of the economic development and are used to evaluate the effect on pollution of policy proposals.



Credit market

The economic statistics also include statistics relating to the financial markets such as statistics on loans, deposits and securities.

User Services

Growing need for statistical information

In Statistics Denmark the dissemination and presentation of statistics have assumed an increasingly important role over the years. Part of the reason is society's growing need for statistics, but the increased focus on information activities also reflects Statistics Denmark's intensified efforts to provide statistical data for a wide variety of user needs.

The dissemination of statistical information takes place through many different channels.