

**Documentation of statistics for
Quarterly Business Demography (QBD) 2021**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the Quarterly Business Demography is to form an overall and internationally comparable perspective of business development by the numbers of new enterprises and by the number of bankruptcies. The statistics are published for the first time in 2021.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistic Quarterly Business Demography contain the number of new registered enterprises as well as the number of bankruptcies by selected NACE-sections.. The statistic is published quarterly.

2.1 Data description

The statistic Quarterly Business Demography, QBD, contain the number of new registered enterprises as well as the number of bankruptcies by selected NACE-sections.. The statistic is published quarterly.

The content and all details of the statistics on bankruptcies is described in this [documentation of statistics](#). There are no further description of bankruptcies in this document.

The details on the new registered enterprises are in this declaration.

2.2 Classification system

The Quarterly Business Demography apply selected NACE Sections (see more in the link above):

- BTE Sum of the sections B, C, D and E, i.e. mining and quarrying + manufacturing + electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply + water supply, sewerage and waste management
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade
- H Transportation
- I Accommodation and food service activities
- J Information and communication
- KTN Sum of sections K, L, M and N, i.e. financial and insurance + real estate activities + knowledge-based services + travel agent, cleaning and other operational services
- PTSXS94 Sum of sections P, Q, R, S95, S96, i.e. education + human health and social work + arts, entertainment and recreation activities + other service activities. The two S-groups are parts of Section S (other service activities) covering repair of personal goods and other personal service activities respectively.
- BTSXO_S94 Sum of all groups above.

[For further information on DBO7 and previous Danish Industrial Classifications.](#)

2.3 Sector coverage

The Quarterly Business Demography cover all NACE-sections except A, O, S 94, T and U.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

New enterprises: A new enterprise is defined by the establishment of a new registration number (CVR-number) in the Central Business Register, CVR. The new enterprise must in addition within two months be registered in relation to obligations to VAT and tax.

2.5 Statistical unit

New enterprises counts juridical units identified their number in the Central Business Register.

2.6 Statistical population

The population is the number of new registered enterprises.

2.7 Reference area

New registered enterprises in Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

New registered enterprises from 2015.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics. Not applicable because data are sending in absolute figures.

2.10 Unit of measure

Number.

2.11 Reference period

The most recent quarter.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Quarterly

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Quarterly Business Demography is a copy of the statistic made according to REGULATION (EU) 2019/2152 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197

2.14 Cost and burden

These statistics are based on administrative data. There is therefore no direct response burden, in relation to the compilation of these statistics.

2.15 Comment

Further information by contact to Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Data for these statistics are collected from Statistics Denmark's Business Register (SBR) which again are based on information from the Central Business Register (CBR) and tax information from the Administrative Business Register (ABR). The sources are updated on a daily and weekly basis. The data are checked for duplicate deposits.

3.1 Source data

The source to New enterprises is Statistics Denmark's Business Register (SBR) which again are based on information from the Central Business Register (CBR) and tax information from the Administrative Business Register (ABR).

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The SBR is updated daily with information from the CBR and weekly from the ABR.

3.3 Data collection

Data on new enterprises are retrieved from the ESR on the basis of data in the Central Business Register.

3.4 Data validation

The production process regarding new companies are checked for duplicate deposits. There is no further check of data.

Newly registered Enterprises must, in addition to being newly registered, also be registered for duties in the Tax Business System within the same month. There are three duties that trigger the company to count, it is VAT, payroll tax or income tax for employees.

3.5 Data compilation

The calculation of new enterprises is a simple compilation of selected NACE-sections.

3.6 Adjustment

No correction of data relating to New enterprises.

4 Relevance

The statistics has been published as experimental statistics in the period March 2020 to May 2021 and there has been great interest in the figures.

4.1 User Needs

There is great interest in figures on newly registered companies. This can say something about economic conditions, risk appetite and changes in employment structure. The statistics are in demand by industry organizations, politicians and public institutions, among others. The statistics are compiled for Eurostat into a European Statistic..

4.2 User Satisfaction

The statistics on new enterprises has been published as experimental statistics in the period March 2020 to May 2021 and there has been great interest in the figures. Figures that users have found much more useful than what they can retrieve from the Central Business Register (CBR).

4.3 Data completeness rate

Within the set criteria, the statistics are fully comprehensive.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics are a good indication of the number of newly registered enterprises starting up. The definition means that almost 60% of the newly registered companies in the Central Business Register (CBR) are deselected in the statistics as the definition chosen which means newly registered companies must be liable for VAT, payroll or income tax for employees..

5.1 Overall accuracy

The statistics are a good indication of the number of newly registered enterprises starting up. The statistics cannot be compared with the Business Demographics, where new company registrations are cleared for take overs from other enterprises.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

A definition has been chosen in which newly registered companies must be liable for VAT, payroll or income tax for employees. The definition means that almost 60% of the newly registered companies in CBR are deselected in the statistics.

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 overall quality for Newly Registered companies is high. The figures are good for indicating a development. Looking at existing companies is approx. 45% of them are economically active, in the statistics the figure is approx. 40%, which is predominantly estimated to be due to financial companies and especially holding companies to a lesser extent included in the statement.

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

No revisions are made of published figures on New enterprises.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The first dissemination of the statistics comes 90 days after the end of the quarter. Later disseminations will come approximately 30 days after the end of the quarter. The statistics have been disseminated as announced.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The first dissemination of the statistics for first quarter 2021 comes 90 days after the end of the quarter. Later disseminations will come approximately 30 days after the end of the quarter.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics have been disseminated as announced.

7 Comparability

The statistics are made by all EU countries as well as EFTA and candidate countries. There is a difference in the countries' access to information and the delimitation we have made in Denmark will only be able to be implemented by a few countries.

In addition to these statistics, there are the statistics Business Demography, which also shed light on the annual approach in companies. This statistic uses many more background variables and overall will always have a lower number of new businesses.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The statistic on New enterprises is compiled according to Eurostats common guidelines and is therefore comparable to similar statistics from the other EU-countries. The statistics can be found on [Eurostat's database on short term statistics](#).

The statistics are made by all EU countries as well as EFTA and candidate countries. There is a difference in the countries' access to information and the delimitation we have made in Denmark will only be able to be implemented by a few countries.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics on New enterprises is fully comparable over the covered period (since 2015).

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

In addition to these statistics, there are the statistics Business Demography, which also shed light on the annual approach in companies. This statistic uses many more background variables and overall will always have a lower number of new businesses. The statistics cannot be compared with the Business Demographics, where new company registrations are cleared for takeovers from other enterprises.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published quarterly in the StatBank under the subject Business sector in general, under Enterprise development.

8.1 Release calendar

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

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.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.4 News release

No press release.

8.5 Publications

No publications.

8.6 On-line database

KONKEU - Quarterly Business demography

8.7 Micro-data access

There is no access to micro data.

8.8 Other

There is no further accessibility. QBD data (absolute values) are transmitted to Eurostat within 40 days after the reference period. The transmission is done by eDAMIS using the SDMX format.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics are disseminated at a level that does not require further disclosure.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

No further documentation than the EU-regulation.

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 is in the division of Short Term Statistics. The contact person is Søren Dalbro, tel.: + 45 2935 7460, and e-mail: SDA@dst.dk.