**STATISTICS DENMARK**

**Documentation of statistics for
Sale of motor vehicles, repair and maintenance of motor
vehicles etc. 2015**

# 1 Introduction

The purpose of the analysis is to shed light on the turnover structures of *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*.

# 2 Statistical presentation

The statistics provide data on the structure of turnover, industry turnover breakdown by product groups as well as product group by industries.

## 2.1 Data description

The statistics provide data on the structure of turnover, industry turnover breakdown by product groups as well as product group by industries.

## 2.2 Classification system

In the survey the following sectors of trade were used, in accordance with the Danish Industry Classification. The Danish Industry Classification (DB07) is the National version of Nace Rev. 2 activity classification. A full description of the activities can be found on DB07.

## 2.3 Sector coverage

Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

## 2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Brancher: Branchegruppen *Handel med biler og motorcykler, og reparation heraf* omfatter alle aktiviteter (undtagen fremstilling og udlejning) i forbindelse med motorkøretøjer og motorcykler, herunder lastbiler og blokvogne, såsom engros- og detailhandel med nye og brugte køretøjer, reparation og vedligeholdelse af køretøjer og engros- og detailhandel med reservedele og tilbehør til motorkøretøjer og motorcykler. Branchegruppen omfatter også agentvirksomhed i forbindelse med engroshandel og detailhandel med køretøjer, engrosbilauktioner og engroshandel på Internettet. Endvidere omfatter branchegruppen aktiviteter som vask og polering af køretøjer mv. Branchegruppen omfatter ikke detailhandel med motorbrændstof og smøre- og kølemidler eller udlejning af motorkøretøjer og motorcykler.

Varegrupper: I undersøgelsen indgik disse varegrupper. Den anvendte varegruppeopdeling i undersøgelsen er baseret på den europæiske aktivitetsbaserede produktnomenklatur, Statistical Classification of Products by Activity 2008 version, CPA 2008

## 2.5 Statistical unit

The units in the statistics are enterprises in the sector *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*.

## 2.6 Statistical population

The statistics covers companies with major activities in the industry group *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*. The total number of active enterprises in the population amounts to approximately 7,400.

## 2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

## 2.8 Time coverage

The statistics covers the year 2015.

## 2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 2.10 Unit of measure

The distributions of turnover by products are given in percent.

## 2.11 Reference period

The data cover the industry group *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* for the reference year 2015.

## 2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The statistics covers the year 2015.

## 2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Regulation (EC) No. 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 concerning structural business statistics.

## 2.14 Cost and burden

The response burden has not yet been calculated.

## 2.15 Comment

The statistics has a subject page.

## 3 Statistical processing

Data are collected by web from 2,000 enterprises from the industry group *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*. In the questionnaire the enterprises are asked to breakdown their turnover by a number of products. The reported data are checked by comparing the distribution of turnover among enterprises that are similar. Survey data is grossed up in part by including information from administrative sources on the VAT turnover in the reference year for the entire population.

### 3.1 Source data

The data are based on web questionnaires sent to 2,299 enterprises. In the sample, all enterprises with annual sales in excess of DKK 10 million, are included. The remaining sample is based on stratified, random selection. The population is divided into 4 size classes. The size classes are: DKK 2.5-5 million, 5-10 million, 10-50 million and beyond 50 million. The limit of DDK 2.5 million in annual turnover for participating in the sample has been chosen to curtail the burden of the respondent for small enterprises.

However, some of the industries are characterized by many small companies with low turnover and therefore the lower cut-off set at 1 million. This applies to the following industries:

- 45.20.10 Maintaince and repair of motor vehicles
- 45.20 Bodywork repair and motor vehicle painters, undercarriage treatment, tyre and tube repair
- 45.32.00 Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories.

### 3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistics covers the year 2015.

### 3.3 Data collection

Data are collected by web questionnaires. In the questionnaire the enterprises are asked to distribute their turnover in DKK 1,000 by a number of products. The reporting is mandatory, i.e. the enterprises are required to report accurate data on time.

### 3.4 Data validation

The submitted data are checked for errors, ex. data of the individual reporter are compared with similar enterprises reporting in the current period. If the data are significantly different than expected, the enterprise will be contacted. It must be assumed that not all errors in the data are found. That is why the statistics may be subject to some uncertainty associated with error reporting.

### 3.5 Data compilation

The data from the questionnaires received are grossed up to the provisional total turnover from Business Register. The data are corrected for bias in the sample and response pattern. A so-called ratio estimate is used, which includes information on the taxable turnover of the year concerned for the entire population of the sector for *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*.

### 3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for these statistics.


## 4 Relevance

The statistics is in demand from Eurostat.


### 4.1 User Needs

The statistics is in demand from Eurostat. The statistics could be interesting to many enterprises within *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, as the results may allow them to compare their own business to their sector.


### 4.2 User Satisfaction

Information about user satisfaction for the statistics does not exist.


### 4.3 Data completeness rate

The statistics is covered by the requirements of the EU. Regarding completeness of the data all these requirements are satisfied.


## 5 Accuracy and reliability

The survey is based on a sample and thus some uncertainty is attached to the results. For the whole sector, however, the uncertainty is considered to be small, since the coverage is extensive and the response rate high. For a few sectors with a relatively higher share of small enterprises, the limit of DKK 2.5 mil. may imply a higher uncertainty due to lower coverage.


### 5.1 Overall accuracy

In general, the quality of the statistics is rated to be acceptable, with a few reservations. It can be problems in comparing figures over time. This is because the data are only collected every five years. The survey is based on a sample and thus some uncertainty is attached to the results. For the whole sector, however, the uncertainty is considered to be small, since the coverage is extensive and the response rate high. For a few sectors with a relatively higher share of small enterprises, the limit of DKK 2.5 mil. may imply a higher uncertainty due to lower coverage.


### 5.2 Sampling error

The total number of active enterprises in the population is estimated at approx. 7,400. With lower cut-off respectively 1 million and 2,5 million the population is reduced to about 4,000 enterprises, and among these the sample is selected. The sample for the reference year 2015 was 2,299 companies and is thus approx. 56 per cent. of the total number of the population. Because of the stratified selection, where large companies are more likely to selection than the smaller, the sample consists approx. 84 per cent. of the total turnover of the population. The sampling error is not calculated for the reference year 2015.

## 5.3 Non-sampling error

The total uncertainty consists of sampling uncertainty and other systematic uncertainty. In other uncertainties include inter alia measurement error and non response error/lapse.

*Coverage error*: The population is defined by the industry, the enterprises registered in the Business Register by themselves. Errors of classification of the industries will be expected. This means that there may be enterprises in the population that really should not be classified as an enterprise in the industry group *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, but also companies in *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* can be classified with the wrong industry. In the context of fault tracing and quality assurance of the statistics, number of these errors continuously are found and corrected. Companies that incorrectly classified as * Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* cause over-coverage while misclassifications within *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* cause over-coverage in one industry but under-coverage in another. These coverage error is detected primarily for companies in the sample, but also in some cases for non-sampled companies. Under- coverage in the form of companies that are classified entirely outside *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, even though they should properly be classified as *Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, are difficult to detect.

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*Measurement error*: Uncertainty due to lapse, incorrectly reported numbers and misunderstandings has sought to minimize by repeated reminders by non-reporting, as well as by substantial verification of the reported figures. Generally the services in the questionnaire are based on Statistical Classification of Products by Activity CPA 2008, with an adjustment to Danish conditions. It can be an uncertainty in the distribution of turnover by products when CPA 2008 are not quite commensurate with the classification of products of the firms.

*Non response error*: There are 2,299 enterprises in the sample. The usable questionnaires are from 2,069 enterprises, i.e. there is a lapse of 10 per cent.

## 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

In general, the quality of the statistics is rated to be acceptable, with a few reservations. It can be problems in comparing figures over time. This is because the data are only collected every five years. The survey is based on a sample and thus some uncertainty is attached to the results. For the whole sector, however, the uncertainty is considered to be small, since the coverage is extensive and the response rate high. For a few sectors with a relatively higher share of small enterprises, the limit of DKK 2.5 mil. may imply a higher uncertainty due to lower coverage.

### 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

Not relevant for these statistics

## 6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is published once every fem years and approximately 11 months after the reference year. The statistics is published usually without delay regarding to the announced date. To EU the data must be delivered within 18 months after the reference year.

### 6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is published once every fem years and approximately 11 months after the reference year. The statistics is published usually without delay regarding to the announced date. To EU the data must be delivered within 18 months after the reference year.

### 6.2 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without a delay in relation to the scheduled date.

## 7 Comparability

It can be problems in comparing figures over time. This is because the data are only collected every five years.

### 7.1 Comparability - geographical

The data are provided to Eurostat (according to EU's regulation). It is considered that there are good comparability across countries, because the statistics should be produced by common guidelines and principles.

### 7.2 Comparability over time

It can be problems in comparing figures over time. This is because the data are only collected for the year 2015.

### 7.3 Coherence - cross domain

At national level the data for the statistics are grossed up to the provisional turnover from the statistic *Purchases and sales of enterprises* and the Danish Accounts Statistics. The final turnover is not available at the time when data are grossed up. At European level the data for the statistics are grossed up to the level of the final turnover of the Danish Accounts Statistics.

### 7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

## 8 Accessibility and clarity

The statistics are published in the [StatBank](StatBank)

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

### 8.4 News release

Not relevant for the statistics.

### 8.5 Publications

Not relevant for these statistics.

### 8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables:

- AUTO2015: Sale of motor vehicles, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles etc. by industry, product Group and unit type

### 8.7 Micro-data access

Basic material is kept and stored for approximately two years (both paper and electronic form). No access to microdata.

### 8.8 Other

There is no other accessibility than Statistics Bank and subject page from Statistics Denmark.

### 8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The statistics follows Data Privacy Policy of Statistics Denmark, Data Privacy Policy.

### 8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The statistics follows Data Privacy Policy of Statistics Denmark, Data Privacy Policy.

### 8.11 Documentation on methodology

The statistical method is described only here in the documentation of statistics.

### 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

Business Development.

### 9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

### 9.2 Contact organisation unit

Business Development, Business Statistics

**9.3 Contact name**

Søren Kühl Andersen

**9.4 Contact person function**

Responsible for the statistics

**9.5 Contact mail address**

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

**9.6 Contact email address**

ska@dst.dk

**9.7 Contact phone number**

+45 39 17 31 11

**9.8 Contact fax number**

N/A