Appendix 4

Facts about Statistics Denmark

Fact 1

- The greater part of Statistics Denmark's statistical programme is affected by *EU acts.*
- By 1 January 2001, 140 statistical legal acts were passed with consequences on Statistics Denmark's statistical programme.
- In 2000 the total response burden imposed on industry by Statistics Denmark was equal to 240 man-years. 89 pct. was affected by EU legislation.
- In 2000 employees from Statistics Denmark were represented in 10 committees, 83 working groups and 24 task forces in the European Commission, and a number of working groups in the European Council. In 2000 Statistics Denmark had a total of 463 travelling days for EU purposes.

Fact 2

In 2000 Statistics Denmark had an *income* of DKK 309 mio.
These were split up between the following areas:

	DKK mio.	Pct.
The Basic Statistical Grant	201.6	65
Income from Publications etc.	12.5	4
Financial Contributions	24.5	8
User Charges	51.4	17
Sale of Information from the CBR etc.	19.0	6
Total	**309.0**	**100**

This shows that a third of Statistics Denmark's employees are involved in tasks which generate their income, i.e. income not coming from the statistical grant. This is equivalent to about 200 out of a total of 613 man-years.

Fact 3

In 2000 Statistics Denmark's self-generated income was DKK 94 mio, the income was split between the following *customer groups*:

	Pct.
The State	39
The Business Community and Organisations	27
Foreign Customers	15
The Research Sector	10
Municipalities	6
The General Public	3
Total	**100**

Fact 4

The *response burden* exacted on industry by Statistics Denmark has developed according to the following:

	Man years
1996	310
1997	248
1998	239
1999	252
2000	240

- From 1996 til 2000 the response burden fell by 23 pct.
- Most enterprises are not obliged to report data to Statistics Denmark. In 2000 only 11 pct. of enterprises within non-agricultural industries reported data to Statistics Denmark.

Fact 5 The developments in the average *publication time* in days during the period 1989-2000:

	1989	1994	2000
Monthly Statistics	55	54	33
Quarterly Statistics	110	102	71
Annual Statistics	367	341	243

- In the period 1989 to 1994 the publication time for statistics decreased by an average of 2-7 pct.
- In the period 1995 to 2000, when Statistics Denmark introduced goal and result management, the publication time for statistics decreased by an average of 29-39 pct.

Fact 6 The average publication time in days split up into *data supplier time and internal production time* in 2000:

	Monthly Statistics	Quarterly Statistics	Annual Statistics
Publication Time	33	71	243
Data Supplier Time	18	44	169
Internal Production Time	15	27	74
Data Supplier Time, Percentages	53	62	69

On average the data supplier time lies around 66 pct. of publication time.

Fact 7 The percentage of publications which observe the *specialised goals of timeliness:*

	1994	2000
Monthly Statistics	72	91
Quarterly Statistics	50	79
Annual Statistics	64	77
All Statistics	62	83

Fact 8 The *size of the national statistical institutions* measured by the number of permanent employees (man-years) in 1998:

- Statistics Denmark has 593 employees and is the third smallest institution compared to the statistical institutions of 15 other comparable countries, including Sweden, Norway and Finland. Only Ireland and Luxembourg have institutions with fewer permanent employees.
- Some of the employees are employed by means of the institution's self-generated income (i.e. income that is not covered by statistical grant), and are employed to carry out the tasks that generate this income. In Statistics Denmark's case this percentage of employees is 31 pct., which is unusually high.
- Apart from these employees, Statistics Denmark has 409 permanent employees and on this account is the second smallest statistical institution. Only Luxembourg has fewer employees.