

**Documentation of statistics for
The Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022 Month 09**

1 Introduction

The monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) supplements the quarterly survey with a higher frequency of numbers on employment and unemployment and is published earlier.

2 Statistical presentation

The monthly labor force survey sheds light on the 15-74-year-old population's attachment to the labor market. Here, the population is divided into two main groups, namely people in the labor force and people outside the labor force. Persons in the labor force are further divided into two groups: employed and unemployed (LFS unemployed).

2.1 Data description

The main variable in the Labour Force Survey is the labour market status of the population. The survey classifies people into two main categories: people in the labour force and people outside the labour force. Furthermore, people in the labour force are categorized as either employed or unemployed. Conscripts are considered employed.

Figures are published for the unemployment rate, employment rate and participation rate - seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted. The figures are published in statistics bank tables at the same time as the register-based unemployment, about one month after the end of the reference month. The LFS sample is designed to be used on a quarterly basis, therefore the sample is too small to form meaningful subdivisions on e.g. gender and age.

The publication consists of three indicators - all limited to the age group 15-74:

- Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed, divided by the labor force (which is made up of the sum of unemployed and employed). Used as an expression of the available resources on the labor market, made up of people who do not have a job, are actively looking for work and can start within a short time.
- Employment rate: The number of employed people divided by the population. Expresses how large a proportion of the population is in employment.
- Employment rate: The labor force divided by the population. Indicates how large a proportion of the population is in the labor market, regardless of whether they are employed or unemployed.

[LFS questionnaire](#)

2.2 Classification system

The survey classifies people into two main categories: people in the labour force and people outside the labour force. Furthermore, people in the labour force are categorized as either employed or unemployed. Conscripts are considered employed.

The classification of respondents is based on their labour market status and follows EU definitions and recommendations from the International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions: Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week. All questions on work, working hours, unemployment etc. relate to this specific week.

Employed are all people, who in the reference week worked for payment or worked as self-employed or family workers for at least one hour. People temporarily absent perhaps due to vacation, illness, or maternity leave are considered to be employed.

Unemployed are all people without employment, who have actively been looking for work in the past four weeks prior to the reference week and who are able to begin a job within two weeks after the reference week ends. Active job-search methods include contact with a public employment office, applications to employers, contact with friends, relatives or trade unions, or for example studying or answering advertisements in newspapers or journals. Looking for permits, licences, financial resources, land, premises or equipment for potential self-employment are also considered as active job search.

Everyone else is categorized outside the labour force.

The labour market status of students follows these definitions. This means that students who are seeking jobs and are able to start within 14 days are defined as LFS-unemployed.

Respondents in the monthly LFS are not classified regarding occupation, industry or education, which means that this is not relevant for the monthly publication.

See *Statistical concepts and definitions*

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Person: 15-74 year old

Labour market status: The main variable in the Labour Force Survey is the labour market status of the population.

The monthly LFS is based on data collected for the quarterly LFS. This means that concepts and terminology are shared between the two statistics. All persons are interviewed about one specific reference week. All questions on work, working hours, unemployment etc. relate to this specific week.

The persons outside the labour force will not be published on a monthly basis.

Unemployed: Unemployed are all people without employment, who have actively been looking for work in the past four weeks prior to the reference week and who are able to begin a job within two weeks after the reference week ends. Active job-search methods include contact with a public employment office, applications to employers, contact with friends, relatives or trade unions, or for example studying or answering advertisements in newspapers or journals. Looking for permits, licences, financial resources, land, premises or equipment for potential self-employment are also considered as active job search.

Employed: Employed are all people, who in the reference week worked for payment or worked as self-employed or family workers for at least one hour. People temporarily absent perhaps due to vacation, illness, or maternity leave are considered to be employed.

2.5 Statistical unit

The monthly LFS is based on data collected for the quarterly LFS. The Danish LFS operates with individuals as the statistical unit, where many other European countries operate with the household as the statistical unit, and it diverts the individual-related variables such as employment status, working hours etc.

All persons are interviewed about one specific reference week. All questions on work, working hours, unemployment etc. relate to this specific week.

Labour market status: The main variable in the Labour Force Survey is the labour market status of the population. Labour market status refers to whether persons are employed, unemployed or outside the labour force. Employment status refers to whether persons are employees, self-employed, contributing family workers etc.

2.6 Statistical population

The population is the resident population in Denmark at age 15-74.

2.7 Reference area

The LFS covers all persons aged 15-74 with permanent residence in Denmark. They are able to work in either Denmark or abroad, as long as they permanent live in Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

All time series starts in January 2008

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

The unit of measurement is percentage. In the case of unemployment, the unit of measurement is a percentage of the workforce, for employment frequency and occupational frequency, the unit of measurement is a percentage of the population aged 15-74.

2.11 Reference period

01-09-2022 - 30-09-2022

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Monthly

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

Collection Act: The Danish Statistics Act §6.

The Labor Force Survey follows the Personal Data Protection and Data Protection Act's guidelines for processing information. All employees affiliated with LFS should sign a confidentiality statement prior to commencement of work.

The monthly labor force survey falls under the [EU framework regulation no. 2019/1700 \(IESS\)](#) on sample-based personal and household surveys, subsequently [Implementeringsretsakt 2019/2240](#) of 16 December 2019 on labor force surveys and [Implementeringsretsakt 2019/2241](#) of 16 December 2019 on monthly labor market statistics.

The definitions in the Labor Force Survey follow the guidelines set by the ILO. The operationalization of these definitions is carried out by Eurostat, which coordinates the joint European Labor Force Survey (LFS), of which AKU is a part. The operationalizations are thus recommended by the ILO and Eurostat.

[International definitions.](#)

2.14 Cost and burden

Response burden is not calculated.

2.15 Comment

COVID-19: The shutdown of society from mid-March 2020 to the end of May 2020, despite various relief measures, has meant that many employees have lost their jobs and that the self-employed have had to close their businesses. In the period from 12 March to 26 May 2020 (both days included), the job centers ceased to assign jobs and to require that people who received unemployment benefit or cash assistance should be available for the labor market. This likely meant that the increase in the number of LFS unemployed in the 2nd quarter of 2020 was smaller than otherwise, as LFS unemployed only includes people who answer that they are not employed, that they can start a job at short notice, and that they have looked for work.

More documentation on the [quarterly LFS](#).

3 Statistical processing

The monthly Labour Force Survey is based on sample with interviews and the figures are weighted with administrative resources. Due to the smaller sample size, the calibration of the weights is carried out using slightly more aggregated data than the quarterly LFS. Following the calibration, the series are benchmarked to their quarterly counterpart and seasonally adjusted.

3.1 Source data

The monthly Labour Force Survey is based on data from the quarterly LFS. The interviews are conducted by telephone and online. In essence, sample data are the same as in the quarterly survey. The answers from the questionnaires are received daily and are checked for errors on a weekly basis in a cadence that is compatible with the monthly calculations. There may occur more thorough examination of the data in the quarterly publication, but this usually only has a negligible effect on the end result. In some months, answers for 5 reference weeks are included, in other months there are only 4 weeks.

Different administrative resources are used to select the sample. Administrative sources are also used to obtain various background information on the people interviewed, for example, on educational level or workplace.

These registers (among others) are being used for the Labour Force Survey: · Central Population Register (CPR) · Population Register · The Register of Labour Market Statistics (RAM) · Register based-labour force statistics (RAS)

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week and the interviews are conducted daily all year round.

3.3 Data collection

The monthly Labour Force Survey is supplementary to the quarterly statistics. Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week (Monday to Sunday). All questions on work, working hours, unemployment etc. relate to this specific week. Interviews are conducted every day all year. The survey is conducted quarterly and is based on a sample of the population. Data collection - quarterly LFS: The survey is a rotating panel survey including four waves each quarter. Due to the design respondents participate in the survey several times. During one and a half years respondents participate four times. First in two quarters in a row, then an interval of two quarters and then participations in two quarters again. The purpose of the design is to have a theoretical overlap of 50 percent in order to be able to measure both quarterly and yearly changes of employment and unemployment, but the monthly LFS does not have the same overlap and this decreases the accuracy on the monthly estimates.

More documentation on:

- [The Monthly Labour Force Survey.](#)
- [Questionnaire \(quarterly LFS\).](#)
- [Dokumentation and Concepts \(quarterly\).](#)
- [International definitions\(quarterly\).](#)

3.4 Data validation

Compared to the quarterly LFS, the data validation will typically be of comparable quality. The biggest difference compared to the quarterly validation is that there is a broader check of the data by, among other things, comparing with previous figures and other comparable statistics.

3.5 Data compilation

Data is received daily from the data collector and manually checked for obvious errors and omissions before it can proceed for further use. This error correction covers, for example, checks for duplicate interviews, missing labor market status or incomplete interviews. It is limited to the 4 or 5 reference weeks that the individual month contains and it is limited to the age group 15-74. Data is then retrieved from various registers for both the sample and the population, which can subsequently be used to calibrate the weights. The calibration of weights takes place by dividing the sample and the population into a number of groups, based on e.g. gender, age, education and labor market status in the registers in the reference week. A numerical optimization method then corrects the design weights, with regard to the size of the different groups being comparable across the sample and population. This helps to compensate for the biases that arise from a non-random non-response.

The optimal method would be to use the same method as in the quarterly calculation. However, this is not possible, since in a monthly calculation only around 1/3 of the number of observations available for a quarter is available. The design weights are calibrated using various register information to ensure that the weighted sample reflects the population as best as possible. This takes place by forming subgroups for e.g. age and education and ensuring that there is the same proportion in each subgroup in the sample and the population. With fewer observations, one has to make do with less aggregated groupings. In this case, the age groups and register status (provisional labor market status from various registers, i.e. whether you are employed, unemployed or outside the labor market) are more aggregated in the monthly enumeration than in the quarterly enumeration.

The above differences in processing and weighting of data lead to differences in the levels of the enumerated numbers. In order to eliminate structural differences in the levels, the additive Denton-Cholette benchmarking method is used to ensure consistency between the quarterly figures and the average of the monthly figures with the least possible effect on the movements in the monthly time series. The benchmarked time series for unemployment and employment are subsequently seasonally adjusted with models that resemble the respective quarterly counterparts. The totals for unemployment and employment are then used to - in relation to the population - calculate the unemployment rate, employment rate and business rate.

3.6 Adjustment

The weighted data is aggregated into total unemployment, employment and population, after which they are benchmarked against the quarterly series. This ensures that the average of the monthly series over a quarter is equal to the quarterly figures and thus no differences arise due to structural differences in, for example, the method for the weighting scheme. The benchmarked figures are seasonally adjusted as far as possible in the same way as the quarterly series, and then the figures are calculation for the unemployment rate, employment rate and employment rate - seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted.

4 Relevance

The monthly LFS supplements the quarterly LFS. Due to the smaller sample size in the monthly LFS, only aggregated series on the unemployment rate, employment rate and labour market participation rate are published.. The monthly results give a quick on going update on the development in the employment and unemployment. The monthly results are used by different users e.g. ministries, international organizations and journalists, but mainly by Eurostat.

4.1 User Needs

The LFS is used for monitoring the labour market and is especially suited to make studies on the behaviour of persons on the labour market. This could e.g. be:

- How many working hours you work in the reference week, and possible overtime or absence and reasons for absence.
- How the unemployed seek work, and if they don't, what the reasons for this might be.
- Reasons why people work part-time rather than full-time and whether they want to move up to full-time.

Users are often interested in e.g. unemployed persons who are not entitled to claim social benefits, youth unemployment (15-24-year-olds), specifications on working time and international comparisons.

The data from the Danish contribution to the European Labour Force Survey (LFS) are delivered quarterly. Labour Force Surveys are carried out in every European country as well as in many other countries around the world following common concepts and guidelines. This makes the Labour Force Survey the best Danish survey for international comparisons on labour market statistics. The monthly LFS is the Danish contribution to the European Labour Force Survey and data are delivered on a monthly basis to the European Statistical Bureau, Eurostat.

The monthly LFS is supplementary to the quarterly statistics, which is used by a number of users, e.g. by ministries, research institutes, international organizations, journalists, and citizens. The monthly LFS can be used for monitoring and analysing the labour market, in research projects, public debate and contributes to Denmark always having updated knowledge on labour market issues.

Because of the smaller data basis, only a few selected variables are published monthly. This means that the analytical possibilities in the monthly data are limited compared with the quarterly data. This means that the amount of users are limited for the monthly data.

4.2 User Satisfaction

Customers can buy access to the quarterly survey with additional questions that have relevance to the labour market. In addition there is also the option to buy a special data extract with more detailed LFS data. In connection with the above mentioned services the customer will be invited to join a survey on customer satisfaction, which is used exclusively for internal use. We ask the customers whether they are satisfied with our work, if we can do better, and if they have any suggestions.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The monthly Danish Labor Force Survey complies with [EU-kommissionens implementeringsretsakt 2019/2241](#).

Sex- and age-disaggregated figures are submitted to Eurostat, cf. the act's ANNEX I (Option 1), but these are not published nationally, due to the size of the monthly sample.

5 Accuracy and reliability

As a result of the smaller sample size and the lack of persons overlapping over between months the quality is lower in the monthly results compared to the quarterly results. This means that only selected key numbers on employment and unemployment are published.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The quality of the quarterly LFS is higher compared to the monthly LFS. This is due to the larger sample size and the overlap of respondents between quarters that do not exist between months.

5.2 Sampling error

Each week around 2,600 people aged 15-74 are drawn from the population, but it doesn't matter which 2,600 are drawn. Depending on who ends up in the sample, the result can be smaller or larger than if the entire population were in the sample. This uncertainty is called sampling uncertainty and must always be taken into account when interpreting samples, especially when analyzing smaller subgroups.

In order to provide a good description of the uncertainty associated with different either larger or smaller groups in a sample-based survey, intervals of confidence are often used rather than specifying the uncertainty in the form of the standard deviation or variance. In the Labor Force Survey, we have chosen to use intervals of confidence at a 95 significance level. This means: if the survey was repeated 100 times, in 95 out of 100 cases the estimate would be bounded by this interval, while only in 5 cases the estimate would range above or beneath these limits.

The interval of confidence for e.g. the employed persons normally is +/- 22,000, while for the unemployed it is +/- 13,000.

Coefficient of variation for published variables: LFS-unemployment rate: 4,4 +/- 0,60 Employment rate: 68,4 +/- 0,71 Labour force participation rate: 71,5 +/- 0,70

5.3 Non-sampling error

The non-response in the Danish LFS is relatively large, typically at a level around 50 pct. This is handled by an advanced weighting scheme. The weighting scheme in the monthly LFS is not as complex as the quarterly weighting scheme. The LFS operates with a weighting scheme where the incoming survey results are weighted before being published, so they state results for the whole population aged 15-74. There is drawn on registers as auxiliary information on, e.g. age, gender, region, educational level and status and socio-economic status. In addition, the register-based unemployment is also a part of the weighting scheme.

The monthly weighting scheme is a simplification of the quarterly weighting scheme, since the amount of auxiliary information as well as the number of subgroups is reduced. It has been necessary to simplify the model due to the monthly sample being much smaller than the quarterly sample. This applies e.g. for register-based information and age.

Key figures for sample and answers (September 2022): Sample size: 13002 Number of responses: 5141 Response rate: 40.1 Non response: 59.9

There is a marginal difference compared to the quarter.

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

As a result of the lesser data and the lack of overlap between months, the quality of the monthly LFS is lower compared to the quarterly LFS.

Every quarter a sample of 34,320 persons is drawn based on the CPR-register. Around 2 pct. of this sample can not be contacted either because they are dead or migrated. From the remaining group the typical response rate is between 55 pct.

As with all other surveys that are based on random samples, there is some uncertainty associated with the survey. The uncertainty is due to the selection of the sample and the structure of the non response. Absence is when you do not get to conduct an interview with a selected person. The non response increases the uncertainty of the study because there is not the same probability of obtaining an interview with all selected persons. In other words, there are certain types of groups that are more often not interviewed, and this affects the representativeness of the survey. This applies, for example, to unemployed persons, people with short degrees and ethnic minorities and young people aged 15-24. However, this is handled to a large extent through the enumeration and use of register-based auxiliary information. These are used for calibration and weighting, whereby people who are typically underrepresented in sample surveys will be given a higher weight.

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

There will be ongoing revisions of the monthly results. Firstly, the data is benchmarked against the quarterly series. A new quarterly observation will thus move the monthly observations, also back in time. Secondly, new information about the seasonal pattern will be reflected in changes in the seasonally adjusted series. Both seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted data may be revised current plus three years back in time. For example, the publication of figures for September 2022 will potentially contain changes to the figures from and including January 2019.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The Monthly Labour Force Survey is published at the end of the following month from the reference month. The survey is published without any delays in relation to the scheduled date.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The results of the monthly LFS are published at the end of the following month. As an example, the monthly figures for September will be published at the end of October. The Monthly LFS results will be published along with the results of the registered unemployment.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

In Eurostat's database the Monthly LFS exists back to 1983. This series, however, has a starting point in January 2008. This constitutes a break in series, which must be taken into consideration if long time series are constructed. Data is delivered to the Statistical Office of the European Union Eurostat monthly, where data for all EU countries can be found. Concerning this, one has to be aware of the methodological differences in producing the monthly data in all the EU countries .
[Eurostat](#)

7.1 Comparability - geographical

The Labour Force Survey is the Danish contribution to the European Labour Force Survey. Topics, categories, definitions and so on are laid down by the European Union which makes the surveys suitable for both overall and very specific international comparisons of labour market issues. Lots of countries outside the EU also carry out similar Labour Force Surveys. This means that the Danish Labour Force Survey is the best Danish survey for international comparisons of labour market statistics. In order to obtain the largest possible comparability with the monthly results for Denmark published by Eurostat, there will be revisions of the monthly results when the quarters are closed. The monthly results are simply benchmarked up against the quarterly results.

7.2 Comparability over time

1984 was the first time Denmark started a large survey of the population's labour market status. Though, it was conducted only once a year during spring time. In 1994 the Labour Force Survey was established as a quarterly survey. From this time the survey has been conducted continuously every day all through the year. The monthly LFS was published for the first time in October 2013 with numbers for September 2013. With the weighting scheme from 2019, the quarterly series has been brought back to January 2008. The monthly series has been adapted to the level of the quarterly series and will also be revised back to 2008 in Eurostat's databases. 2008 has been chosen as the starting year, because a significant part of the new sources in the weighting scheme begins in 2008. This constitutes a break in series, which must be taken into consideration if long time series are constructed.

At the beginning of 2022, the publication of monthly figures from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) was discontinued, due to major deviations between quarterly and monthly figures. A new and improved method had been adopted on quarterly data, but had not yet been implemented for monthly data. This gave too great a difference between the figures for continued publication to be meaningful. Subsequently, work has been done to introduce a method that is consistent with the new quarterly enumeration, and from today this method is behind the figures in the statistics bank table AKU111M. Here you can find the AKU unemployment rate, the employment rate and the participation rate, with and without seasonal correction monthly from 2008. The survey follows the international labor market organization ILO's guidelines for calculations of the population's attachment to the labor market.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The most used unemployment statistics in Denmark is registered unemployment, which is based on the information from every public employment office and unemployment insurance funds in Denmark. The purpose is to measure the number of unemployed people who are receiving a social benefit. The registered unemployment measures the number of unemployed people in full-time equivalents (FTE's). This means that part-time unemployed for example a person with a small job, who also receives complementary unemployment benefit from the local job-centre under the Danish Social Assistance Act is calculated as a certain percentage of a full-time unemployed. A half-time unemployed person will for example count as 1/2 FTE unemployed. The Labour Force Survey does not require any payment of social benefits. This is because of the different labour market models around Europe. Not all countries have a policy, where people register themselves when unemployed. For the sake of international comparison, the important issue is therefore whether or not people have been working or not, not whether people are registered or not in the LFS.

In the Labour Force Survey, people are defined as employed if they have worked for at least one hour in the reference week. A person, who works 15 hours a week and who also receives supplementary unemployment benefit will be defined as employed in the Labour Force Survey. In the registered unemployment this person will be included in the group of unemployed people, because the supplementary unemployment benefit reflects registration as unemployed at a public employment office.

Read about the [difference between registered unemployment in the Labour Force Survey and the Register of Labour Market Statistics](#)

The issue whether or not a person has to be registered as unemployed at a public employment office to be considered unemployed or not is a distinct difference between the Labour Force Survey and registered unemployment.

According to the Danish Labour Force Survey, only around half of the unemployed persons are receiving unemployment benefit. The other half consists of students looking for work and people

who are actively looking for a job and declare that they can start a job within two weeks, although they are not registered as unemployed. At the same time some of the persons included in the registered as unemployed unemployment statistics are not considered unemployed in the Labour Force Survey. For example people, who do not actively look for a job and/or who are not able to start a job within two weeks. If people do not meet these criteria they are defined as outside the labour force or employed regardless if they are registered at a public employment office or not. Due to the different definitions of unemployment, the results from RAM and the Labour Force Survey vary.

Find more information on [registered unemployment](#)

Read about the [difference between registered unemployment in the Labour Force Survey and the Register of Labour Market Statistics](#)

Other employment statistics

Register based-labour force statistics (RAS): Both the Labour Force Survey and RAS examine the population's labour market status. The Labour Force Survey is based on interviews, while RAS is based on administrative sources - among others the e-income register, the work place register, the central business register, the register with information about persons without ordinary employment, the educational register and the population register. Due to the fact that it takes time to gather information from several of the administrative registers the data processing time is a bit more than a year for RAS. This means that information on people registered as fulltime unemployed in November 2005 will be published in the spring of 2007. The Statistics are scheduled to be published within 16 months after the end of the reference year. The degree of consistency between the Labour Force Survey and RAS is usually high with respect to the key results, for example the number of employed and unemployed people in Denmark. However, for some variables for example - full-time/ part-time employees - significant differences appear. This is due to completely different compilation methods. Some information on the population's labour market relations is better collected by RAS than by the Labour Force Survey, because RAS's base is the total population, whereas the Labour Force Survey is based on a sample size of the population. In a sample, small groups - like immigrant groups - can be unreliable due to too high sampling error. In these areas RAS is a good substitute. However, if the wish for example is to know of how many part-time employees who would like to work full-time; how many people that work at home regularly; or how many people that have found their job with the help of a public employment office, the Labour Force Survey is the best statistics, because RAS does not measure the subjective wants and wishes of individuals.

Read more about [Employment](#).

7.4 Coherence - internal

Nothing to add, since the basic data of the LFS is collected through surveys and therefore there is consistency in the questionnaire regarding the individual variable.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The Monthly LFS is published in the table [AKU111M](#): Labour force status in percentage by seasonally adjustment and employment status

The difference between the two unemployment figures is described here [Unemployment](#).

Data is every month and every quarter delivered to the Statistical Office of the European Union, [Eurostat](#), where data for all EU countries can be found.

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

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

There is no separate news release for the Monthly LFS.

8.5 Publications

Not relevant

8.6 On-line database

The Monthly LFS is published in the table [AKU111M](#): Labour force status in percentage by seasonally adjustment and employment status

Figures are published for the unemployment rate, employment rate and participation rate - seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted. The figures are published in statistics bank tables at the same time as the register-based unemployment, about one month after the end of the reference month. The LFS sample is designed to be used on a quarterly basis, therefore the sample is too small to form meaningful subdivisions on e.g. gender and age.

8.7 Micro-data access

It is possible to gain access to quarterly Micro-data through Statistics Denmark' registers [Research Services](#).

[Paper on additional guidelines to inform external users](#).

8.8 Other

Information on employment and unemployment can be found under [Subject Pages](#).

Statistics Denmark publishes two unemployment figures:

- [Concepts](#).
- [Unemployment in LFS and other Danish statistics](#) (Danish version).
- [Unemployment concepts](#) (Danish version).

Statistics Denmark publishes several employment figures:

- [Concepts](#).
- [Employment i LFS and other Danish statistics](#).
- [Employment concepts](#) (Danish version).

The quarterly Labour Force Survey can be supplemented with additional questions, so-called “EU moduls”. The main focus of the EU moduls changes yearly, but at the same time the construction “rotates” meaning that the same subjects are repeated regularly. From 2016 the respondents participate for only one out of four panels each quarter. Before 2016 all respondents participating in the survey during the second quarter were asked the questions from the EU modul.

How can one use the EU modules?

If your organization or firm is interested in the subjects from the EU modules, it is possible to:

- Gain access to data from already completed EU modules
- Link additional questions to forthcoming EU modules
- Get involved in the development of EU modules

For an overview of the EU modules: [Ad hoc modules 1999-2025](#)

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

The labour Force survey follows the guidelines of the Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark: [Data Confidentiality Policy](#).

Read more about the [method](#) in the monthly labour Force Survey.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

The labour Force survey follows the guidelines of the Data Confidentiality Policy at Statistics Denmark: [Data Confidentiality Policy](#).

It is suggested that users who want access to the LFS data, should use quarterly data, as the quality and the possibilities are far better. Statistics Denmark has described some guidelines for the use of data from the LFS. The purpose is to assure quality in the analysis based on the LFS and furthermore inform external users of the LFS on e.g. sampling errors. It is possible to achieve knowledge about publishing limits on yearly and quarterly basis. Figures in the group that can be published subject to caution should only be published in special cases. Statistics Denmark recommends that this is discussed before figures are published with employees from the Labour Force Survey.

For further information:

- [Paper on guidelines to inform external users](#).
- [Paper on additional guidelines to inform external users](#).

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Further documentation is available: - [Method](#) i den månedlige arbejdskraftundersøgelse (DK). - [Documentation](#) on the quarterly LFS. - [Unemployment](#) and comparison with other unemployment statistics. - Differences in [employment 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

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of Labour and Income. The person responsible is Daniel F. Gustafsson, tlf. 39 17 35 89, e-mail: dfg@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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