

**Documentation of statistics for
Labour Force Survey 2015 Quarter 2**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the Labour Force Survey is giving a description of the labour market status of the Danish population. This description includes a classification of people into employed, unemployed or outside the labour force (economically inactive). The Labour Force Survey also manages to measure information like how many people are working part time; how many hours men in their 30s or 40s usually work; or how many elderly people outside the labour market would like to have a job. The Danish Labour Force Survey has been conducted yearly since 1984, and from 1994 the survey has been conducted continuously throughout the year.

2 Statistical presentation

The Labour Force Survey is based on a sample and describes the labour market status of the Danish population age 15-74 (the Statbank Denmark only shows the age 15-64). The population is classified into employed, unemployed or economically inactive people (outside the labour force).

Furthermore, the survey provides detailed data on for example hours worked, conditions of employment, job search, and participation in courses and other education, for example in-service training or school courses. Consequently the survey can, among other things, estimate the number of employed people who work at home regularly; how many self-employed people who work during weekends; or how many people have found their job with the help of a public employment office.

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.

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 follow these definitions. This means that students who are seeking jobs and are able to start within 14 days are defined as LFS-unemployed.

[LFS questionnaire](#)

2.2 Classification system

Classification of industry groups: People in the Labour Force Survey are also classified into industry groups, i.e. based on the businesses, they work in, for example in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, or in manufacturing.

From 1st quarter 2009 the Danish nomenclature Dansk Branchekode 2007 (Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities), (DB07) has been applied to classify the industry group of the respondents. The nomenclature DB07 is based on the definitions of the European Union's nomenclature NACE rev. 2 from January 2008. From 2003 until 2008 Dansk Branchekode 2003 (Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities), (DB03) was applied and from 1994 until 2002 Dansk Branchekode 1993 (Danish Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities), (DB93) was applied. Before 1994 the classification of industries of 1st April 1977 was used.

Read more here: [Classifications](#).

From 2014 the new classification of education ISCED-2011 defined by UNESCO is applied.

2.3 Sector coverage

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Labour force reserve: The labour force reserve is made up of persons who are available to the labour market, i.e. employed persons, who wish to work more, and unemployed persons. The labour force reserve rises if more people become unemployed or the employed persons wish to work more. More people are unemployed if the employed lose their job or inactive persons start looking for one. The labour force reserve contains the number of hours that the employed wish to work more than their current weekly working hours, added to the number of hours the unemployed wish to work pr. week. This number is multiplied by the 52 weeks of the year and converted to full time equivalents of 1 924 hours (the Danish standard full time equivalent). If the respondent is unable to give the number of hours he/she normally works pr. week, the contractual number of hours is used. For employees with flexitime systems, the contractual hours are always used, since overtime is expected to be compensated by reduced work in other weeks. Unemployed persons are divided depending on their wish for full-time or part-time work. Depending on the amount of work they look for, they are weighted according to the average hours worked by the corresponding employees in the current quarter. The labour force reserve is split into economic activity areas according to the following criteria: For the employed part of the reserve, the economic activity is taken from their main job. For the unemployed part, the economic activity is taken from the main job they had, when they were last employed.

Labour market status: 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.

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.

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Everyone else is categorized outside the labour force.

Person: 15-74 year old.

Reference week: The specific week that the respondent is asked about. Whether you are employed or LFS unemployed, how many hours you have worked during the week etc., is related to the specific reference week. The date of the interview can be up to four weeks after the reference week, typically 1-2 weeks after. There are 13 reference weeks per quarter.

Weighting method: The way in which the sample is weighted to the entire population, in order to make the results as representative as possible. It is always weighted figures that are being published. The method of weighting practically means that each person participating in the LFS gets his or her own weight and hereby represents a specific sample of the population with regards to sex and age. The method of weighting has been revised several times over the years (read more under *Documentation on methodology*).

Working time: The Labour Force Survey asks about three different types of working time in a specific reference week; usual, contractual and actual working hours.

2.5 Statistical unit

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.

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.

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 follow these definitions. This means that students who are seeking jobs and are able to start within 14 days are defined as LFS-unemployed.

2.6 Statistical population

The population is the resident population in Denmark aged 15-74. The LFS is based on a quarterly sample with 40,532 persons.

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.

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Everyone else is categorized outside the labour force.

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

The Danish Labour Force Survey has been conducted yearly since 1984, and from 1994 the survey has been conducted continuously throughout the year. In January 2007 the survey was expanded considerably and the data collection process was outsourced. In November 2011 a revised weighting method was implemented and data going back to 2007 were revised. The data series in StatBank Denmark were updated, applying the revised weights (see *Comparability - over time*).

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

- The LFS is measured by number of persons (1000 persons). Because of confidentiality all published figures are rounded to nearest thousands.
- The LFS is published both in number of persons and in percentage.

2.11 Reference period

01-04-2015 - 30-06-2015

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

The Labour Force Survey is published quarterly in [News from Statistics Denmark](#) in the series * Quarterly *, * Theme *, * Europe * and is published yearly in * Year *.

- Quarterly results are published 1.5 months after a quarter has ended.
- The Theme-publications are published two months after the end of the quarter has ended
- The European-publications are published 3.5 months after the quarter has ended.
- Yearly-results are published at the same timer as the Quarterly-News for Q4,.

[Scheduled Releases](#)

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The Act on Statistics Denmark.

The processing of data must be approved by the Danish Data Protection Agency, which is responsible for the general supervision and administration. The LFS follows the Act on Processing of Personal Data. All employed with connection to the LFS must beforehand sign a statement of privacy.

The Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force survey in the Community. Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2003 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force survey in the Community to adapt the list of survey characteristics.

The definitions in the LFS comply with the guidelines as laid down by the ILO, the international labour market organization of the UN. The operationalization of the concepts is made by Eurostat, who coordinates the common European Labour Force Survey. The operationalization is hereby recommended by ILO and Eurostat.

[International definitions.](#)

2.14 Cost and burden

Response burden is not calculated.

2.15 Comment

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) has three different subject pages:

- [Labour force participation](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [Unemployment](#)

Other documentation on [The quarterly LFS](#).

Read more about [The monthly LFS](#).

3 Statistical processing

The Labour Force Survey is quarterly based on a stratified sample of 40,532 individuals with people aged 15 to 74 years. The interviews are conducted by telephone.

In drawing the sample administrative resources are used. Also in order to obtain various background information on the people interviewed, for example on educational level or workplace.

Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week and the interviews are conducted daily all year round. Respondents are surveyed four times. First two quarters in a row and after a break for two quarters, the respondents are interviewed again for two quarters in a row.

The sample is weighted to measure the entire population in Denmark and the following distributions are taken into account: gender, age, registered unemployment, income etc.

3.1 Source data

The Labour Force Survey is quarterly based on a stratified sample of 40,532 individuals with people aged 15 to 74 years. The interviews are conducted by telephone.

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)
- Education classification (DISCED)

In order to measure unemployment adequately, former unemployed people are selected with a higher probability than others. The sample e.g. of earlier registered unemployed is disproportionately increased, due to the coherence between people registered as unemployed in an earlier quarter and in the present one. The purpose is to ensure a sufficient number of observations of unemployed people to be able to make proper analysis of them. This stratification is taken into account in the weighting of the results.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week and the interviews are conducted daily all year round. Respondents are surveyed four times. First two quarters in a row and after a break for two quarters the respondents are interviewed again for two quarters in a row. This implies that half the sample is renewed each quarter.

3.3 Data collection

The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive continuous survey in Denmark. Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week (Monday to Sunday). All questions on work, working hours, unemployment etc. relates 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.

Sample size: The Labour Forces Survey is based on a quarterly sample of 40,532 people aged 15 to 74. The sample is divided into 13 sub-samples of equal size, one for each week in the interview quarter, and people are interviewed with reference to one of the reference 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 survey:

- Central Population Register (CPR)
- Population Register
- The Register of Labour Market Statistics (RAM)
- Register based-labour force statistics (RAS)
- Education classification (BUE)

Data collection: Every respondent is interviewed about one specific reference week (Monday to Sunday). The interviews are conducted every day all year. The LFS is published each quarter, and each quarter contains 13 weeks. The population used to for enumeration of sample data, usually has its reference two quarters prior to the stated quarter. The Labour Force Survey is based on telephone interviews and are conducted every day, every week, all year. 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.

- [Questionnaire](#)
- [Dokumentation and Concepts](#)
- [International definitions.](#)
- [Codification](#)

3.4 Data validation

In the Labour Force Survey 'depending interviewing' is used, which means that you use previous answers to reduce the response burden and to limit the amount of time used to manually seek out errors. The interviewed persons validate previous answers.

All interviews are auto-encoded by computer and then manually encoded and corrected. The respondents will be asked about occupation and industry, and it is these data, which is used from previous rounds of interviews. Some of these codes of occupation and industry will be encoded automatically. The remaining fields are manually encoded.

All data are aggregated and the weighted and not weighted data are compared with data from the previous quarter and to the same quarter the year before.

3.5 Data compilation

Each quarter a sample size of approximately 40,532 people are selected from the Population Register. The sample is divided into 13 sub-samples of equal size, one for each week in the interview quarter, and people are interviewed with reference to one of the reference weeks. However, around 15 per cent of the sample size cannot be contacted either because they have passed away, or have emigrated. Of the remaining group the response rate is usually between 63 to 68 per cent.

Data collection: The Labour Force Survey is based on telephone interviews and are conducted every day, every week, all year. 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.

Stratified sampling and weighting: In order to measure unemployment adequately, former unemployed people are selected with a higher probability than others. The sample e.g. of earlier registered unemployed is disproportionately increased, due to the coherence between people registered as unemployed in an earlier quarter and in the present one. The purpose is to ensure a sufficient number of observations of unemployed people to be able to make proper analysis of them. This stratification is taken into account in the weighting of the results. Furthermore, in weighting the following distributions are taken into account: gender, age, registered unemployment, income, socio-economic status, education, immigration, region and mobility.

3.6 Adjustment

The main figures of the LFS are seasonally adjusted: Employed, unemployed, persons outside the labourmarket.

The seasonally adjusted series in Statbank Denmark are revised three whole calendar years plus the current year. Older data are basically final.

Read more in the field **Seasonally Adjustment**

4 Relevance

The Danish Labour Force Survey (LFS) is the contribution to the European LFS and data are delivered quarterly to the European Statistical office [Eurostat](#).

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.

4.1 User Needs

The Labour Force Survey is used mainly for studies on detailed behavior on the labour market. This is not possible in the registry-based sources. This can include:

- How many hours you work during the reference week, overtime or absence and the reasons for absence.
- How unemployed seek jobs, and if they are not seeking a job, what is the reason for this.
- Reasons for working part-time rather than full time, and if they would prefer to work full time.

This would be typical examples of queries that the Labour Force Survey are particularly useful to illuminate.

The Labour Force Survey also annually ask questions about undeclared work for both employed and unemployed. The Labour Force Survey is the only source of undeclared work and is also used in the national accounts.

Customers can buy access to the survey with additional questions that have relevance to the labour market.

4.2 User Satisfaction

The LFS is used for monitoring the labour market and is especially suited to make studies on the behavior of persons on the labour market.

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.

4.3 Data completeness rate

The Danish LFS meets Commission Regulation 430/2005, which makes data complete.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The Labour Force Survey is a reliable survey as a result of the sample size and the ongoing improvements in the weighting method. The LFS is by far the most reliable source when comparing labour market development internationally.

The survey have some sampling errors attached. The sampling errors are related to the sample selection and the patterns of non-response. Non-response occurs when an interview with a selected person is not carried out. Non-response increases the inaccuracy rate because the probability of conducting an interview with all selected people is uneven.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The quality of the LFS is good but since being a survey there is an uncertainty (see *Sampling error*). The response rate is 65 pct. which is high compared to other Danish surveys. However compared to other European Labour Force Surveys the response rate is lower. This is due to the fact that the Danish LFS is collected on individuals and not households, which is the most common method in the other European countries. On the other hand this means, that Denmark has a much lower share of so-called proxy interviews. These are interviews where one person of the household answers the survey on the behalf of another household member. This is a quality issue, that is not very significant in Denmark. The share of proxy in Denmark is in total around 5-6 pct. It is worth noting that for the persons aged 15-24 the proxy share is much higher around 10-15 pct.

Every quarter a sample is drawn with around 40.532 persons based on the CPR-register. Around 15 pct. of this sample can't be contacted either because they are dead or migrated. From the remaining group the typical response rate is between 63-68 pct.

As is the case with all surveybased statistics there is some uncertainty. This is due to the way the sample is selected and the structure of the non-response. Non-response is when an interview is not completed with a selected person. Non-response increases the uncertainty of the survey since the probability to attain an interview with all is not equal. In other words some groups are more likely to be non-respondents, which make an impact on the representativeness in the survey. This is handled to a large extent through the weighting and the use of register-based auxiliary information. These are used for the weighting and calibration, where persons, who are typically underrepresented in surveys, will get a higher weight. On the contrary persons who are overrepresented will get a lower weight, which adjust them down in numbers. An example on bias in the non-response are educational level, where persons with a higher educational level are more likely to participate compared to persons with lower educational level. Other biases are age, where young persons aged 15-24 and persons with another ethnic background and unemployed are underrepresented.

The so-called Gi-weights are the calibration factors. This is the weight that adjusts the non-response. The mean of the Gi-weights for the Danish LFS is 0,99. This is very close to 1, which means that our Gi weights calibrates in a correct manner. The Standard deviation on the Gi weights are 0,36. This means, assuming a 95 pct. confidence interval, 95 pct. of the Gi weights would be placed between 0,27 and 1,71, meaning that the weights typically upgrades with a weight on 171 pct. in the high end of the confidence interval and downgrades with 73 pct. in the low end of the confidence interval. This means that 95 pct. of the respondents will get a weight, that will adjust them down with 73 pct. or adjust them up with 171 pct. An example is that young persons with a low educational level having another ethnic background who are unemployed will get a high weight and will be adjusted upwards with many percentages. On the contrary persons who are having a Danish background, aged 35-44 with a higher level of education and employed will be adjusted downwards since they are overrepresented.

Outside the 95 pct. confidence interval the maximum weight is 3,87, an upgrade with 387 pct. and the minimum weight is 0,0879, which means a downgrade with over 99,9 pct. This would either be persons extremely rare, since they are upgraded that much in pct. or they are extremely common since they are downgraded with such an amount of pct.

Even though the auxiliary information handles a lot of bias, the possibility of systematic bias can't be excluded. However this would only impact the level and not the development.

The earliest data from the Danish LFS from 1994-1999 is of a lower quality than data from 2000 and onwards, which among other things is due to the lack of a personal identification number.

5.2 Sampling error

Sampling errors are a matter of concern especially for small observations. Consequently published results are always disseminated rounded to the nearest 1,000 persons. Furthermore, some of the results are based on annual averages to increase the number of interview responses and from that derive more reliable results.

Besides this some of the results are complemented with information of the corresponding standard errors, illustrated by intervals of confidence in the following way: +/- sampling error (interval of confidence). The sampling error is calculated as $1.96 \times \text{standard error}$ and 1.96 corresponds to the 95th percentile in the standardized normal distribution. The sampling error depends on the sample size. For example, the sampling error for estimates is approximately halved when the sample size is doubled by four. Therefore in several cases it will be an advantage to use data from the last four quarters instead of only the present one.

This enables the user to assess to what extent, e.g. a change in the level of employment is merely a result of the corresponding sampling error, or a significant decrease or increase. To give a description of the corresponding sampling error for small or large groups in a survey, intervals of confidence are often applied rather than standard errors of variances. In the Danish Labour Force Survey it has been decided to apply 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 +/- 19,000, while it for the unemployed is +/- 11,000.

Due to the sampling errors the published figures are not under 4000 weighted persons quarterly and not under 2000 persons yearly.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Each quarter a sample size of 40,532 people are selected from the Population Register. However, around 15 per cent of the sample size cannot be contacted either because they have passed away, or have emigrated. Of the remaining group the response rate is usually between 63 to 68 per cent.

The non-response in the Danish LFS is relatively large, typically at a level around 35 pct. This is handled by an advanced weighting scheme drawing on auxiliary information from registers (see our paper on our theory behind the weighting scheme here). One should be aware of three revisions in the method of weighting: 2003, 2007 and 2011. The present method of weighting was implemented in 2011 and data going back to 2007 were revised. This latest revision is used in analyses of changes of levels caused by the method of weighting.

Even though the weighting scheme handles bias, there will still be bias on a few sub-groups, for example it is known that we overestimate the employment rate of persons with another ethnical background

Some variables can be hard to collect through surveys, since respondents do not necessarily are aware of their objective position, especially when it comes to know ones occupation and industry.

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 quality of the LFS is good but since being a survey there is an uncertainty (see pt Sampling error). The response rate is 65 pct. which is high compared to other Danish surveys.

Every quarter a sample is drawn with around 40.532 persons based on the CPR-register. Around 15 pct. of this sample can't be contacted either because they are dead or migrated. As is the case with all survey-based statistics there is uncertainty. This is due to the way the sample is selected and the structure of the non-response. Non-response is when an interview is not completed with a selected person. Non-response increases the uncertainty of the survey since the probability to attain an interview with all is not equal. In other words some groups are more likely to be non-respondents, which make an impact on the representativeness in the survey. This is the case for groups like unemployed persons, persons with a shorter education, ethnic minorities and young person aged 15-24. This is handled to a large extent through the weighting and the use of register-based auxiliary information. These are used for the weighting and calibration, where persons, who are typically underrepresented in surveys, will get a higher weight.

Even though the auxiliary information handles a lot of bias, the possibility of systematic bias can't be excluded. However this would only impact the level and not the development.

The earliest data from the Danish LFS from 1994-1999 is of a lower quality than data from 2000 and onwards, which among other things is due to the lack of a personal identification number.

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

Only final figures are published.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The Labour Force Survey is published quarterly in the series Quarterly, Theme, Europe and Year.

Quarterly is published 1.5 months after a quarter has ended. Theme is published two months after the end of the quarter and European is published about 3.5 months after the quarter has ended. Year is published 1.5 months after the end of Q4.

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

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The LFS only publishes final figures.

The Labour Force Survey is published quarterly in the series Quarterly, Theme, Europe and Year .

Quarterly is published 1.5 months after a quarter has ended. Theme is published two months after the end of the quarter and European is published about 3.5 months after the quarter has ended. Year is published 1.5 months after the end of Q4.

6.2 Punctuality

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

7 Comparability

The method of weighting in the LFS has been revised several times over the years, which can influence the development in the figures of employment and unemployment at the aggregate level, as well as the developments of figures for subgroups.

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.

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.

- [International definitions](#)
- [Codification](#)

7.2 Comparability over time

1984 was the first time Denmark started a large survey on 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 we know it today. From this time the survey has been conducted continuously every day all through the year. In 2000 the questionnaire was changed significantly, however the changes did not affect the main indicators such as the number of employed, unemployed and outside the labour force. The slight adjustment in the weighting in 2003 is currently reviewed as to the possible effects on comparability.

In 2007 the survey was changed and expanded considerably, by expanding the quarterly sample size from around 20.000 to 40.532 in order to reduce sampling errors of survey results. Furthermore the rotation pattern was changed from three to four waves, and the data collection process which Statistics Denmark had been in charge of so far was outsourced. The changes in 2007 resulted in a break in series both on detailed sub-groups. As a result of this one should be aware of this when comparing results before and after the break.

In 2011 the weighting scheme was adjusted when auxiliary information on age and educational level was crossed in order to better the estimates on educational level. All figures back to 2007 were revised. The central difference to all previous weighting schemes considering comparability is that the weighting now has a target population of 15-64 years. Before the target population was 15-66 years.

Starting with Q3 2010 the main figures of the Danish LFS are seasonally adjusted. The main figures are: Employed, unemployed and persons outside the labour force, giving the general labour market attachment of the population. The series go back to Q1 1996, and the entire period is used for the seasonal adjustment. The program used is X-12-Arima, and logarithmic transformation is applied on all three series. Only aggregate levels are seasonally adjusted. The figures for the entire labour force are not directly seasonally adjusted. From Q1 2012 it has been decided in the series for unemployed to model Q1 2009 as a level change or outlier. This was due to the economical crisis. This has resulted in minor changes to the seasonally adjusted figures for the following quarters. The decision was taken based on our knowledge of the developments since Q1 2009 and on concrete statistical tests. Outlier-modeling is a technical adjustment that secures a better estimation of the seasonal pattern - the overall level of the seasonally adjusted series is unchanged.

Read more about time series, that have been analyzed more in-depth, and short presentations of i.e. the employment series, unemployment series and the working time series and descriptions of the developments and breaks in the [Time Series](#).

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The Register of Labour Market Statistics, Unemployment (RAM)

The most used unemployment statistics in Denmark is RAM. RAM 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. RAM 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 are calculated as a certain percentage of a full-time unemployed. A half-time unemployed person will for example count as 1/2 FTE unemployed.

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

RAM-unemployment statistics 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.

The difference between unemployment in the Labour Force Survey and the Register of Labour Market Statistics is described in detail here: www.dst.dk/unemployment

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 RAM.

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.

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 RAM 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 [RAM](#)

Read more about the different unemployment concepts under [Concepts](#).

Read more about [Unemployment in LFS and other Danish statistics](#) (Danish version) and

[Unemployment overview](#) (Danish version).

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 full time unemployed in November 2005 will be published in the spring of 2007. The Statistics is 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 [Concepts](#) and [Employment i LFS and other Danish statistics](#) and [Employment overview](#) (Danish version).

Read more about working time accounts [ATR](#) and full-time employees [BFL](#).

7.4 Coherence - internal

Nothing to add, since the basic data of the LFS is collected through surveys similarly.

8 Accessibility and clarity

The Danish Labour Force Survey is published in the news release [Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik](#) (News from Statistics Denmark) in the series * Quarterly *, * Theme *, * European * and * Year *. Statistical data are also available at [Statbank Denmark](#).

Find more information on the following subject pages:

- [Labour force participation](#).
- [Employment](#).
- [Unemployment](#).

Read more about [Dokumentation](#).

It is possible to buy more detailed LFS data: [Tailor-made analyses](#).

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

Data is 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

The Labour Force Survey is published quarterly in [News from Statistics Denmark](#) in the series * Quarter *, * Theme *, * European * and furthermore, yearly results are published every spring.

- The LFS Quarter (kvt.) presents the newest quarterly main figures
- The LFS Theme (tema) presents a special theme in national context
- The LFS European (europæisk) presents comparisons with the other EU countries
- The LFS Year (år) presents the newest yearly main figures

The Quarter News is published 1.5 months after the end of a quarter. The Theme News is published two months after the end of the quarter and The European News is published about 3.5 months after the end of a quarter. The Year News is published at the same timer as the Quarterly News for Q4, 1.5 months after the end of Q4.

[Scheduled Releases](#)

8.5 Publications

The figures are also published in [Statistisk Årbog](#) (Danish version) and [Tiårsoversigten](#) (Danish version)

In addition, the following Theme publications based on the LFS are published:

- [Helbredsproblemer og arbejdsliv \(2003\)](#) (Danish version)
- [De ældre og arbejdsmarkedet \(2004\)](#) (Danish version)
- [Køn og arbejdsliv \(2004\)](#) (Danish version)

8.6 On-line database

[Main results](#) from the LFS.

Other tabels from the LFS in [Statbank Denmark](#)

8.7 Micro-data access

Data are based on individuals, and contain both survey and register variables.

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

8.8 Other

The definitions in the LFS comply with the guidelines as laid down by the ILO, the international labour market organization of the UN. The operationalization of the concepts is made by Eurostat, who coordinates the common European Labour Force Survey. The operationalization is hereby recommended by ILO and Eurostat. Data from the quarterly LFS is each quarter delivered to Eurostat and is published on [Eurostat database](#). OECD and ILO collect their data mainly from Eurostat.

In the second quarter of each year questions on *undeclared work* is added to the LFS and data is delivered to National Accounts.

Find more information on the following subject pages:

- [Labour force participation](#).
- [Employment](#).
- [Unemployment](#).

From September 2013 the LFS is also published monthly [The Monthly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#).

The Labour Force Survey can be supplemented with additional questions, so-called “Ad hoc modules”. The main focus of the ad hoc modules changes yearly, but at the same time the construction “rotates” meaning that the same subjects are repeated regularly. In Denmark, all respondents participating in the survey during the second quarter are being asked the questions from the ad hoc modules.

How can one use the LFS ad hoc modules?

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

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

For an overview of the ad hoc modules: [Ad hoc modules 1999-2015](#) (Danish version).

It is possible to buy more detailed LFS data: [Tailor-made analyses](#).

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

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

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

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.

- Quarterly figures under 4.000 persons (weighted figures) is not published
- Quarterly figures between 4.000-7.000 persons (weighted figures) can be published with caution that figures are subject to some uncertainty.
- Annual figures under 2.000 persons (weighted figures) is not published
- Annual figures between 2.000 – 4.000 persons (weighted figures) can be published with caution that figures are subject to some uncertainty.

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](#)

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

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

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.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

The incoming results from the Labour Force Survey are weighted before publishing the results for the entire population. The method of weighting has been revised several times over the years, which can influence the development in the figures of employment and unemployment at the aggregate level, as well as the developments of figures for subgroups.

One should be aware of three revisions in the method of weighting: 2003, 2007 and 2011. The present method of weighting was implemented in 2011 and data going back to 2007 were revised. This latest revision is used in analyses of changes of levels caused by the method of weighting.

The actual effect of the latest revision in the method of weighting is described in the paper below. Here you can read about in which way the revision in the method of weighting has influenced the level of employment in general and additional the size of subgroups (i.e. age groups, part-time and fulltime employees, educational groups and employed/self-employed persons). [Paper on the 2011 weighting-method \(practically\)](#) (Danish version).

The theoretical considerations behind the changes in the method of weighting as well as the gains the revisions have led to on the LFS, are described in the following document. Here one can read about the background and the motivation for the revisions. Among other things, the revisions has led to a more precise age distinction and improved use of help information from several registers. [Paper on the 2011 weighting-method \(theoretically\)](#) (Danish version).

Prior to 2007 a method implemented in 2003 was used. This revision implemented a correction where sex is corrected according to secondary age groups. At the same time it is described how the register of unemployment (CRAM) was used to divide the LFS-unemployed in the survey. [Paper on the 2003 weighting-method](#) (Danish version).

Other information on methods in [LFS](#).

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 are in the division of Labour Market. The person responsible is Michael Frosch, tel. +45 39 17 34 34, email: mif@dst.dk

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