

Transition from input sources to the Working Time Accounts

Explicable differences In principle, differences between other published figures and the figures in the Working Time Accounts (WTA) should always be explained, since enhanced transparency is one of the purposes of the integrated statistics.

A more detailed description of the differences between concepts and assessments in the individual employment statistics, international guidelines and links to related statistics can be found via [employment documentation](#).

Transition from jobs to employment

From ERE jobs to WTA jobs Jobs in the [Establishment-related Employment Statistics \(ERE\)](#) include the number of jobs on the last working day in November from the [Labour Market Accounts \(LMA\)](#). The number of jobs includes main jobs as well as any sideline jobs a given person may have.

Contrary to the [Register-based Labour Force Statistics](#) and the WTA, the Establishment-related Employment Statistics apply an activity threshold that excludes jobs in enterprises below a certain level of activity in the assessment of jobs.

Another difference between the ERE and the WTA is that the ERE only include self-employed persons who are either subject to VAT or liable to payroll tax or who are employers, whereas the Register-Based Labour Force Statistics and the WTA also include some self-employed persons who have income during the year from their self-employed activity.

Compared to the number of jobs in the ERE (which is assessed at the end of November), the number of jobs in November in the WTA is an average of all days in the month of November. When an average number of jobs in the quarter or year is assessed in the WTA, it is an average of the three months of the quarter or the 12 months of the year respectively.

Transition table 1. Transition from jobs to employment in the WTA and Register-based Labour Force Statistics

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
	no.									
Av. no. of jobs in WTA Nov.	3 164 333	2 992 505	2 980 914	2 979 807	2 970 127	2 984 855	3 011 722	3 058 863	3 103 154	3 151 360
- Av. no. of sideline jobs Nov.	368 067	325 360	329 502	326 443	327 336	329 931	331 032	338 069	337 678	345 120
= Av. no. of primary jobs Nov.	2 796 266	2 667 144	2 651 412	2 653 364	2 642 791	2 654 924	2 680 689	2 720 794	2 765 477	2 806 241
+ Av. no. on lab. market leave from prim. job Nov.	645	462	2							
+ Av. no. on sick leave from primary job Nov.	59 760	59 656	56 130	52 660	50 299	50 637	52 897	53 594	52 928	55 064
+ Av. no. on parental leave from primary job Nov.	52 436	51 626	50 938	46 534	44 495	41 267	42 283	42 826	44 784	46 940
> Av. no. of employed persons in WTA Nov.	2 908 888	2 778 658	2 758 257	2 752 362	2 737 394	2 746 691	2 775 736	2 817 094	2 862 997	2 908 036
- Diff. between av. month and end Nov.	620	3 982	3 391	3 939	3 399	3 498	2 169	1 872	2 847	
- Persons employed in DK but living abroad end Nov.	64 694	56 916	57 106	57 883	55 953	56 241	58 065	59 557	60 771	
= Persons employed in the Register-based Labour Force Statistics end Nov.	2 844 814	2 725 724	2 704 542	2 698 418	2 684 840	2 693 948	2 719 840	2 759 409	2 805 073	

Note: Labour market leave includes childcare leave.

* Preliminary figures.

From jobs to employment in the WTA

Jobs in the WTA include the primary job as well as any sideline jobs the person may hold in the reference period.

Each employed person may have one or several jobs at the same time. If you have more than one job, you still only count as one employed person. In general, the job where you work the most hours will be assessed as your primary (main) employment.

As opposed to the assessment of jobs, you, as an employed person, may be temporarily absent from your job, e.g. in connection with maternity leave or other types of leave, as long as you have an attachment to an enterprise, in the form of a promise to be able to return to work after your leave of absence. Until 2010, leave also includes persons on childcare leave.

From employment in the WTA to the Register-based Labour Force Statistics

Employment in the WTA is the average employment in the reference period. In the Register-based Labour Force Statistics, employment is assessed on the last working day in the month of November.

The population in the WTA is persons working in enterprises in Denmark, including persons living abroad. In the Register-based Labour Force Statistics, the population includes persons working in Danish enterprises, but in order to be included in the Register-based Labour Force Statistics, these persons must also reside in Denmark.

Transition for hours paid and compensation of employees

The ERE's assessment of the number of full-time employed persons and compensation also includes paid hours of work and compensation for the jobs that are not active at the end of November, but which are active at some other point in time during the calendar year. The ERE include compensation of employees and paid hours of work by persons working in Danish establishments or ships but not residing in Denmark. Furthermore, compensation is included for those on leave from their employment but with attachment to a Danish establishment, regardless if they are active at the end of November or some other time during the year, and whether the employed persons are residing in Denmark or not.

From full-time employment in the ERE to hours worked in the WTA

In the ERE, the number of full-time employed persons is assessed on the basis of number of paid hours for employees. This is why information about hours paid in the year is indirectly included in the ERE. But as opposed to the WTA, hours paid from the LMA for self-employed persons and assisting spouses are not included in the ERE full-time employment, but are included in the calculation of hours worked in the WTA.

Since the hour concept in the WTA is hours worked, and not hours paid as in the ERE, a conversion takes place in the WTA from hours paid to hours worked by means of the relationship between hours worked and hours paid in the [structure of earnings statistics \(SES\)](#).

Difference between compensation in the ERE and the WTA

The compensation in the WTA is conceptually the same as that used in the ERE. The only difference is that - as opposed to the compensation in the ERE - the WTA also include compensation and hours of work for employees in establishments below the activity threshold in the ERE.