

# Documentation of Statistics for

## Labour Force Survey 2016

### MIP Report

Placement in Statistics Denmark's subject levelhierarchy

1:Labour, income and wealth

2:Labour force

3:Labour force survey, labour force

Printing date: June 21, 2016

# 1. INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

## 1.1. *CoPI Professional Independence / PC1 Professional Independence*

### 1.1.1 Legal basis:

According to the Act on Statistics Denmark, Art. 2: “Statistics Denmark is an independent institution under the direction of a Board consisting of the National Statistician as chairman, and six other members with insight into social and economic conditions” . Art. 2, The procedure for appointment of the members of the Board is not specified in the Act, except that they are to be appointed by the Minister of Economic Affairs and the Interior, and that they shall comply with the criteria of having insight into social and economic conditions, including business, industrial and labor conditions.

According to the Act “the Board will decide the working programme for Statistics Denmark··” (Art. 3) and “the professional and administrative management of Statistics Denmark rests with the National Statistician” (Art. 4). paragraph 2: “The National Statistician shall be appointed by the King. The recommendation of the Minister of Economic Affairs shall be submitted after consultation with the Board” (Act on Statistics Denmark, <http://www.dst.dk/pukora/epub/upload/10035/lovsam2006.pdf> pp. 127-130). The Act does not explicitly spell out the independence of the NSI from political or other external interference in developing, producing and disseminating official statistics.

### 1.1.2 Statistics work programme:

The work programme is annual, and the status on major projects will be updated in the following annual programme. Statistics Denmark does not publish a specific progress report on the statistical work programme. No national request has been made for such a Important developments of new statistics, including deadlines for finalisation as well as quality indicators of the statistical production have for many years been part of Statistics Denmark’s yearly contract with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior.report.

### 1.1.4 Legal basis (s7.1):

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.

### ***1.2. CoP6 Impartiality and objectivity / PC6 Impartiality and objectivity***

#### **1.2.1 Advance release calendar (s9.2):**

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

#### **1.2.2 Revision policy**

**(s20.1):** 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.

**(s9.1):** The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

### ***1.4. Contact information***

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the Division of Labour Market.  
The person responsible is Michael Frosch,  
tel. +45 39 17 34 34,  
email: mif@dst.dk

## **2. STATISTICAL PROCESSES**

### ***2.1. CoP7 Sound methodology / PC7 Sound methodology***

#### **2.1.1 General remarks (s14.3):**

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

### ***2.2. CoP8 Appropriate Statistical procedures / PC8 Appropriate Statistical procedures***

#### **2.2.1 Main features**

**(s21.1):** The Labour Force Survey is quarterly based on a stratified sample. The sample was reduced in the 1st quarter of 2016. The reduction will be implemented successively and the sample size will be reduced from 40,532 individuals to 34,320 persons aged 15 to 74 years in the 1st quarter of 2017 when the reduction is fully implemented. The interviews are conducted by online interview or 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. Before 2016, individuals who had research protection were not interviewed, but this protection has been removed from the first quarter of 2016. This effectively means an expansion of the sample for which compensated by reducing the number of people who are drawn out to the first panel from 10,133 persons to 8,580. The total quarterly sample will in the long term be reduced from 40,532 to 34,320 people. A series of tests on this show, however, that it does not appear to have influenced the figures for the labor market participation.

**(s21.2):** 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.

**(s21.3):** 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. The interviews are conducted by online interview or telephone.

Sample size: The Labour Forces Survey is based on a quarterly sample. The sample was reduced in the 1st quarter of 2016. The reduction will be implemented successively and the sample size will be reduced from 40,532 individuals to 34,320 persons aged 15 to 74 years in the 1st quarter of 2017 when the reduction is fully implemented. 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.

Before 2016, individuals who had research protection were not interviewed, but this protection has been removed from the first quarter of 2016. This effectively means an expansion of the number of people that actually can be interviewed. This is compensated by reducing the number of people who are drawn out to the first panel from 10,133 persons to 8,580. The total quarterly sample will in the long term be reduced from 40,532 to 34,320 people. A series of tests on this show, however, that it does not appear to have influenced the figures for the labor market participation.

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 is 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](#)

**(s21.4):** In the Labour Force Survey 'depending interviewing' is used , which means that previous answers are used 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.

**(s21.5):** Each quarter a sample is selected from the Population Register. The sample was reduced in the 1st quarter of 2016. The reduction will be implemented successively and the sample size will be reduced from 40,532 individuals to 34.320 persons aged 15 to 74 years in 1st quarter of 2017 when the reduction is fully implemented. 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 is 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.

**(s21.6):** The main figures of the LFS are seasonally adjusted: Employed, unemployed, persons outside the labour market.

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**

### 3. STATISTICAL OUTPUT

#### 3.1. *CoP11 Relevance / PC11 Relevance*

##### 3.1 CoP11 Relevance / PC11 Relevance

**(s14):** 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.

**(s14.1):** The Labour Force Survey is used mainly for studies on detailed behaviour 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 asks 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.

### **3.2. CoP12 Accuracy and reliability / PC12 Accuracy and reliability (including stability)**

#### **3.2.1 Revisions**

**(s15):** 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 has 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.

The share of non-response is unusually high in the 1st quarter of 2016. This has created a higher unreliability. CAWI has also been introduced as a new data collection mode. These two changes have created a break in the time series.

**(s15.1):** There is always a certain degree of uncertainty connected to the LFS due to the sampling error that is always connected to surveys (see Sampling error). The response rate was 45 pct. in the 1st quarter of 2016. This is significantly lower than for the period 2007-2015 where the response rate was around 65 pct.

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. They are interviews where one person of the household answers the survey on the behalf of another household member. This is a quality issue, which 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 from the population register. The sample was reduced in the 1st quarter of 2016. The reduction will be implemented successively and the sample size will be reduced from 40,532 individuals to 34.320 persons aged 15 to 74 years in 1st quarter of 2017 when the reduction is fully implemented. A

As is the case with all survey-based 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 adjusts the numbers of persons downwards. An example on bias in the non-response is 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 is 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 downwards with 73 pct. or adjust them upwards 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. Due to low response rate for the first quarter 2016, it is possible that the systematic bias has changed and affected data and thus the historical development. This could contribute to the break in time series that occurs in the 1st quarter of 2016.

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.

**(s15.2):** 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.

Another measure of sampling error is coefficient of variation (CV) that reflects standard deviation as a share of the estimate. The response rate was unusually low in the 1st quarter of 2016 which will increase the sampling error. However the research protection was removed in the 1st quarter of 2016 and persons that earlier had research protection could thereby be interviewed. This could be expected to lead to a decrease in the sampling error. The CV's were however in general marginally higher than normal in the



1st quarter of 2016. The CV's were 0.0041 and 0.0351 for respectively employment and unemployment and the intervals of confidence were +/- 22.000 for employment and +/- 13.000 for unemployment. This can be compared with the 4th quarter of 2015, which had a normal non-response rate and where the CV's were 0.0038 and 0.0328 for respectively employment and unemployment which gave an interval of confidence of +/- 20.000 for employment and +/- 11.000 for unemployment.

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

**(s15.3):** Every quarter a sample is drawn from the population register. The sample was reduced in the 1st quarter of 2016. The reduction will be implemented successively and the sample size will be reduced from 40,532 individuals to 34.320 persons aged 15 to 74 years in the 1st quarter of 2017 when the reduction is fully implemented. The research protection was removed in the LFS in 2016. Around 13 pct. of the sample had research protection and could therefore not be contacted. The removal of the research protection has led to that a larger share of the sample can be contacted which in itself will reduce the unreliability.

The non-response in the Danish LFS is relatively large. 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 four revisions in the method of weighting: 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015. In connection with the method of weighting in 2011, data going back to 2007 were revised. The present method of weighting was implemented in Q3 2015 and the method now includes a weighting method based on the panels. The new weighting method led to marginal changes in the data, and therefore the data were not revised back in time. 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 are not necessarily aware of their objective position, especially when it comes to know ones occupation and industry.

**(s20.2):** Only final figures are published.

### **3.3. *CoP13 Timeliness and punctuality / PC13 Timeliness (including punctuality)***

#### **3.3.1 National requirements (s16):**

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

Quarterly data are 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 in relation to the scheduled date.

### **3.4. CoP14 Coherence and comparability / PC14 Consistency and comparability**

#### **3.4.1 General remarks/Bilateral asymmetries (s17.2):**

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 improve 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 economic 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-modelling is a technical adjustment that secures a better estimation of the seasonal pattern - the overall level of the seasonally adjusted series is unchanged.

Before 2016 individuals who had research protection were not interviewed, but this protection has been removed from the first quarter of 2016. This effectively means an expansion of the sample for which compensated by reducing the number of people who are drawn out to the first panel from 10,133 persons to 8,580. The total quarterly sample will in the long term be reduced from 40,532 to 34,320 people. A series of tests on this show, however, that it does not appear to have influenced the figures for the labor market participation.

From the first quarter of 2016 the LFS was conducted by a different data collector and which caused a low response rate. From the first quarter of 2016 is it also possible to answer the survey online instead of just on the phone as before, so to improve the web-solution some changes were also made in the online version of the survey. In addition, the sample was changed since protection research is removed. These changes have resulted in a significant break. The employment is increased and the number of people outside the labourforce has decreased. The LFS unemployment is only affected to a lesser extent. Read more about the [Data Break](#) (in Danish). The changes have an effect on a large number of variables in the LFS, and one should be very careful to make comparisons between the figures for the first quarter of 2016 for previous quarters.

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](#).

### **3.4.2 Consistency with related statistics (s18.1):**

#### **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 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 is calculated as a certain percentage of a full-time unemployed. A half-time unemployed person will for example count as  $\frac{1}{2}$  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](http://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 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 the number of part-time employees who would like to work full-time; how many people work at home regularly; or how many people 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](#).

#### **3.4.4 Consistency across frequencies (s18.2):**

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

### **3.5. *CoP15 Accessibility and Clarity / PC15 Accessibility and Clarity***

#### **3.5.1 Data**

**(s11):** 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 in [Statbank Denmark](#).

Find more information on the following subject pages:

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

Read more about [Documentation](#).

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

It possible to gain access to Micro-data through Statistics Denmark's 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.

**(s9.3):** Statistics are always published at 9:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published. Theme publications etc. may be published at other times of the day. The National Statistician can decide that such publications may be released before their official publication time, e.g. to the media and other stakeholders.

**(s11.1):** 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 time as the Quarterly News for Q4, 1.5 months after the end of Q4.

#### Scheduled Releases

**(s11.2):** 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)

**(s11.3):** Main results from the LFS.

Other tables from the LFS in Statbank Denmark

#### **3.5.2 Metadata (s12.1):**

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 four revisions in the method of weighting: 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015. In connection with the method of weighting in 2011, data going back to 2007 were revised. The present method of weighting was implemented in Q3 2015 and the method now includes a weighting method based on the panels. The new weighting method led to marginal changes in the data, and therefore the data was not revised back in time.

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 additionally 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](#).