

**Documentation of statistics for
Employment Statistics for Graduates within Arts and Culture
2019**

1 Introduction

These statistics estimate how graduates from artistic and cultural education, subsequently fare in the labor market, for up to 10 years after graduation. These statistics are comparable from 2010 onwards.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics are an annual statement of key figures on unemployment rates for graduates, the employment rate, the number of employed and the average incomes, for persons who have completed artistic and cultural education. The statistics are grouped by educational institution, education, gender, income type, unemployment type, sector, and geographical by place of work.

2.1 Data description

These statistics show how graduates from artistic and cultural education institutions, subsequently fare in the labor market, through a set of different indicators and by graduation years. Graduates are followed for up to 10 years after they have completed their education. The statistics are an annual estimation of:

- Unemployment rates for graduates (net and gross)
- Activity rates in percent. (end November)
- Number of employed persons (end November)
- Number of employed graduates (end of November)
- Average income in DKK.

2.2 Classification system

Unemployment rate (net and gross), occupational rate, number of employed and average income, grouped by **gender**, at individual **educational institutions** and after **education**, including:

- Medium further education
- Bachelor
- Candidate
- Ph.D., soloist

The number of employees is distributed on **sector** based on [ESA2010](#).

- Employee public sector (consisting of public services)
- Employee private sector (consists of public companies and the private sector)
- Self-employed or co-employed spouse

Geographical group **workplace region** by [regions](#).

2.3 Sector coverage

The statistics covers all sectors.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Activity rate: The share of the population in the labour force measured as a percentage

Confidentiality threshold: Figures from Statistics Denmark are published in a form implying that individuals or businesses remain anonymous. Consequently, data are made anonymous to the extent considered necessary by Statistics Denmark. Consequently there has to be at least five persons in a cell. Otherwise information is erased from the cell.

Degree of unemployment: A degree of unemployment (during the year) of 1000 denotes 37 hours of unemployment per week over the entire year. Consequently, a graduate may have a degree of unemployment ranging between 0 and 1000. When the figure is summed up, the number of full-time unemployed is counted in terms of units. This figure is used in estimating the unemployment rate.

Employment: The calculation of employment is based on information from the register-based labour force statistics. The register-based labour force statistics is compiled in a way which assures that concepts and definitions are as close as possible to the ILO definition of employment. A person is calculated as employed if he has at least one hour paid work in the reference week and the end of November. An employed person can be classified as either self-employed, assisting spouse or employee. A person who is temporarily absent from employment due to leave (parental leave, maternity leave or sickness leave) is calculated as employed, because he still has an attachment to the labour market.

Graduate: The word "candidate" could also have been used as a synonym for "graduate". Due to the circumstance that not all graduates of the educational institutions under the Ministry of Culture attain a bachelor's or master's degree the concept "graduate" is used for all persons. Graduates living abroad are not included because Statistics Denmark does not have access to information about them.

Labour force: The sum of employment and unemployment.

Labour market status: Measures the attachment to the labour market at the end of November for employed persons. Employed persons can be divided into self-employed (including assisting spouses) and employees in the private and public sector.

Personal income: Comprises all types of income (except property income), i.e.: earned income, daily cash, benefits and the like (social assistance, leave benefits and other types of benefit), other transfer income (state education grants, housing benefits and child allowance) and other personal income (e.g. grants from the Danish Arts Foundation).

Primary income: Includes wage and fringe benefits for employees and profit for self-employed. Income from self-employment is calculated on the basis of the rules governing taxation for calculation of entrepreneurial income, etc.

Unemployed: The calculation of unemployment is based on information from the register-based unemployment statistics. The register-based unemployment statistics is compiled in a way which assures that concepts and definitions are as close as possible to the ILO definition of unemployment. According to the definition a person shall meet three conditions to be counted as unemployed. The conditions are: the person does not have a job, the person is available for work and the person is actively seeking work. Net unemployed consist of persons insured against unemployment and non-insured in match category 1 (=available for work). Gross unemployed consists of net unemployed plus persons in activation programmes who are, at the same time, considered to be available for work.

Unemployment rate: Summed up degree of unemployment (during the year) in relation to the number of graduates calculated as a percentage.

2.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit is persons.

2.6 Statistical population

Graduates within arts and culture who live in Denmark and are not enrolled in further education. Graduates are followed up until 10 years after their graduation.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

These statistics cover the time period from 2010 and onwards.

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure

Unemployment rates and activity rates are measured in percentages. Income are measured in kroner. The other numbers are measured in persons.

2.11 Reference period

The population consists of persons who live in Denmark at the beginning of the year and who are not participating in education. This means, for example, that when unemployment rates are calculated for 2015, the population consists of graduates from artistic and cultural educations who are resident in Denmark and who are not in education, at the end of November 2015.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Yearly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

There is no EU Regulation for these statistics.

2.14 Cost and burden

These statistics are based on administrative data. There is thus no direct response burden, in relation to the compilation of these statistics.

2.15 Comment

None.

3 Statistical processing

Information about graduates within arts and culture is reported to Statistics Denmark by the institutions of higher education within arts and culture. The information is complemented with information from the populations statistics, the educational statistics, the register-based labour force statistics, the register-based unemployment statistics and the income statistic.

3.1 Source data

Information about graduates within arts and culture is reported to Statistics Denmark by the institutions of higher education within arts and culture. The information is complemented with information from the populations statistics, the educational statistics, the register-based labour force statistics, the register-based unemployment statistics and the income statistic.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

The statistic is yearly.

3.3 Data collection

Information about graduates within arts and culture is reported to Statistics Denmark by the institutions of higher education within arts and culture once every year.

3.4 Data validation

The populations of students and the final results are validated.

3.5 Data compilation

When data from the educational institutions have been collected for the latest year, these are gathered together with information about the graduates from the latest nine year (which earlier has been reported by the educational institutions). Afterwards data is linked to the population register to ensure that the graduates live in Denmark and the educational register to ensure that the graduates are not continuing education. A bachelor who continue education with the aim to take a master degree is therefore not part of the statistics. Thereafter data is linked to the register-based labour force statistics, the register-based unemployment statistics and income statistics.

3.6 Adjustment

Not relevant for this statistics.

4 Relevance

The statistics was originally made as a tailor made solution for the Rectors' Conference. When the responsibility for the cultural statistics where handed over to statistics Denmark, Statistics Denmark also got the responsibility for the employment statistics for graduates within arts and culture.

4.1 User Needs

The statistic are primarily used by the educational institutions under the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education and Science.

4.2 User Satisfaction

An yearly dialog with users in the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science is undertaken.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for this statistics.

5 Accuracy and reliability

It is not possible to calculate the margins of statistical error. The statistics are compiled for the whole population and, therefore, there is no sample error.

5.1 Overall accuracy

The data which are used to produce the statistics are generally considered to have a high quality.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant for this statistics.

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 register data on which the statistics are based has a high quality.

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

Provisional figures are not compiled.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is published 3-5 months after the latest input data source has been published. The latest data source is the register-based labour force statistics which is published 14-16 after the reference point in time.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The release time for these statistics depends on when the source statistics are completed. As a rule, the unemployment figures are published at the end of the first half of the year, the year after the end of the reference year. The employment rate, number of employees and average income are published approx. half-year after the end of the reference year.

6.2 Punctuality

The statistics have until been delivered on the target date.

7 Comparability

The statistics are comparable from 2007 to 2010 and again in the current time series from 2010 onwards. Data breaches in 2010 are due to a number of mergers of educational institutions in the years from 2009 to 2011. There are no international standards for graduates from artistic and cultural educations' subsequent connection to the labor market. The statistics are therefore not directly comparable with statements from other countries.

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There is no international guidelines concerning measurement of graduates attachment to the labour market.

7.2 Comparability over time

The statistics are comparable from 2007 to 2010 and again in the current time series from 2010 onwards. Data breaches in 2010 are due to a number of mergers of educational institutions in the years from 2009 to 2011.

When publishing figures for 2014, data on graduates from artistic and cultural educational institutions were collected for the first time from Statistics Denmark [Student Register](#), unlike before, where educational institutions reported separately. In this connection, the statistics were revised back to 2010.

In the period from 2004 to 2012, annual employment reports were prepared, which gave an account of the development in the graduates' employment situation in relation to the labor market for which the Ministry of Culture's higher artistic educational institutions train.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

Statistics Denmark publishes statistics concerning transition from vocational education to the labour market. The numbers can be found in the tables AFG32T and AFG33T in Statbank Denmark. The figures in AFG32T and AFG33T are not comparable with the numbers in KUBESK2.

7.4 Coherence - internal

There is full internal coherence.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published in the StatBank under [Culture, education and employment](#)

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

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.5 Publications

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank in the following tables:

- [KUBESK3](#): Employed persons (end November) by education institution, education, sector, sex and time
- [KUBESK2](#): Activity rates (end November) by education institution, education, sex, graduation year and time
- [KUBESK4](#): Average income by education institution, education, graduation year, sex, type of income and time
- [KUBESK5](#): Employment (end November) by education institution, education, work place region, sex and time
- [KUBESK1](#): Unemployment rates by education institution, education, graduation year, sex, type of unemployment and time

8.7 Micro-data access

Graduates within arts and culture is also part of the educational register in Statistics Denmark. Researchers and other analysts from authorized research institutions, can be granted access to the underlying microdata by contacting [Research Services](#).

8.8 Other

Not relevant for this statistics.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

There has to be at least five persons in a cell. Otherwise information is erased from the cell.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics are in the division of Labour and Income. The person responsible is Pernille Stender, tel. +45 24 92 12 33, e-mail: psd@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

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