

**Documentation of statistics for
Employment, Compensation of Employees and Hours Worked
2013**

1 Introduction (S.0)

The purpose of the national accounts is to give a detailed overall picture of the economy within the framework of a system of coherent definitions and classifications. Employment, compensation of employees and hours worked describe labour market developments in accordance with the definitions and classifications of national accounts, facilitating comparison of developments in the labour market with developments in other variables compiled in the national accounts, e.g. GDP, production values and value added.

2 Statistical presentation (S.3)

For many analytical purposes it is useful to include information on labour inputs in production. In such cases, definitions of labour inputs must be consistent with the concepts used in national accounts.

Labour inputs in production are shown by employment (measured by the number of persons employed) and hours worked.

2.1 Data description (S.3.1)

The National Accounts are designed to present a complete picture of the economy. The National Accounts provide the conceptual and actual tool to bring to coherence all economic activity and development in Denmark.

For many analytical purposes it is useful to include information on labour inputs in production. In such cases, definitions of labour inputs must be consistent with the concepts used in national accounts.

Labour inputs in production are shown by employment (measured by the number of persons employed) and hours worked.

2.2 Classification system (S.3.2)

The national accounts series of employment and hours worked are compiled for the total economy, the institutional sector *general government* and by national accounts industries. The same applies to compensation of employees, however in addition, a more detailed sector disaggregation is compiled for the institutional sector accounts.

Statistics Denmark's [industrial classification](#) 2007 (DB07), which is a Danish version of the EU NACE, rev. 2. and the UN's ISIC, rev. 4, contains a number of standard classifications: the 127, 36, 19, and 10 classifications.

The final national accounts classification of 117 industries corresponds (with few deviations) to the 127 standard classification, and the 117 industries of the national accounts can be aggregated to the other standard classifications. For this reason, national accounts figures can easily be compared to and used in connection with other statistics that are based on the DB07-standard classifications.

However, comparisons with other statistics at a detailed industry level will often show differences, partly because of differences in definitions of variables, and partly because of the calendar year delimitation of the national accounts and its requirement of total coverage of the economic activity.

Internationally there is a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries because the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts ESA2010.

2.3 Sector coverage (S.3.3)

All industries according to [Danish Industrial Classification](#) 2007 (DB07).

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions (S.3.4)

- Labour inputs and compensation of employees in national accounts
 - The national accounts' employment, compensation of employees and hours worked are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the EU's [European System of National and Regional Accounts](#) (ESA2010), which is a European version of the UN's [System of National Accounts](#) (SNA2008).
- The employment figures contain persons supplying their labour in the production of goods and services in Denmark regardless of their place of residence or whether their activities are within the law, as long as the production is within the production boundary of national accounts. The employment figures reflect the average number of employed persons in the course of the period (year or quarter). Persons temporarily absent from their work but still have a formal attachment to their job, e.g. persons on maternity leave, are included in the employment figures. Only the primary job is reflected in the statistics.
- Hours worked are actual hours worked, e.g. paid vacation is excluded and unpaid overtime is included. Hours worked include working time in primary jobs as well as secondary jobs if applicable.
- Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration in cash and kind payable by an employer to an employee. Compensation of employees can be divided into wages and salaries in cash and in kind and employers' social contribution. Wages and salaries include any social contributions taxes etc. payable by the employee. Employers' social contributions cover payments made by the employer to social security funds as well as private funded schemes. In the case of civil servants, payments are made directly from the employer to the employee or former employee without involving insurance firms or creating a fund to cover these future obligations. To reflect the future obligations incurred by the employer in these instances, an imputed social contribution is calculated.

2.5 Statistical unit (S.3.5)

The statistical unit in national accounts industries is the local kind-of-activity unit (local KAU) and is different from the institutional unit, which is an economic entity, typically enterprises, that is capable of engaging in economic activities and transactions with other units in their own. An institutional unit can comprise one or more local KAUs, but a local KAU belongs to one and only one institutional unit. Local KAUs are grouped by industries, institutional units are grouped by institutional sectors.

2.6 Statistical population (S.3.6)

All units generating Danish economic activity.

2.7 Reference area (S.3.7)

All persons regardless of national residence, who deliver labour inputs to the production of goods and services within the *production boundary* of Denmark's national accounts.

2.8 Time coverage (S.3.8)

Consistent annual time series regarding employment, compensation of employees and hours worked go back to 1966. Quarterly time series go back to 1990, 1st quarter.

2.9 Base period (S.3.9)

Not relevant for these statistics.

2.10 Unit of measure (S.4)

The national accounts' employment is measured by the number of persons employed and the volume of labour input in production is measured by hours worked. Compensation of employees is measured by DKK.

2.11 Reference period (S.5)

The reference period of the figures in the final, annual national accounts is the calendar year whereas the reference period of the quarterly national accounts are the quarters. Flow figures refer to transactions during the year or the quarter, while employment figures are yearly or quarterly averages.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination (S.9)

Annual and quarterly respectively.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements (S.6.1)

Legal authority to collect data: Act on Statistics Denmark §6 and §§8 - 12.

EU regulation: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA2010) (EUT L 174 26.6.2013, p.1).

2.14 Cost and burden (S.16)

No direct burden of respondents.

2.15 Comment (S.19)

For further information, please contact Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing (S.18)

The primary statistical basis for compiling employment, compensation of employees and hours worked in Denmark's national accounts is the [working time accounts](#) (WTA), which integrates the existing labour market statistics.

In selected areas, alternative sources are applied in order to obtain consistency with the remaining national accounts, and supplementary sources are utilized in order to fulfill the obligations of ESA2010.

3.1 Source data (S.18.1)

The primary sources of the annual compilation of employment, compensation of employees and hours worked are:

- The annual [working time accounts](#) (WTA) balanced on national accounts industries
- Statistics on general government
- Institutional sector accounts
- Labour force survey (LFS)
- National accounts in other respects

The primary sources for the compilation of quarterly data are:

- The quarterly working time accounts balanced on national accounts industries
- Quarterly government finances
- The balance of payments

3.2 Frequency of data collection (S.18.2)

Quarterly national accounts are published eight times during a year. Annual national accounts are published three times during a year.

3.3 Data collection (S.18.3)

Not relevant for these statistics.

3.4 Data validation (S.18.4)

The data validation is carried out in three steps according to the main process of setting up a national accounts system.

1. In the first step a thorough validation of primary data sources is carried out. For more information reference is made to the specific quality declaration of each primary source.
1 In the second step an initial data validation is carried out when the national accounts are created. The national accounts receive and process the data on a unit level, which allow national accountants to go back to each data source for more information.
2. In the final step a validation of data sources is carried out with focus on coherence between sources, when production and profits are confronted with labour inputs and compensation of employees.

3.5 Data compilation (S.18.5)

The data compilation is described under *data validation*.

3.6 Adjustment (S.18.6)

No data corrections are made besides what is described under *data validation*.

4 Relevance (S.12)

As fundamental data for everyone dealing with socioeconomic conditions like economic ministries, organizations, the press, the financial sector, larger companies, students and researchers. Quarterly national accounts are used as the basis for analyzing the economic development. National accounts continuously evaluate feedback from users via national and international forums.

4.1 User Needs (S.12.1)

Important users are economic ministries, organizations, the press, the financial sector, larger companies, students and researchers. National accounts are used as the basis for analyzing the economic cycles, structure and long term development.

4.2 User Satisfaction (S.12.2)

Go to [User Committee for Economic Statistics](#) (available in Danish only).

4.3 Data completeness rate (S.12.3)

The National Accounts is in alignment with the following regulations:

- Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of May 21 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA2010) (OJ L 174 26.06.2013, p. 1).
- Commission Decision 98/715 Official Journal of the European Communities, 16 December 1998, L 340, p. 33.

5 Accuracy and reliability (S.13)

The inaccuracy of the national accounts figures relates to the inaccuracy of the various sources used. In relation to employment, compensation of employees and hours worked, the combination of primary sources consisting of official statistics based on register data and the use of a coherent framework facilitating cross checks help maintain a reasonably accuracy of the figures.

5.1 Overall accuracy (S.13.1)

Statistical inaccuracy estimates do not exist.

5.2 Sampling error (S.13.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

5.3 Non-sampling error (S.13.3)

Not relevant for these 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 (S.11.2)

When the national accounts were based on the definitions in ESA2010, Denmark's national accounts underwent a major revision in September 2014. This involved a thorough examination and quality evaluation of all levels.

A reasonable accuracy of the national accounts figures is maintained by balancing the national accounts at a very detailed level.

The inaccuracy of the national accounts figures relates to the inaccuracy of the various sources used. In relation to employment, compensation of employees and hours worked, the combination of primary sources consisting of official statistics based on register data and the use of a coherent framework facilitating cross checks help maintain a reasonably accuracy of the figures. In addition, the conceptual consistency and, over time, the uniform adaptation of the sources contribute to reduce the inaccuracy of the national accounts figures. In particular, the combination of the primary sources into a coherent system in many cases uncovers errors, which therefore are not reflected in the final national accounts.

Quarterly figures for employment, compensation of employees and hours worked are primarily based on quarterly trends of the working time accounts (WTA). The WTA-basis underlying the first quarter edition is a preliminary, unpublished version, the revised quarter editions are based on preliminary, published WTA-versions. Inaccuracy of preliminary versions of WTA as well as the adjustment of the statistics to conform to the national account framework will affect the reliability. However, the juxtaposition in the framework of the national accounts contributes to reduce the inaccuracy.

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 (S.17.2)

The final statistics are published 3 years after the reference year. At the same time preliminary statistics are published for the two subsequent years.

The quarterly series are revised on a continuous basis. As a principal rule only quarters in the current year are revised. When new annual data is published the quarterly data is revised to ensure consistency with annual data. At the same time quarters of the current year are revised.

6 Timeliness and punctuality (S.14)

The quarterly national accounts are published first time 60 days after the end of the quarter and in a revised form 90 days after the end of the quarter. The quarterly sector accounts are published 90 days after the end of the quarter. The statistics are published according to schedule. The statistics are published according to schedule.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results (S.14.1)

The quarterly national accounts are published first time 60 days after the end of the quarter and in a revised form 90 days after the end of the quarter. The quarterly sector accounts are published 90 days after the end of the quarter.

First version of preliminary yearly national accounts figures are published end of March the following year. The final figures are published 3 years after the reference year.

6.2 Punctuality

The quarterly and annual statistics are published according to schedule.

7 Comparability (S.15)

It is a fundamental imperative that national accounts to the largest possible extent are comparable over time. This means e.g. that new sources always have to be adapted to the concepts of the national accounts, and that changes of existing sources cannot be seen directly as changes of variables and concepts in the national accounts statistics.

The quarterly national accounts are consistent with the annual national accounts.

Internationally there is a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries because the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts ESA2010.

7.1 Comparability - geographical (S.15.1)

Internationally, there exists a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries, since the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts (ESA2010).

7.2 Comparability over time (S.15.2)

It is a fundamental imperative that national accounts to the largest possible extent are comparable over time. This means e.g. that new sources always have to be adapted to the concepts of the national accounts, and that changes of existing sources cannot be seen directly as changes of variables and concepts in the national accounts statistics.

However, fundamental changes of nomenclatures, e.g. industrial classification or consumption classification, invariably result in changes in the national accounts, as was the case recently with the introduction of Statistics Denmark's latest industrial classification DB07.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain (S.15.3)

Statistics Denmark's [industrial classification](#) 2007 (DB07), which is a Danish version of the EU NACE, rev. 2. and the UN's ISIC, rev. 4, contains a number of standard classifications: the 127, 36, 19, and 10 classifications.

The final national accounts classification of 117 industries corresponds (with few deviations) to the 127 standard classification, and the 117 industries of the national accounts can be aggregated to the other standard classifications. For this reason, national accounts figures can easily be compared to and used in connection with other statistics that are based on the DB07-standard classifications.

However, comparisons with other statistics at a detailed industry level will often show differences, partly because of differences in definitions of variables, and partly because of the calendar year delimitation of the national accounts and its requirement of total coverage of the economic activity.

The quarterly national accounts are consistent with the annual national accounts.

Internationally there is a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries because the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts ESA2010.

7.4 Coherence - internal (S.15.4)

By definition, there is complete internal consistency in national accounts.

8 Accessibility and clarity (S.10)

Current publication:

- www.statbank.dk, subject: National accounts and government finances.
- www.dst.dk, subject: National accounts and government finances.

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 (S.10.1)

No current press releases in English.

8.5 Publications (S.10.2)

Current publications in English: Chapters from [Nordic Statistical Yearbook](#).

8.6 On-line database (S.10.3)

- For most recent quarterly figures of *compensation of employees*, please go to [NKBP10](#)
- For most recent quarterly figures of *employment and hours worked*, please go to [NKBB10](#)
- For most recent annual figures of *compensation of employees*, please go to [NABP10](#)
- For most recent annual figures of *employment and hours worked*, please go to [NABB10](#)

8.7 Micro-data access (S.10.4)

Data is not available additionally detailed than published.

8.8 Other (S.10.5)

Internal deliveries to [ADAM](#).

8.9 Confidentiality - policy (S.7.1)

In the compilation of this statistics, [the data confidentiality policy](#) at Statistics Denmark is in compliance.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment (S.7.2)

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.11 Documentation on methodology (S.10.6)

Specific information about Denmark's ESA2010-revision: [Major revision of national accounts](#).

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 this statistics is in the division of National Accounts. The person responsible is Kathrine Lindeskov Johansen, tel. +45 3917 3067, e-mail: klj@dst.dk

9.1 Contact organisation

Statistics Denmark

9.2 Contact organisation unit

National Accounts, Economic Statistics

9.3 Contact name

Kathrine Lindeskov Johansen

9.4 Contact person function

Responsible for the statistics

9.5 Contact mail address

Sejrøgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen

9.6 Contact email address

klj@dst.dk

9.7 Contact phone number

+45 3917 3067

9.8 Contact fax number

+45 39 17 39 99